WARRIOR 2024

ONE SHOT SERIES

Class 10th Board

History

Nationalism in India

By- Aasim Sir

TOPICS *to be covered*

1. Theory in One Shot
2. 70+ model answers of PYQs
3. Map Plotting
4. Picture Explanations

Nationalism in Europe = Formation of Nation-state

↓

- identity
  - New Symbols
  - New Icons
- sense of collective belonging

⇓

Conciousness Develop

→ How this Consciousness develops in Indians?

Britain ⟶ India
Imperialism = fight

⇓

Anti-Imperialism
Anti-Colonialism

Oppression ←
Suppression ←
Exploitation ←

→ Required: United People

⇓

Path shown by Mahatma Gandhi

← Non-Cooperation Movement

— Civil Disobedience Movement

5 marks

Implications of the development after 1919.

(a) New Economic / New Political } post war

(b) Defence Expenditure ↑
- ↓ Finance
  - War loans
  - Taxes
    - Income Tax
    - Custom duty

(c) War Years / Food Prices ↑

(d) Forced Recruitment in army

1918-19 & 1920-21

CROP FAILURE

⇓

Food Shortage

FAMINE

Epidemic

Influenza.

⇓

Death

The idea of Satyagraha.

Passive Resistance

Racist fight (White - Black) ← MAHATMA GANDHI → [South Africa]

↳ India : 1915

⇓

(New) = Novel Method.

SATYAGRAHA — Twin Principle

Truth ↑

↓ Ahimsa (Non-violence)

- SATYA (TRUTH)
- AGRAHA (to hold on to)

3 Experiment of Gandhi ji (1918)

Champaran Satyagraha

* fight against oppressive Indigo plantation syst.
* 1917
* Bihar

Kheda Satyagraha

* to support the peasant of Kheda district
* 1917
* Gujarat

Ahmedabad Mill Strike

* Mill owner v/s Worker
* PLAGUE

WAGES / Incentive

Imperial legislative Council. ← Rowlatt Satyagraha → 1919: Revolutionary Activities

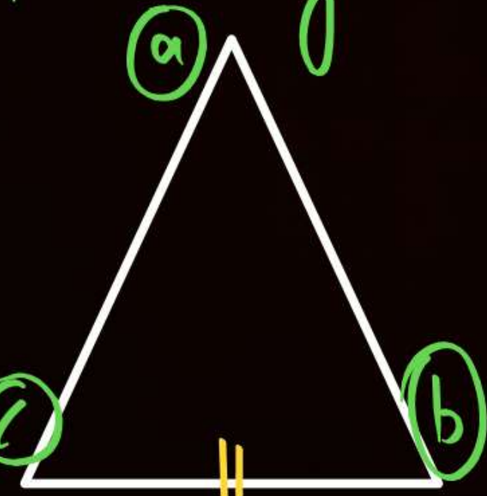
⇓

Rowlatt Act } [Sydney Rowlatt]

↑ Police = Revolutionary Activity = Jailed

*

BLACK ACTS



Without Trial (c)

(b) Imprisonment = 2 years

⇓

[GANDHI JI : HARTAL]

नो Appeal, नो Wakil, नो Daleel.

⇓

[Rowlatt Act]

Gandhi ji denied entry.

(e)

Railway shops closed

Rallies

(a)

(b)

6th April, 1919: Hartal

Local leaders arrested

(d)

(c) Shops were looted

Liquor shops closed.

Britishers imposed Martial law → Amritsar*

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

13th April, 1919 = Gathered

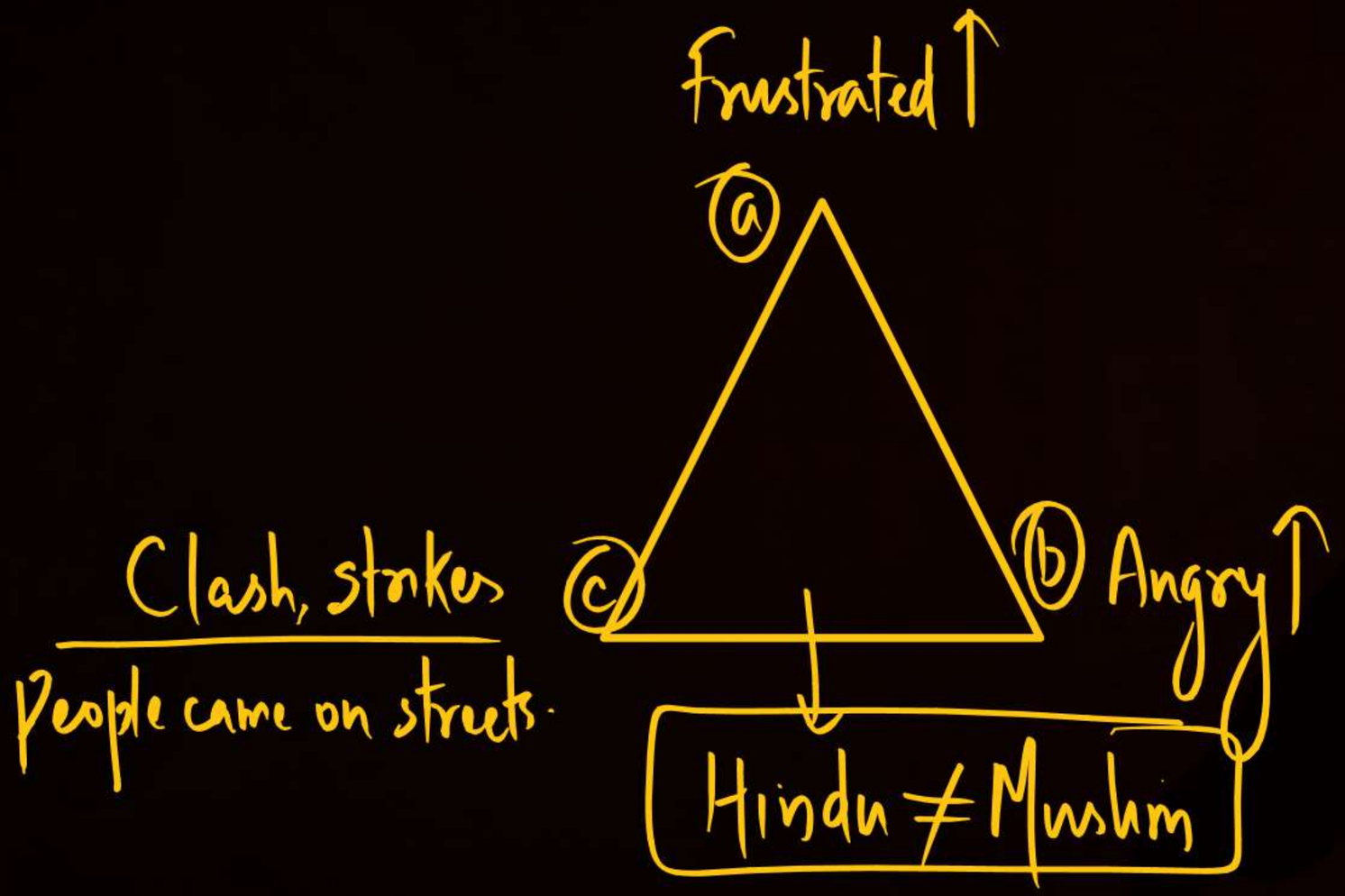
Rowlatt Act → Protest

Baisakhi

General dyer → firing

Gates → closed

Outcome


Frustrated ↑
a
b
Angry ↑
c
Clash, strikes
People came on streets.
Hindu ≠ Muslim

Khilafat Issue

Istklal

BRITAIN $\xrightarrow{\text{harsh treaty}}$ TURKEY || OTTOMAN → Muslim

||

Indian muslims angry

They felt this to be an attack on their prestige

⇓

Khilafat Committee, Bombay, 1919 → Key → Mahatma Gandhi ji

Khilafat Committee ← Ali Brother ← M. Ali, Shaukat Ali

Khilafat Issue

⇓

opportunity for Gandhiji

⇓

to unite Hindu & Muslims

Calcutta Session — Gandhiji — Sep 1920

INC — Convinced — Non-Cooperation

⇓

Punjab Injustice (a)

Swaraj (c) — (b) Khilafat Issue

⇓

NAGPUR SESSION — INC → Dec 1920 : Non-Cooperation Movement

Why Non-Cooperation

[Hind Swaraj: Gandhi ji]

↓

[Because we are cooperating with Britishers]

they are ruling us

↓

If we non-cooperate,
their rule will come to an end.

How the movement unfolded?

- Surrender of titles
- Boycott
  - civil services
  - police
  - school
- Courts
- Legislative Assembly boycotted
- Foreign Goods boycotted

A.P. Dhillon Question

#Q. Which of the following was the implication of World War 1?

1. Forced recruitment in the army
2. Increase of Taxes
3. Change in the political and economic scenario of the country
4. Decrease in defense expenditure

Select the correct answer from the given options.

(A) 1, 2

(B) 1, 3

(C) 1, 2, 3

(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Brown Munde Question

#Q. Who was the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

A. Rabindranath Tagore

B. B.R. Ambedkar

C. Mahatma Gandhi

D. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Kehndi Hundi Si Question

#Q. Khilafat Committee was formed by?

A. Mahatma Gandhi

B. Rabindranath Tagore

C. Ali Brothers

D. C.R. Das

Non-Cooperation

Different Strands within the Movement

- Movement in Towns
- Movement in Countryside (Gramin Kshetra)
- Swaraj in Plantations

state

Provincial Elections

Boycotted by all parties except Justice party.

Lawyers boycotted their profession

Movement in Towns

(e)

(a) **Middle class participation**

Active

(d)

(b) Schools / Boycotted — Childrens

(c) Teachers / Headmaster — Boycotted

Economic Impact of NCM

(a) Foreign goods — Boycotted

(b) Liquor shops picketed

(c) Foreign cloth — Burnt

(d) Foreign trade — halved

(e) Traders and Merchants refused to trade in foreign goods.

E = E×

History

1st formula

protest

shops → entrep ×

Limitations of NCM

Active

(a) Middle class participation less

(b) Nat. Edu. Institutions less

Children wave forced to go back to govt school

(c) Teachers, Headmaster — Returned

(d) Lawyers also returned to their profession

(e) Khadi was expensive

NCM in countryside

(1) Agrarian Riots

(2) Nai – Dhobi Bandh

(3) Oudh Kisan Sabha

(4) Tribal Interpretation of Swaraj

Puspa Ray = Violence

(दंगे)

Tribals ← Agrarian Riots → Peasants.

(a) Talukdar & land lords

High Rent demand

(b) No Right to Peasant

(c) No security of job

(d) forced to do "Beggar"

(work without ~~he ages~~) wages

Outcome

Fiji

Baba Ramchandra

Sanyasi

Indentured labors

[Lead the agrarian riots]

Nai-Dhobhi Bandh

Barber Washerman

Services = stopped

= Oudh Kisan Sabha

↓

Jawahar Lal Nehru

+

Baba Ramchandra

=

Oudh Kisan Sabha

↓

Grievances, problems

(तकलीफ)

↓

Solve

Tribal Interpretation of Swaraj

Militant Guerilla Warfare

Gudem Hills

Andhra Pradesh

Tribals (जनजाति)

Dependent = forest

Forest act

Britishers denied forest rights to tribals

Cattle Crazing

Fuelwood collection

Fruits collection

There

Forest

Denied ⇐ Rights

Outcomes

- Hill people angry
- Not only their livelihood was affected
- traditionals rights were also denied
- Forced to Begar
  - w/o wages

Alluri Sitaram Raju

- claimed that he had special powers
- survived a bullet on chert
- can do astrological predictions
- can ~~head~~ people.
  - heal

Violence

Alluri Sitaram Raju

- Inspired by NCM
- Promoted khadi
- He gave up drinking

Use of force = Violence

(Guerilla Warfare)

- Police stations
- Killing of British officers

He was caught & executed in 1924 .

workers (बागीचा)

चाय coffee

Swaraj in Plantations

Inland Emigration Act 1859

Plantation workers were

- Restricted / Confine
- Not allowed to leave plantation

Plantations Workers

- They moved out of plantation
- Started moving towards their home
- Police caught there Brutally Beaten
- (When they came to know about NCM)

Gandhiji felt → masses need to be trained.

↓

Before Gandhiji could take any action

↓

CHAURI – CHAURA Incident

↓

Gorakhpur

↓

Police Station set on fire ⇒ Policeman died

GANDHIJI WETMDREW NCM

(Withdraw)

SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGING
↓
BRITAIN → INDIA
IMPERIALISM
↓
Freedom struggle
↓
NCM | CDM

R — GANDHI — S.A
↓
SATYAGRAH
↓
SATYA ← TWIN PRINCIPLES
AHIMSA

→ 3 EXPERIMENTS
- C.S — I.P
- K.S — P.R
- A.M.S — Wages

⇓
All India Movt
- ROWLATT
  - R.A → 2 Jail → w/o trial
- HARTAL
- 13th April, 1919 : J.B
  - R. → Protest
  - Baisakhi
  - GD + Golli

Khilafat
Britain → Turkey
↓
Muslims
- H = M

Khilafat
Ali Brothers
↓
NCM
- Punjab
- Khilafat
- Swaraj

Sep 1920 Calcutta NCM
Dec 1920 NCM adopt

T, P, C, L.A, etc

NCM
- T — (5) — Economic
- C
  - A — T/L
  - NAI-DHORI
  - DUDH
  - TRIBAL
  - (5) — Limitation
- P — INCLAND
  - Police
  - Beaten

NCM

1921-22

1920

Dec

NAGPUR

C.C

withdraw

Civil Disobedience Movement

CDM

1930-1931

Gandhiji withdrew → NCM

People asking Gandhi

Future Plan

PROTEST

Gandhiji

No Changers

PRO Changers

"Provinces"

[Provincial Elections participate]

Swaraj Party

1st Jan 1923

Functioning under Indian National Congress

C.R. Das + Moti Lal Nehru → Provincial Elections

Untimely death of C.R Das retarded the growth of Swaraj Party

& The Party would not have big impact

Simon Commission

Indian Statutory Commission

John Simon

GO I Act 1919 → 1929 = Review the functioning → Govt Administration

10 yrs

Tory Govt

Conservative

1927 = Indian Statutory Commission → Starts functioning = 1928

* 7 Members
* No Indians
* Headed by : John Simon
* Indians oppose = "Go Back Simon"

1922 - 1930

Crash

Great Economic Depression
1929

Farmer → Agriculture
↓
Export ✗
↓
Income ✗
↓
Revenue ✗

British

Simon Commission
1927 : 1928

7 members

- Review
- No Indian
- Go Back Simon

Lord Irwin (Viceroy) → Dominion Status

Propose

Internally

British Monarch under

But Indian leaders

J.L Nehru → Puma Swaraj ← S.C Bose

(Complete Independence)

Resolution → "~~Pars~~" Pass

→ [Lahore Session] 1929

Republic

26th Nov, 1949.

26th Jan 1930 → Independence day

But this day did not attract much attention

Tool = Salt → Rich + Poor

तमक

[31st Jan 1930 = Gandhiji → writes Letter to Lord]

11 demands → 11th March 1930

12th March → Salt Mach → Civil Disobedience Movement Erwin

Jitin Sahu
John Simon

12th March 1930

12th March – 6th April ⇐ [78 volunteers] → Gandhiji

1930 1930

*

Monopoly
Salt manufacture

Sabarmati → Dandi

a

Salt law break

b

240 miles
24 days

c

Sabarmati Ashram
↓
Dandi

"This marks the beginning of civil Disobedience Movement"

QUESTION

#Q. Who formed the Swaraj Party? – C.R. DAS + M.L. Nehru

1. C.R. Das
2. J.L. Nehru
3. M.L. Nehru

Select the correct option:

(A) 1, 2

(B) 1 Only

(C) 2, 3

(D) 1, 3

Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)

NCM + Law break = CDM

GUARD - CHAUKIDARI → TAX

CDM wide India :

- Foreign ~~With~~ Goods boycotted
- Liquor shops Picketed
- Chaukidar tax ~~abolished~~ reduce
- Peasants stop paying revere
- Forest laws break

Khudai Khidmatgar

Red Shirt Movement

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Frontier Gandhi

Pakistan → Peshawar

Follower of Gandhi ji

Sholapur Episode = CDM

- Law break in CDM
- Leaders in Jail
- Protest by People
- Gandhi ji arrested → People on streets attacking building → 1,00,000 people arrested spent behind bars

Britishers suppressed the people

3 Round Table Conference

1st RTC
2nd RTC
3rd RTC

In this situation, Gandhi decided to withdraw CDM

Gandhi – Irwin Pact
5th March, 1931

1. Gandhi ji decides to withdraw CDM
2. Gandhi agreed to participate in 2nd Round Table Conference.

Irwin

1. Release of innocent people from prison

Round Table Conference (RTC)

- 1st RTC
- 2nd RTC *(Gandhi goes to London to participate in 2nd RTC)
  - But negotiation failed
  - Gandhi ji retunes India
    - (a) Congress has been declared an illegal organization
    - (b) Leaders behind bar
- 3rd RTC

CDM - Phase II — 1934 withdraw

Seeing this situations, Gandhi ji launches CDM.

But in 1934 again withdraw

How participants saw the movement?

Participants

Limitation

How participants saw the movements?

Swaraj

(1) Rich Peasants

UP → JAT
GUJ → PATIDAR
↓
G.E.D
↓
Trade, Income ↓
Revenue ×

(2) Poor Peasants

Rent
G.E.D
↓
Income ↓
Rent ↑
↓
No Rent

(3) Businessmen

(4) Industrial workers

(5) Women

Rich Peasants

Rich Peasants opposed demanded Swaraj (e)

Rich Peasants

Patidar of Gujarat

Jats of UP

(a)

Revenue demand ↓

(d)

Request the Britishers to reduce their ↓ revenue demand.

(b)

Commercial crops

↓

Great Economic Depression

↓

Trade ↓

~~In ware~~ ↓

(c) Income ↓

Poor Peasants

Working on others land

Rent

Mr X

A

Sell

also hit by Great Economic Depression

Income

Demanded Britishers to reduce revenue

Britishers refused

"No Rent" Campaign

This campaign did not got the support of congress

:- Relation between congress & poor remained uncertain

Business class

- WW-I → Indian businessmen = Profit → Now they wanted ot expand.
- They started to organize themselves: -

(1) Federation of Indian Chambers of commerce and Industry (FICCI)
(2) Industrial and Commercial congress ICC

→ Got the support of : - Purushottamdas Thakur & G.D. Birla

Industrial Workers

they will get angry

If we supported

Business ← Congress → industrial Workers

: - They were not very active in CDM

Those who joined the CDM

Boycott foreign goods

Strike

Industrial Workers remained also from congress

5 marks

Role of Women

Even after So much of active role

Congress was reluctant to give them power

reluctant

- Large scale participation of women
- Women participated in Dandi march, came out in numbers, listened to speeches.
- Participated in protest marches.
- Manufactures salt
- Picketed shops
  - foreign cloth shop
  - liquor shop
- women
  - Urban areas → high caste family
  - Rural areas → Rich peasants households.

House

Mother

Wife

Limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement

Untouchability

They thought
They will lose the support
of high caste Hindu.

CONGRESS ≠ DALIT (d)

if congress supported
Dalit, then high caste Hindu
– *Naraj ho jayenge*

Not moved by the concept of Swaraj
(a)

Muslim Political Organisation

(b) Exploited

(c)
Suppress/Oppress
/Depress

Gandhiji → Swaraj will not come for hundred years, if untouchability is not eliminated

⇓

STEPS TAKEN BY GANDHI JI

Gandhi called untouchables as HARIJAN = Children of God

(a)

Gandhiji persuaded to change their hearts

(d)

(b)

Gandhi organized Satyagraha

- Entry into temples
- Access to Public parks, toilets etc.

(c)

Gandhi cleaned toilets

Dalits oppressed → Voice raise → Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

⇓

[Depressed Class Association]

Demands

Reserved seats

Educational institution

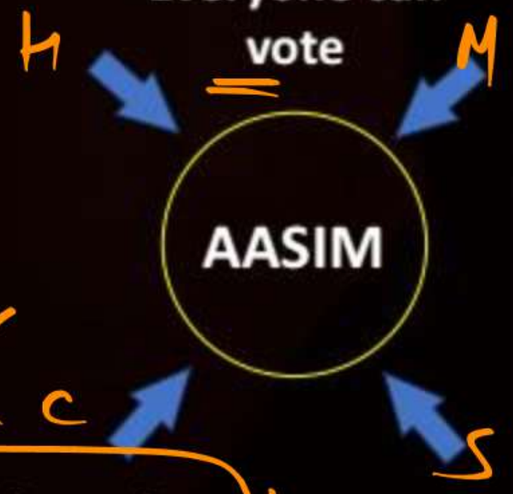
Separate electorate

Voters = Dalits

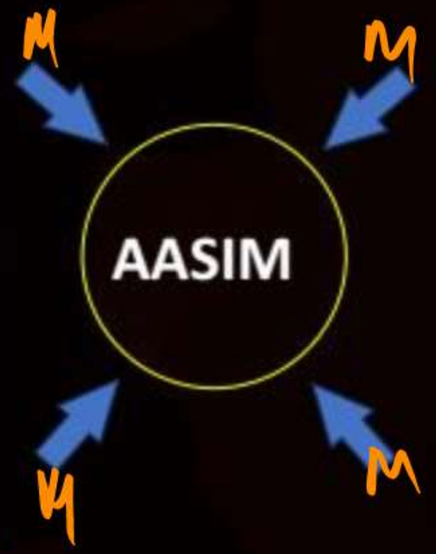
Candidate = Dalits

Joint Electorate

Everyone can vote



Separate Electorate



On Ambedkar Sahab's demand → Britisher conceded the demands

⇓

Gandhi sits on fast-onto-death

⇓

BONE OF CONTENTION

Separate Electorate

← Gandhiji (Against S.E.)

→ Ambedkar Sahab (S.E.)

⇓

[POONA PACT, 1932]

Poona Pact 1932

- (States) Provinces
  - UP : 50 Seats
    - 10 Seat reserve for Dalit
  - Voting All
- Reserved Seat
- Central Assembly
  - 545
  - 50 seats = reserve
    - * Candidate = Dalit
    - * Vote = all

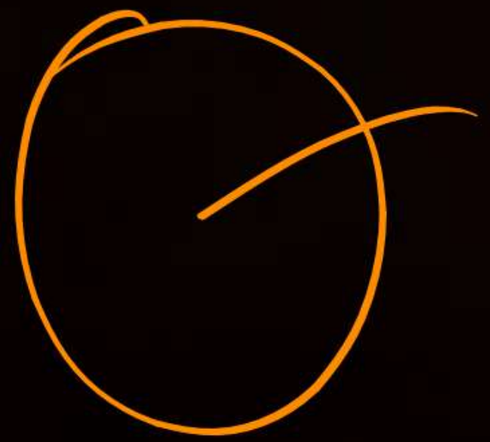
Muslim Political Organization

↓

Demand separate Electorate

↓

[We can give up the demand of S.E, if we are ~~answered~~ given reserved seats in central legislative assembly according to our population]



25% muslims

$\frac{570}{} \times 25$

130

QUESTION

#Q. Who among the following formed the Depressed Classes Association?

(A) Mahatma Gandhi

(B) J L Nehru

(C) B R Ambedkar

(D) C Rajagopalachari

Sense of collective belonging

United = ?

Bharat Mata

Culture
- Local songs
- Local language
- Local cloth
- Food

Past Experience
- 1857 – 1st war of Independence

Figures & Images
- Germany = Germania
- France = Marianne
- Britain = Britannia

Indian Folklore

Regional stories

South India ⇓ Natya Sastri

Swadeshi Movement

Flag

Reinterpretation of History

Figures & Images

Bharat Mata → 1st time created: -

⟹ Bankim Chandra Chattopadhayaya

Chatterjee

Anandnath = Novel

Vande Mataram

*2nd time → [Abanindranath Tagore]

Swadeshi Movement

≈ 1905 * FLAG
- Red
- Green
- Yellow

1921 * FLAG
- Red
- White
- Green

→ Spinnig wheel (self-help)

Reinterpretation of History

↓

Glorious Past

↓

Art & Architecture

↓

Religion & Culture

↓

Handloom

People got Angry

↓

United

↓

[Sense of Collective Belonging]

Bijli Bijli Question

#Q. Who wrote Anand math?

A. Bankimchandra Chatterjee

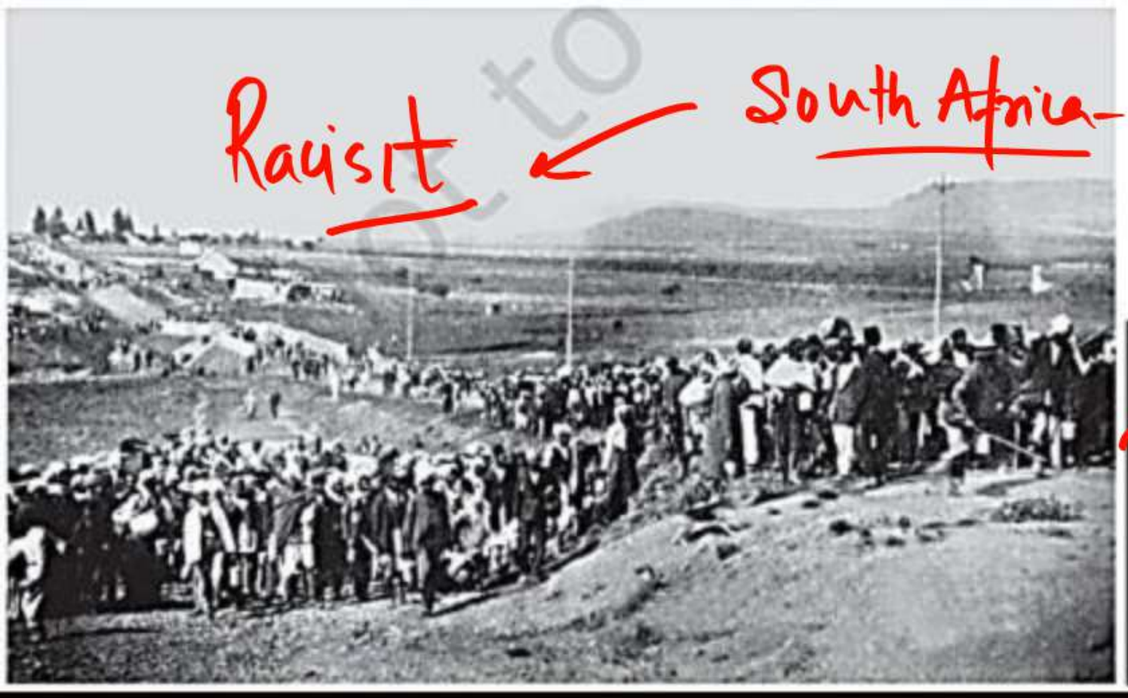
B. J L Nehru

C. Rabindranath Tagore

D. Abanindranath Tagore

Role of Women in CDM = 5 marks

- Participation of Woman in Large Number
- 1000s of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhi ji
- Participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- Women went to jail.
- In urban areas these women were from high-caste families. In rural areas they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.
- The increased public role did not meant radical change in the position of women.
- Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home.
- Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.



Racist ← South Africa – Gandhi ji – march → lead –

Fig. 2 : Indian workers in South Africa march through Volksrust, 6 November 1913.
Mahatma Gandhi was leading the workers from Newcastle to Transvaal. When the marchers were stopped and Gandhiji arrested, thousands of more workers joined the satyagraha against racist laws that denied rights to non-whites.

Newcastle → Transvaal

What image signifies?

Arrest

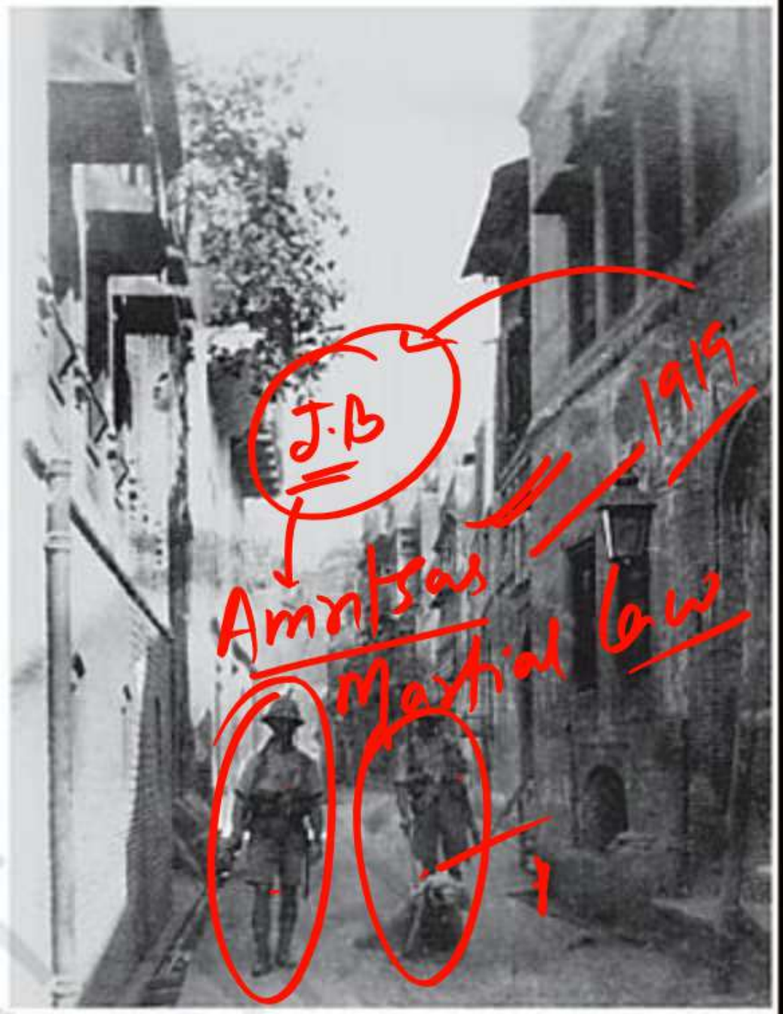


Fig. 3 – General Dyer's 'crawling orders' being administered by British soldiers, Amritsar, Punjab, 1919.

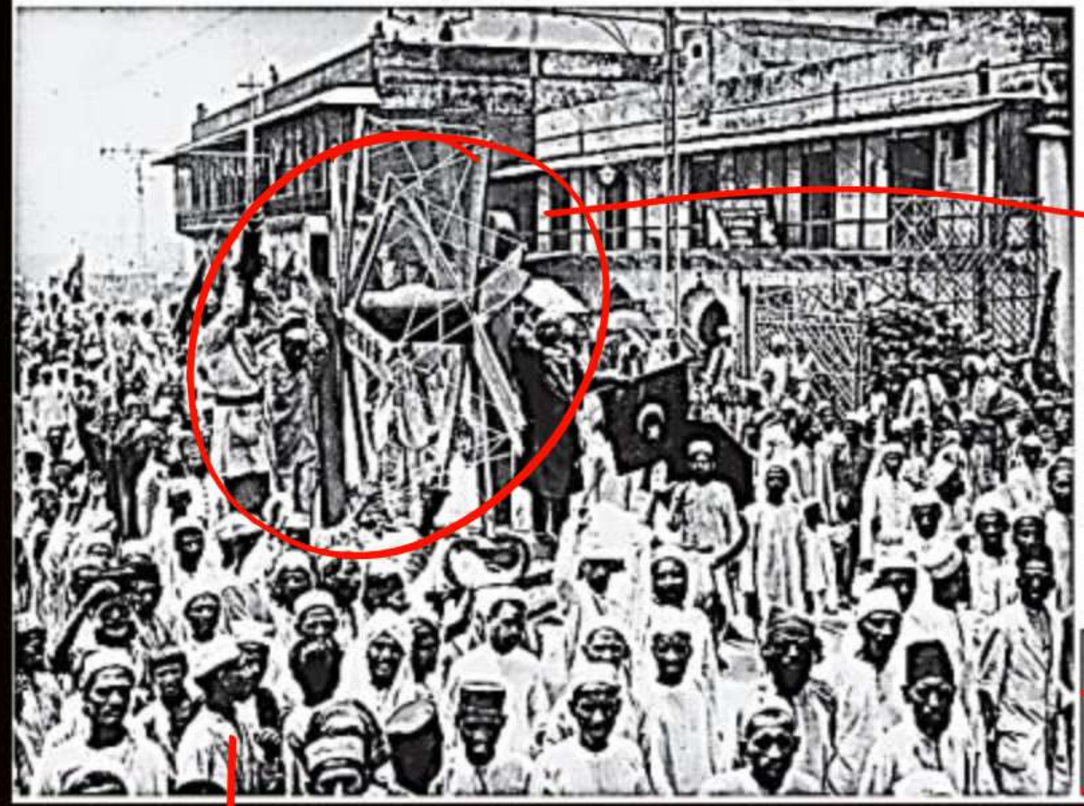


Fig. 4 – The boycott of foreign cloth, July 1922.
Foreign cloth was seen as the symbol of Western economic and cultural domination.

Boycott → Boycott of foreign goods

Jallianwala Bagh: Martial Law Imposed

In 1928, Vallabhbhai Patel led the peasant movement in Bardoli, a taluka in Gujarat, against enhancement of land revenue. Known as the Bardoli Satyagraha, this movement was a success under the able leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel. The struggle was widely publicised and generated immense sympathy in many parts of India.

Main

Bardoli Satyagraha = 1928

Peasant

Bardoli

Vallabhbhai Patel

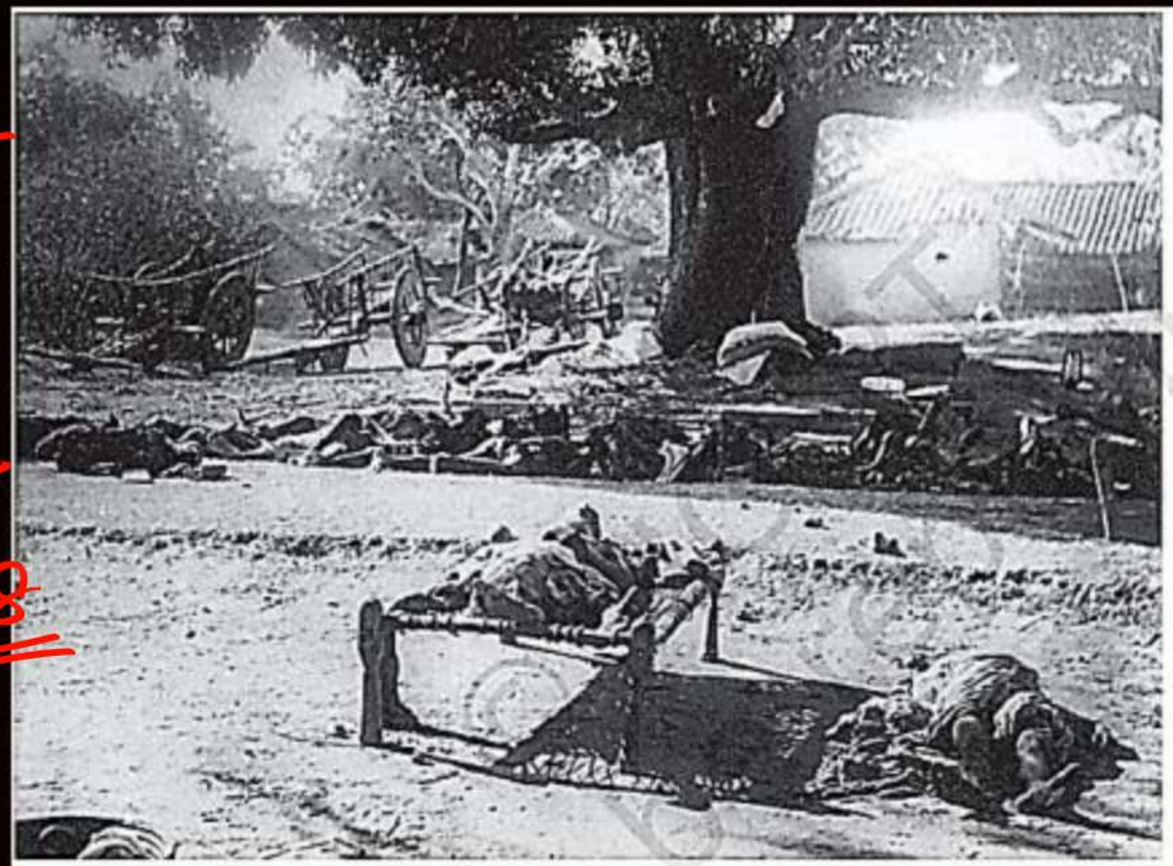


Fig. 5 – Chauri Chaura, 1922.
At Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police. Hearing of the incident, Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

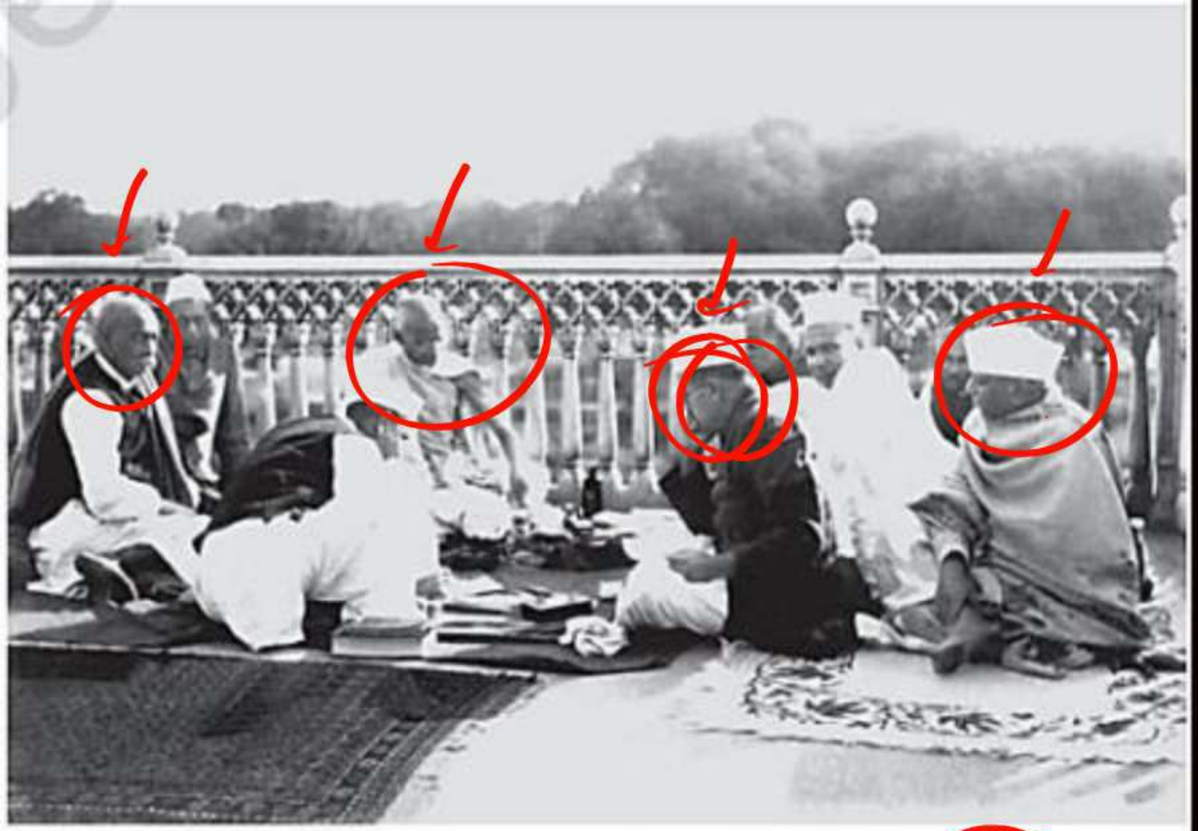


Fig. 6 – Meeting of Congress leaders at Allahabad, 1931. Apart from Mahatma Gandhi, you can see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (extreme left), Jawaharlal Nehru (extreme right) and Subhas Chandra Bose (fifth from right).

SABARMATI → DANDI

SALT LAW

Dandi March

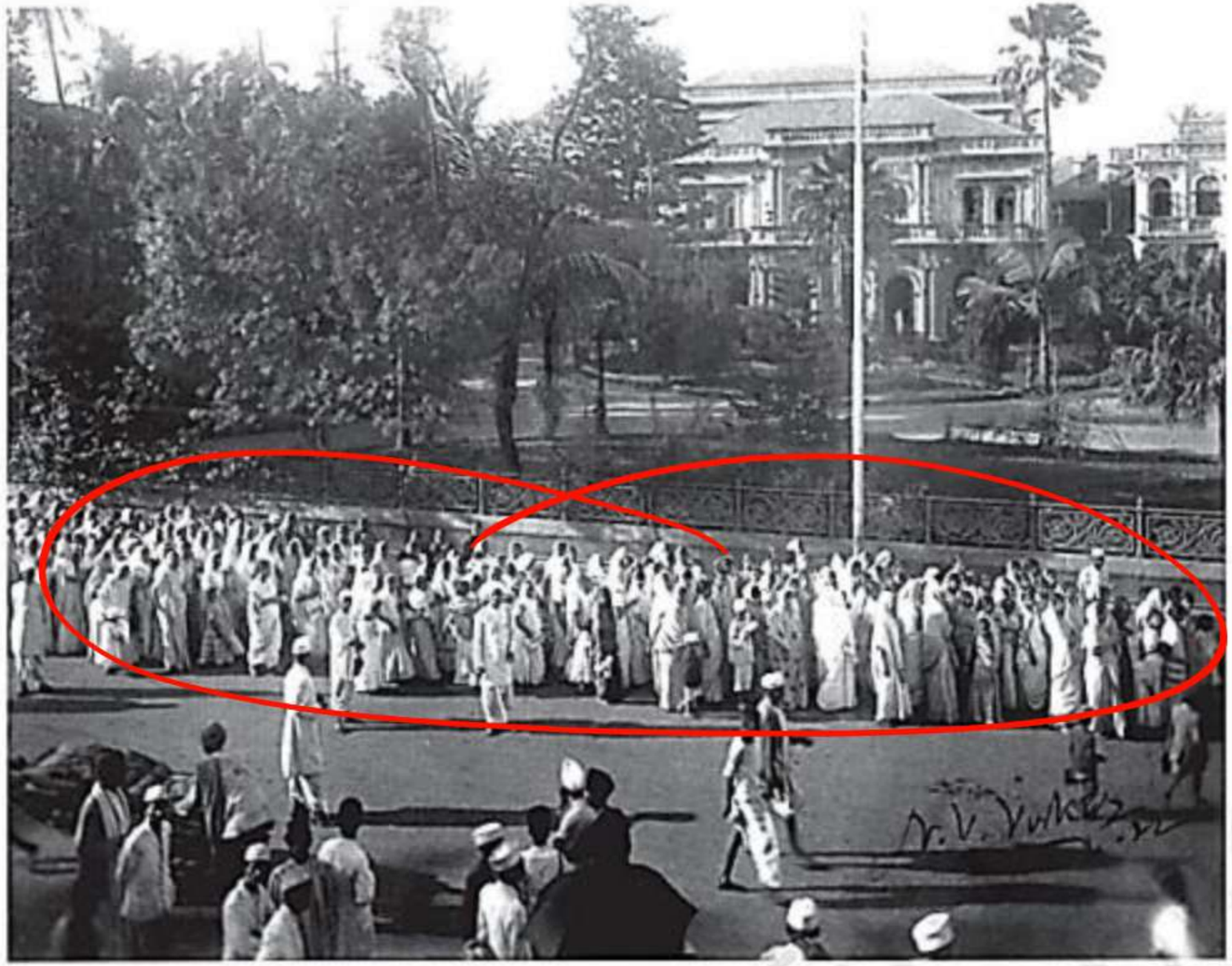
78 volunteer

24 day

240 miles

*

Fig. 7 - The Dandi march. During the salt march Mahatma Gandhi was accompanied by 78 volunteers. On the way they were joined by thousands.



Women * participation in CDM

Fig. 9 – Women join nationalist processions. *During the national movement, many women, for the first time in their lives, moved out of their homes on to a public arena. Amongst the marchers you can see many old women, and mothers with children in their arms.*

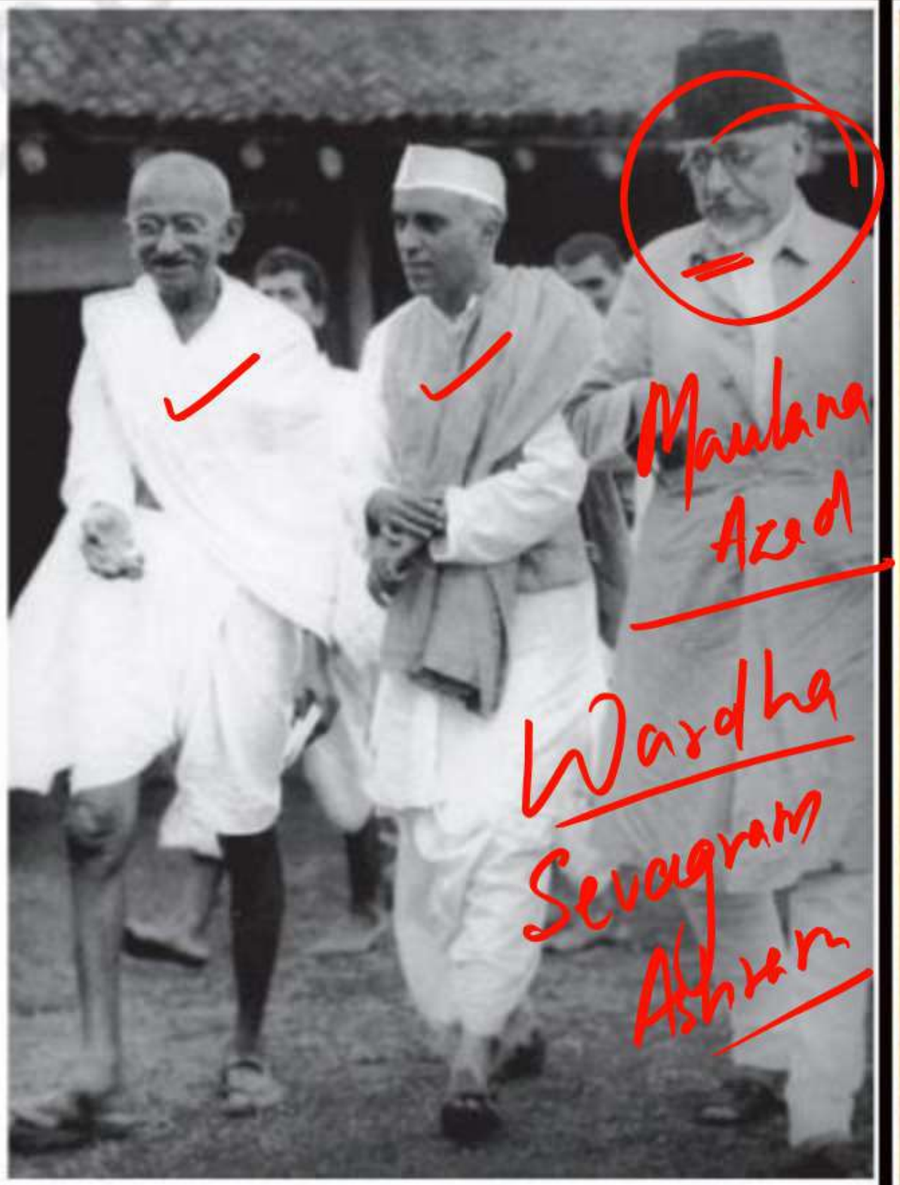


Fig. 10 – Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad at Sevagram Ashram, Wardha, 1935.

Fig. 11 – Bal Gangadhar Tilak, an early-twentieth-century print. Notice how Tilak is surrounded by symbols of unity. The sacred institutions of different faiths (temple, church, masjid) frame the central figure.

Bharat Mata

Abanindranath Tagore

Ascetic

mala

learning
food
cloth

Sanyasi

Ascetic

Fig. 12 – Bharat Mata, Abanindranath Tagore, 1905.
Notice that the mother figure here is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing. The mala in one hand emphasises her ascetic quality. Abanindranath Tagore, like Ravi Varma before him, tried to develop a style of painting that could be seen as truly Indian.

J.L. Nehru

Bharat Mata

Fig. 13 – Jawaharlal Nehru, a popular print.
Nehru is here shown holding the image of Bharat Mata and the map of India close to his heart. In a lot of popular prints, nationalist leaders are shown offering their heads to Bharat Mata. The idea of sacrifice for the mother was powerful within popular imagination.

Fig. 14a – Bharat Mata.
This figure of Bharat Mata is a contrast to the one painted by Abanindranath Tagore. Here she is shown with a trishul, *standing beside a lion and an elephant – both symbols of power and authority.*

power of symbol & authority

Women's procession in Bombay during the Quit India Movement

Quit India Movement

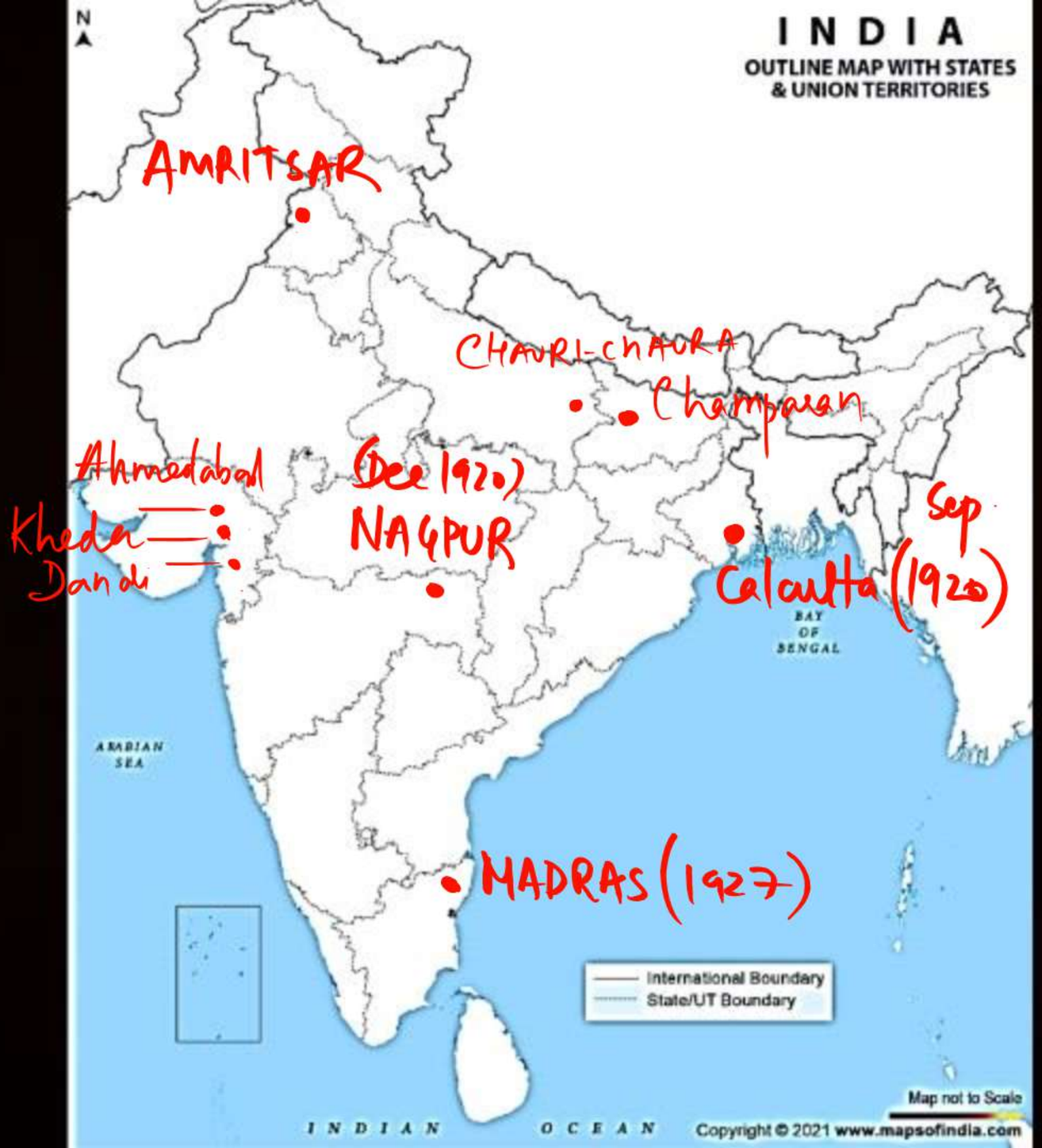
(a) NCM
(b) CDM
(c) QIM
(d) Rowlatt Satyagraha

Difference between NCM & CDM

NCM	CDM
1920-1922	1930-1931
People were asked to refuse British cooperation	People were asked not only to refuse British cooperation but also to break colonial laws
Hindu Muslim Unity was maintained	Hindu and Muslim got disunited
Women participation was not active	Women actively participcated
It was withdrawn after Chauri-Chaura Incident	SHOLAPUR → Lord Irwin-Gandhi Pact.

Subject	Name of the Chapter	List of areas to be pointed on the Map
History Boycott	Nationalism in India Simon Commission	**I. Congress sessions:** • 1920 Calcutta • 1920 Nagpur. • 1927 Madras session, **II. 3 Satyagraha movements:** • Kheda • Champaran. • Ahmedabad mill workers **III. Jallianwala Bagh** **IV. Dandi March**

2 maps
2 marks


INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES
N
AMRITSAR
CHAURI-CHAURA
Champaran
Ahmedabad
(Dec 1920)
NAGPUR
Kheda
Dandi
Sep
Calcutta (1920)
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
MADRAS (1927)
International Boundary
State/UT Boundary
Map not to Scale
INDIAN OCEAN
Copyright © 2021 www.mapsofindia.com

Kheda - 1917

Ahmedabad - 1918

Rowlatt - 1919

JBM - 13th April, 1919

Dec 1920 - NCM → Adopted

CHAURI CHAURA - 1922

SIMON — 1927/28

PURNA SWARAJ → 1929 (Lahore)

Independence day → 26th Jan 1930

Letter to Irwin → 31st Jan 1930

Dandi → 12th March - 6th April 1930

CDM → 1930 - 31

CDM - II withdrawl → 1934

GANDHI - IRWIN PACT: ?

POONA PACT: ?

QUESTION- 01

In which one of the following places Mahatma Gandhi organised Satyagraha for the first time in India?

(Delhi 2014)

A. Dandi

B. Ahmedabad

C. Kheda

D. Champaran

QUESTION- 02

Mention any two impacts of the First World War on Indian Economy.

(Term-II, 2021-22)

Answer. The First world war created a new economic and political situation in India.

EXPENDITURE: There was a huge increase in the defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.

PRICES: Prices of goods increased, almost doubling between 1921 and 1922 . This caused soctreme hardship for the common people

→ Defence Exp = Taxes

→ Food Prices ↑

→ Forced Recruitment

QUESTION- 03

Why did Gandhiji support the 'Khilafat' issue ? Write main reason.

(2020)

[H+M] unity

Answer. Gandhyi saw Khilafat issue as an opportunity to bring Muslim under the umbrella of a unified national movement.

QUESTION- 04

Name the two main leaders of 'Khilafat Committee' formed in the year 1919.

Ali Brother

(2020)

Answer. Leaders of Khilafat Committee - Muhammad Aft and Shaukat All.

QUESTION- 05

Trace the reason because of which Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1919.

(2016)

Answer. Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1919 to protest against the Rowlatt Act.

d. The British decided to clamp down on satyagrahis.

QUESTION- 06

What did British do to repress the Rowlatt Satyagrahis?

(2016)

Answer. the british decided to clamp down on satyagrahis

Jail → 2 yrs
W/o trial

QUESTION- 07

"Mahatma Gandhi launched a more broad-based movement in India by joining Khilafat Andolan" Explain the statement with any three arguments in the context of Non-Cooperation Movement.

(Term-II, 2021-22)

NCM

Answer. (H+M)

Punjab

Khilafat

Swaraj

QUESTION- 08

"The effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front were more dramatic". Support the statement with examples.

(Term-II, 2021-22)

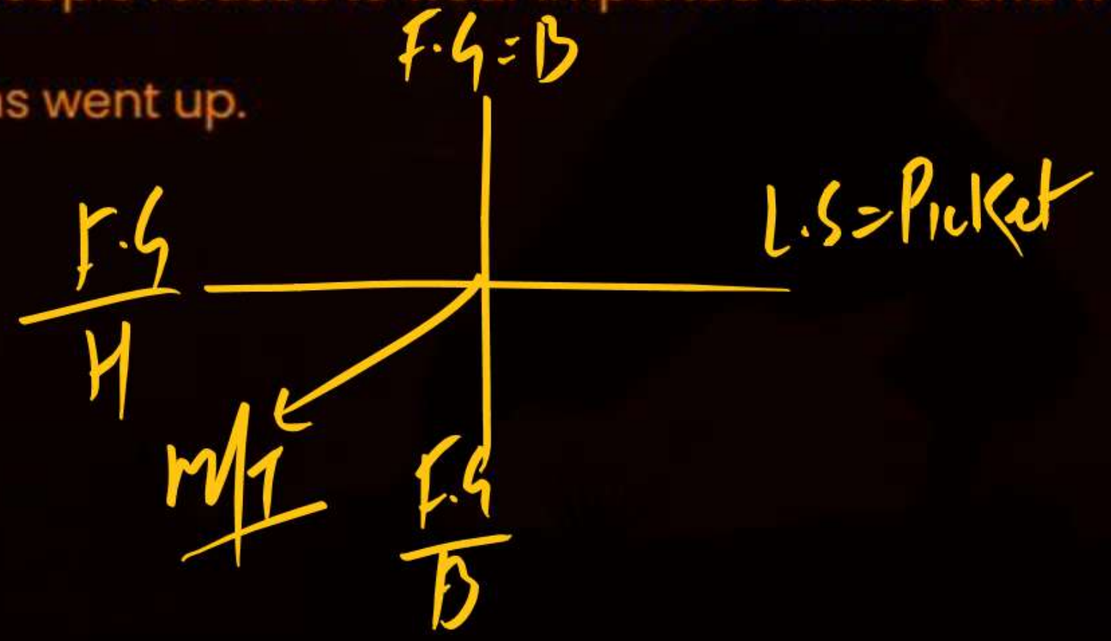
Answer. The effects of Non-cooperation Movement on the economic front were:

(i) The import of foreign clothes halved between 1921 and 1922 and its value dropped from ₹ 102 crores to 257 crores.

(ii) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.

(iii) In many places, traders and merchants refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign goods. As the boycott movement spread people refused to wear imported clothes and wore only Indian ones.

(iv) Production of Indian textiles and handlooms went up.



QUESTION- 09

protest → गांधी × entry into shops

How could Non-Cooperation become a movement? Give your opinion.

(Term-II, 2021-22 C, Foreign 2015)

Answer.

(i) The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement, each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj, but the term meant different to different people.

(ii) The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces (except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power.

Town

(iii) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires. As the boycott movement spread, people began discarding imported clothes wearing only Indian.

E

(iv) From the cities, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside. It drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals. In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra - the movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents.

(v) In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920 s - not a form of struggle that the Congress could approve. When the colonial government shut forest areas and began forcing the tribals to contribute begar for road building, the hill people revolted violently under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju.

QUESTION- 10

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows :

Why Non-cooperation?

In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909), Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come.

How could non-cooperation become a movement? Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods.

Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement.

QUESTION- (i)

What was the weapon of Gandhiji to fight against British Empire in India?

Answer

(i) Satyagraha was the weapon of Gandhiji to fight peacefully against British Empire in India.

QUESTION- (ii)

How did the British survive in India?

(0000)

Answer
(ii) According to Gandhiji in his book Hind Swaraj, British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and had survived only because of this cooperation.

QUESTION- (iii)

Explain Gandhiji's idea for making noncooperation as movement.

(2020)

Answer

(iii) Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages:

(a) Surrender of titles that the government awarded.

(b) Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative, councils, school, and foreign goods.

(c) Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

QUESTION- 11

Discuss the various stages of the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. (2016)

Answer: Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages: 11th Stage - Surrender of titles that the government awarded.

2nd Stage - Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative, councils, school, and foreign goods.

2rd Stage - Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

QUESTION- 12

"British rule in India would have collapsed if Indian had not cooperated" How did this statement help in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule? (2015)

Answer

(i) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and if Indians had refused to cooperate, British rule in India would have collapsed within a year.

(ii) He proposed that the movement should unfold in stages.

(iii) It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government had awarded to the Indians.

(iv) A boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative assemblies, schools and foreign goods would show their non-cooperation to the British empire.

Mahatma Gandhi felt that in case the government used repression, full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

QUESTION- 13

Explain the issue behind the Khilafat movement.

(2014)

Answer. Khilafat Agitation:

(i) World War I had ended with defeat of Ottoman Turks. There were rumours of harsh treaty on Khalifa.

(ii) To defend Khalifa's temporal powers, Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 as he was considered as the spiritual head of Muslims.

(iii) Gandhiji supported it because he saw it as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified National Movement.

QUESTION- 14

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follows.

Nationalism in India

Modern nationalism in Europe came to be associated with the formation of nation-states. It also meant a change in people's understanding of who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. New symbols and icons, new songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. In most countries the making of this new national identity was a long process. How did this consciousness emerge in India?

In India and as in many other colonies, the growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggles with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their nations of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement. But the unity did not emerge without conflict.

QUESTION- (i)

What was people's understanding of nation?

Answer.

(i) People's understanding of nations was of modern states, having centralised powers exercising sovereign control over their own territory.

QUESTION- (ii)

How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement?

Answer. A shared bond that tied different groups together was the sense of being oppressed under colonialism, the British policies and the growing anger against the colonial government brought different sections of the society together. Hence, we can say nationalism grew partly as a result of colonial policies and partly as a reaction to colonial policies.

QUESTION- (iii)

How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain.

(Term-II, 2021-22)

Answer.

(iii) People in India develop a sense of belonging through the experience of united struggles history, folklore etc. all played important role in bringing them together.

QUESTION- 15

Explain the implications of the 'First World War' on the economic and political situation of India. (2023, AI 2019)

Answer. The following were the affects of the First World War on the economic and political situation of India:

(i) More defence budget forcing countries to take war loans
(ii) Shortages leading to prices doubling between 1913-18
(iii) The Custom duties and taxes were raised leading to price rise.
(iv) Forced recruitment in to the army led to discontent among the people.
(v) Acute shortage of food items because of crop failures
(vi) Spread of epidemic leading to death of many people

QUESTION- 16

Describe any two Satyagraha movements launched by Gandhiji just after his return to India from South Africa. (2021 C)

Answer. After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places. In 1917 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. Then in 1917, heorganised a satyagrahato support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

QUESTION- 17

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organised? Explain. (Delhi 2017, 2016)

Answer. Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919:

(i) The Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.
(ii) Indian members unitedly opposed it.
(iii) It gave government enormous powers to repress political activities.
(iv) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trials for two years.

Organisation of Satyagraha:

(i) Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against, such unjust laws.
(ii) It was started with a "Hartal' on 6th April.
(iii) Rallies were organised in various cities.
(iv) Workers went on strike in railway workshops.
(v) Shops were closed down.

QUESTION- 18

Describe the developments which led to the launching of Non-Cooperation Movement. (2014)

Answer. Developments which led to the launching of NonCooperation Movement:

(i) In 1917, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

(ii) Then in 1917, he organised a Satyagraph to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.

(iii) In 1918, he went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagrapha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

(iv) In 1919, he decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.

(v) Rallies were organised in various places.

(vi) At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920 , he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

QUESTION-19

How could Non-Cooperation become a movement? Explain with examples.

Answer. (Delhi 2014)

(i) The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January 1921.Various social groups participated in this movement, each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj, but the term meant different things to different people.

(ii) The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces (except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power.

(iii) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires. Asthe boycott movement spread, people began discarding imported clothes wearing only Indian cloth.

(iv) From the cities, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside. It drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals. In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra - the movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents.

(v) In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920 s - though not a form of struggle that the Congress could approve. As the colonial government shut forest areas and began forcing the tribals to contribute begar for road building, the hill people revolted rather violently under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju.

QUESTION- 20

Describe any three suppressive measures taken by the British administration to clamp down on nationalists. (2014)

Answer.

(i) Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.

(ii) Open firing upon a peaceful procession in Amritsar, which led to widespread attacks on banks, railway stations etc. Imposition of Martial Law.

(iii) Forcing the Satyagrahis to rub their noses on the ground and do salute to all sahibs.

QUESTION- 21

Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order :

I. Coming of Simon Commission to India — 1928

II. Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC. 1929

III. Government of India Act, 1919 1919

IV. Champaran Satyagraha Choose the correct option : 1912

(2020)

(A) III - II - IV - I

(B) I- II - IV - III

(C) II - III-I-IV

(D) IV - III-I-II

MAP WORK → (2)

SATYAGRAHA

ROWLATT SATYAGRAH

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

L — P

Difference

NCM*

CDM

Sense of Collective Belonging

Picture based

QUESTION- 22

Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers? (2020)

Answer. Because they were not allowed to move out the tea garden without permission.

QUESTION- 23

Name the association formed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar for Dalits in 1930.

(2020)

Answer. The association formed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is Depressed Class Association.

QUESTION- 24

Describe the spread of Non-Cooperation Movement in the countryside.

(Term-II, 2021-22 C, 2015)

Answer. Non-Cooperation Movement spread in the countryside:

(i) Awadh peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra. Here the movement was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses.

(ii) Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords farms without any payments. As tenants they had no security of tenure and were regularly evicted so that they have no right over the leased land.

(iii) The Peasant Movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppression of landlords.

(iv) In the meantime, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh. The Awadh Kisan Sabha was set up in the villages. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with.

(v) As the movement spread, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked: bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.

QUESTION- 25

Limitation

Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain.

(Term-11, 2021-22 C, 2015, Foreign 2014)

Answer. The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down in the cities because:

(i) Khadi clothes were more expensive than mill clothes. Poor people could not afford to buy it.

(ii) The boycott of British institutions posed a problem as there was no alternate arrangement.

(iii) Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools.

(iv) Lawyers joined work in government courts.

QUESTION- 26

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source - Swaraj in the Plantations

Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

QUESTION- (i)

Explain the understanding of 'Swaraj' for plantation workers in Assam.

Answer.

(i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the light to move freely in and out or the confined space in which they were inclosed.

QUESTION- (ii)

Explain the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 as a barrier to freedom of plantation workers.

Answer.

(ii) Under the inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation worker were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission and in fact they were rarely given such permission.

QUESTION- (iii)

Explain the main outcome of the participation of workers in the Non-Cooperation Movement. (2020)

Answer.

(iii) The participation of worker were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality.

QUESTION- 27

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows :

The movement in the towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the nonBrahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922 , its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to $₹ 57$ crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

QUESTION- (i)

Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections.

Answer.

(i) Justice Party of non-brahmans felt that entering the council was one way of gaining power. So, they did not boycott council elections.

QUESTION- (ii)

How was the effects of 'Non-Cooperation on the economic front' dramatic?

Answer. The imports of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922 , its value dropping from 102 crore to 57 crore. Productions of Indian textile and handlooms went up.

QUESTION- (iii)

Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade.

(2020)

Answer.

(iii) (a) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore.

(b) As the boycott movement spread and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

QUESTION- 28

Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' in February, 1922? Explain any three reasons. (AI2017)

OR

What were the causes of the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain. (2015)

Answer. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922:

(i) Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent in many places.

(ii) A clash took place at Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh. A group of volunteers picketing a liquor shop were beaten up by the police.

(iii) In protest a group of peasants went to the police station, bolted the door and set fire to the police station killing 22 policemen.

The incident shocked Gandhiji and he immediately withdrew the movement.

QUESTION- 29

Describe any three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation Movement.

(2015)

Answer. Problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation Movement were:

(i) Talukdars and landlords posed high rent on land and variety of cesses.
(ii) Various taxes were also implemented on them.
(iii) Peasants had to do begar and work at landlord's farm without any payment.
(iv) They had no security of tenure and were evicted regularly.
(v) They had no right over leased land. Write any three.

QUESTION- 30

How did the peasants of Awadh use different methods to achieve their goal? Explain with example.

(2014)

Answer.

(i) Peasants of Awadh were led by Baba Ram chandra, a Sanyasi. The movement was against Talukdars and Landlords.

(ii) The landlords and talukdars demanded exorbitantly high rents and other cess. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlord's farms without any payment.

(iii) As tenants, the farmers had no security of tenure. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

(iv) In many places, nai-dhobi bandhs were organized by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of barbers and washermen.

(v) Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru; Baba Ram Chandra and few others. Within a month, over 300 branches were set up in the villages. The peasants development in forms. In 1921, the houses of Talukdars and Merchants were attacked. Bazaars were looted. Grain hoards were taken over.

QUESTION- 31

How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities/town? Explain.

(2019 C, 2016)

Answer. Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country:

(i) The movementstarted with middleclass participation in the cities.

(ii) Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges.

(iii) Headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices.

(iv) The councilelections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras where Justice Party took part in elections.

QUESTION- 32

How did Non-Cooperation Movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front. (2018)

Answer.

(i) Thousands of students left governmentcontrolled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices.

(ii) The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front was dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.

(iii) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922 , its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.

(iv) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

QUESTION- 33

Explain the response of the plantation workers to the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Gandhiji. What did freedom mean for them? (2016)

Answer. The response of the plantation workers to the Non Cooperation Movement was as follows:

(i) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission. When they heard of the Non Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.

(ii) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village.

(iii) For them, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.

(iv) They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way because of a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

QUESTION- 34

How did different social groups conceive the idea of 'Non-Cooperation'? Explain with example. (2014)

Answer. Different social groups conceived the movement differently such as-

(i) The participation of the middle class people was the first approach towards the movement where students left their schools and colleges, the headmasters resigned from their posts, the lawyers left their practice and were boycotted, the election were boycotted too. In the movement the Indian textiles were bought with the burning of foreign clothes.

(ii) Peasants also took part in the movement and were always against the talukdars and landlords who charged high rents and different cess from them which they had to pay. This led to the boycott of these landlords and talukdars.

(iii) The plantation workers in the area of Assam also took part with a hope that they would get freedom and can move easily anywhere they want because in those times they had to work in a specified limit and area. Permission was to be taken from the authority which they did not get easily.

(iv) The tribals living in the area of Andhra Pradesh were also against the British policies because they stopped them from entering the forest area for grazing their cattle. Thus, everyone had different problems but the main motive was only to get freedom and bring peace.

QUESTION- 35

Identify the appropriate reason from the following options, for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement. (2020)

(A) Industrialists were close to the Congress

(B) British offered them good salaries

(C) They were reluctant towards the boycott of foreign goods

(D) Growth of Socialism

Answer. (A) Industrialists were close to the Congress

QUESTION- 36

Why did the Simon Commission come to India? Identify the correct reason from the following options. (2020)

(A) To control the campaign against the British in cities

(B) To look into the functioning of the British

(C) To initiate salt law in India

(D) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India

Answer. (D) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India

QUESTION- 37

In which one of the following Indian National Congress sessions was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' formalised in December 1929? (AI2014)

(A) Madras Session

(B) Lahore Session

(C) Calcutta Session

(D) Nagpur Session

Answer. (B) Lahore Session

QUESTION- 38

Who among the following was associated with the formation of 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress? (Foreign 2014)

(A) Subhas Chandra Bose

(B) Motilal Nehru

(C) Jawahar Lal Nehru

(D) Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer. (B) Motilal Nehru

QUESTION- 39

Mention any two causes that led to Civil Disobedience Movement.

(Term-II, 2021-22 C)

Answer. The Civil Disobedience Movement was one of the most significant movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi in the course of India's freedom struggle in 1930. The two main causes of the civil disobedience movement are:

(i) The constitution of Simon commission with no Indians and the death of Lala Lajpat rai while protesting against the commission enraged the entire nations

(ii) In the Lahore session the demand of Purna swaraj was declared, thus the civil disobedience movement was launched as the first step to fulfil this goal.

QUESTION- 40

Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931 ?

(0000)

Answer.

(i) Colonial government responded with brutal repression. Many satyagrahis were attacked when a children were beaten in huge numbers and about 100,000 people were arrested.

(ii) Gandhiji once again decided to call off the movement and entered into a part with Irwin on 5 March 1931 (GandhiIrwin Pact) to participate in a Round Table Conference.

QUESTION- 41

Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

A. The Salt March and The Civil Disobedience Movement Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 〖31〗^"st " January, 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; while others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants.

B. How Participants saw the Movement In the countryside, rich peasant communities - like the Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by trade depression and falling prices.

C. The limits of Civil Disobedience Movement When the Civil Disobedience Movement started there was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between communities.

QUESTION- (i)

The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement How did Gandhiji react to the Salt Law?

(0000)

Answer.

(i) Gandhiji opposed to britishers salt tax and their monopoly over its production. He demanded to abolish the salt tax. It is consumed by all as an essential food item. So, Gandhiji started his famous Dandi March.

QUESTION- (ii)

How Participants saw the Movement Why did the rich peasants become supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement? (0000)

Answer.

(ii) Rich Peasants were hit by depressed prices of the food grains so were unable to pay the land revenue. This demand for reduction in revenue was refused that is why for them fight for swaraj was fight against high revenue.

QUESTION- (iii)

The limits of the Civil Disobedience Movement Examine the limits of the Civil Disobedience Movement. (2020C)

Answer.

(iii) Limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement -

(a) Industrialist did not participate in this movement in large numbers.

(b) Congress was reluctant to include worker's demand as part of its programme of struggle.

QUESTION- 42

Simon Commission was greeted with slogan 'Go Back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with argument. (Foreign 2016)

Answer. Simon Commission was set-up to look into the functioning of the Constitutional System in India and suggest changes.

(i) The new Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.

(ii) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.

(iii) The commission was to look in to the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.

(iv) The problem was that the commission didn't have a single Indian member. They were all whites.

(v) When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928 , it was greeted with the slogan 'Go Back Simon'?

(vi) All parties, including the congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.

QUESTION- 43

Explain in brief the 'Dandi March'. (2016)

Or

Describe the main features of the 'Salt March'. (AI 2014)

Answer.

(i) Mahatma Gandhi started his famous 'Salt March' or 'Dandi March' on 11th March, 1930 accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.

(ii) The march was to cover 240 miles from Gandhi's asharam in Sabarmati to the Gujarat Coastal town of Dandi.

(iii) On 6th April, 1930, he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law by manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

(iv) This marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement.

QUESTION- 44

Why did the different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

(2016)

Answer. Different social groups joined in the Civil Disobedience Movement for different reasons:

(i) Rich Peasantry Group: The Patidar and Jats demanded reduction in revenue and participated in the boycott program.

(ii) Poor Peasantry Group: They wanted unpaid rent to be remitted, joined radical movement led by the socialist and communist.

(iii) Business Class Group : Prominent industrialist like Purshottamdas, G D Birla formed FICCI. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and stable rupee sterling exchange ratio and refused to sell imported goods.

(iv) Working Class Group : Nagpur workers adopted boycott of foreign goods, against low wages and poor working conditions.

(v) Women : Participated in the protest marches, manufacturing of salt and boycotted foreign goods.

QUESTION- 45

How did women participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

(2015)

Answer. Participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement:

(i) Women in large number participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(ii) During Salt March thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji.

(iii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt.

(iv) They picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.

(v) Many went to jail.

(vi) They began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.

QUESTION- 46

Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'.

(AI2015)

Answer. The main features of 'Poona Pact' were:

(i) The Poona Pact (September 1932) gave Depressed Classes (later to be known as Scheduled Caste) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.

(ii) They were to be voted in by the general electorates.

(iii) The Act came into force due to Gandhiji's fast unto death.

(iv) Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's stand.

QUESTION- 47

How did the 'Salt March' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain. (2015)

Answer. Salt March became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because:

(i) Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

(ii) Salt was an essential item of food and was consumed by rich and poor alike.

(iii) Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Gandhiji started Salt march with 78 volunteers. (On 6 th April) he reached Dandi, violated the law and made salt.

(iv) This march developed the feeling of nationalism, people in different parts of the country broke the salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

QUESTION- 48

Read the given source below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January, 1930

'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.'

QUESTION- (i)

Why was freedom considered an inalienable right of the Indian people?

Answer.

(i) It was an inalienable right of the Indian people to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their hard labour and to have the necessities of life so that they might have full opportunities of growth.

QUESTION- (ii)

Why was Purna Swaraj considered essential by the people of India?

Answer.

(ii) The British government exploited the Indian people economically, politically, socially hence, they wanted complete independence from the British rule.

QUESTION- (iii)

Explain the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress (1930).

(Term-II, 2021-22)

Answer.

(iii) Lahore session of congress (1930) is very significant because in this session congree decided to observe 26th January 1930 as the purna sawaraj day.

QUESTION- 49

"Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation." Examine the statement in context of Civil Disobedience Movement. (2023)

Answer.

(i) Mahatma Gandhi found salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31st January 1930 , he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating wide ranging eleven demands.

(ii) All classes of the Indian society identified with the broad ranging demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.

(iii) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

(iv) In the Dandi march the volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British.

(v) On 6th April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British, as they had done in 1921-22. but also to break colonial laws. Thousands of people broke the salt law in different parts of the country, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned, and in many places forest people violated forest laws.

QUESTION- 50

Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement among different strata of society. (2023)

Answer. The following points analyse the progress made by difference strata of society in civil disobedience movement.

(i) Rich Peasants : Their demand for reduction in revenue was refused. For them, fight for Swaraj was fight against high revenue.

(ii) Poor Peasants : Economic depression made it very difficult for them to pay rent to the landlords. Congress did not support them in rent campaign fearing that it would upset the rich farmers.

(iii) Business Community : Their demand was for protection against exports and fixed exchange ratio. To protect their business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.

(iv) Workers: As the Congress was seen close to the industrialists, the workers did not participate in the movement except in Nagpur.

(v) Women:There was large scaleparticipation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement. They participated in the Salt March and other protest march. They participated in picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops.

QUESTION- 51

Who had organised the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements.

(2019 C, Delhi 2019)

Answer. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.

(i) Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits.

(ii) The British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, however Gandhiji opposed it and began a fast unto death.

(iii) Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. This resulted in the Poona Pact of September 1932.

(iv) It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

QUESTION- 52

"Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the notion of 'Swaraj:'" Support the statement. (2019 C, Delhi 2017, AI 2016)

Answer.

(i) Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj. For plantation workers freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.

(ii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission.

(iii) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.

(iv) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.

QUESTION- 53

Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' (Delhi 2019)

Answer. Civil Disobedience is the active, professed refusal of a citizen to obey certain laws, demands, orders or commands of a government. In India it refers to the movement led by Gandhiji against the British rule.

Both the rich and the poor peasants did not participate in the Civil Disobedience movement because of varying reasons. There reasons were as follows

Rich Peasants :

(i) They were hit by depressed prices of the food grains.

(ii) They were unable to pay the land revenue. Their demand for reduction in revenue was refused.

(iii) For them fight for swaraj was fight against high revenue.

(iv) They were disappointed with the calling off of civil disobedience movement. and were reluctant to joint it back upon its relaunch.

Poor Peasants :

(i) Economic depression made it very difficult for them to pay rent to the landlords

(ii) Congress did not support their no rent campaign fearing that it would upset the rich farmers.

QUESTION- 54

Explain the limitations of the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

(AI2019)

Answer. The limits of the Civil Disobedience Movement were-

(i) The Congress ignored the dalits and the depressed classes in order to please the high caste Hindus. Hence, the participation of the depressed classes was Limited.

(ii) The Congress was associated with the Hindu related Nationalist groups. So, the Muslim participation was less.

(iii) There was distrust between the communities alienated by the Congress. Large sections of Muslims did not respond to the civil disobedience movement.

(iv) The rich peasants were disappointed when the civil disobedience movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. The participation of the landless peasants was poor.

(v) The Congress was closer to and supported the business class due to which the industrial working class did not participate in the movement.

QUESTION- 55

Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. (2018)

Answer. For a long time, the congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only an their symbolic presence. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after the home and health, to be a good mother and good wives.

Large number of women participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement. As was seen during Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas these women were from high-caste families; in rural areas they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.

QUESTION- 56

How did the Colonial Government repress the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain.

(AI2017)

Answer. Worried by the developments, the colonial government began arresting the Congress leaders one by one. This led to violent clashes in many places.

When Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested in April 1930, angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar, facing armored cars and police firing. Many were killed.

A month later, when Mahatma Gandhi himself was arrested, industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police posts, municipal buildings, lawcourts and railway stations - all structures that symbolized British rule.

A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal repression. Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten, and about 100,000 people were arrested.

QUESTION- 57

Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain. (AI 2017, 2016)

Answer. Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension because:

(i) In December, 1931 Gandhiji went to London for the Round Table Conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed.

(ii) In India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression.

(iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawahar lal Nehru were both in jail.

(iv) The Congress had been declared illegal.

(v) A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstration and boycotts:

QUESTION- 58

How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples. (2016)

Answer. Civil Disobedience Movement came into force in various parts of the country:

(i) Gandhiji led the Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi with his followers starting the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(ii) Thousands in different parts of the country broke the Salt Law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

(iii) In the country side, the rich Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement.

(iv) As rich peasant communities were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices, they became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(v) As the depression continued and cash invoice dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlords to be waived off and thus they joined the movement.

(vi) Merchants and industrialists supported the movement by not giving the financial assistance and refused to buy and sell the imported goods.

(vii) The industrial working class of Nagpur region participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).

(viii) Railway workers, dock workers, coal mine workers of Chotanagpur, etc. participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.

(ix) Women also participated in large numbers.

QUESTION- 59

Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the 'Civil Disobedience Movement: (AI2015)

Answer. Rich merchants and industrialists played an important role in Civil Disobedience movement.

(i) After the first world war, the Indian industrialists and merchants realised that the colonial restrictions on them were not letting them trade freely and make profits.

(ii) They wanted to be safeguarded against the import of foreign products and a rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio, which would deter imports. When the civil disobedience movement began, they took an enthusiastic part in it as they were keen to expand their business.

(iii) GD Birla and other industrialists formed the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927 to organise their interests.

(iv) They declined to purchase and sell imported products, and this was a very good step towards civil disobedience. Most merchants and traders started seeing Swaraj as a time when there would no longer be colonial business restrictions and trade and industry would flourish without any prohibitions.

(v) And most importantly they gave financial assistance to the movement by funding Congress

QUESTION- 60

Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates for muslims and the dalits? (2014)

Answer.

(i) Dalits began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions and a separate electorate. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi asking for separate electorates for Dalits.

(ii) Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's proposal and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.

(iii) After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement, large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of Hindu majority.

QUESTION- 61

Who among the following wrote the Vande Mataram?

(2020)

A. Rabindranath Tagore

B. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

C. Abindranath Tagore

D. Dwarkanath Tagore

Answer. (B) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

QUESTION- 62

Name the author of the novel 'Anandamath'.

(2020, Delhi 2017)

Answer. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

QUESTION- 63

Analyse the role of folklore and symbols in the revival of nationalism in India during late 19th century. (2023)

(2023)

OR

Evaluate the contribution of folklore, songs, popular prints etc. in shaping the nationalism during freedom struggle.

(2017)

Answer. Ideas of nationalism developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore songs popular prints in the following ways :

(i) In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.

(ii) These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.

(iii) In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.

(iv) In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was 'the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics:

(v) As the national movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.

QUESTION- 64

"It was essential to preserve folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past." Support the statement in reference to India.

(Term-11, 2021-22)

Answer.

(i) The nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rules.

(ii) In the nineteenth century the Indian nationalists began recording folk song sung by bards and they toured to different villages to gather folk songs and legends.

(iii) They believe that tales give true picture of traditions culture that has been corrupted and damaged by the outsiders.

(iv) Indian's began to look into the past to discover India's greatest achievements.

(v) They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy. crafts and trade had flourished.

QUESTION- 65

What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features. (AI2016)

Answer. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.

QUESTION- 66

Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' in 1921? Explain the main features of this 'Swaraj Flag'. (2016)

Answer. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj Flag. It was again a tricolor (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the center, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.

QUESTION- 67

Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Sense of Collective Belonging

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation, as you know, is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870 s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath

Togore Painted his famous image fo Bharat Mata. In this painting. Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, diving and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure cam to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.

QUESTION- (i)

How did the 'nation' become a reality in the minds of people?

Answer.

QUESTION- (ii)

How did nationalism capture the people's imagination.

Answer.

QUESTION- (iii)

How did people belonging to different groups develop a sense of collective belonging?

(Term-II, 2021-22)

Answer.

QUESTION- 68

"Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they all are part of the same nation." Support the statement. (Delhi 2015)

Answer. Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation. The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. Variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs helped with promotion of nationalism. Literature also helped to arouse national feelings. The ideas of nationalism also developed through the celebration of regional festival. As the national movement developed nationalist leaders became more and more aware of icons and symbols in unifying and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.

QUESTION- 69

Why did Gandhijistart Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain. (2020-21)

Answer.

(i) Against Rowlatt Act

(ii) Jallianwala Bagh Incidence

(iii) Khilafat Andolan

QUESTION- 70

Read the given Source and answer the following questions:
"It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive (0000) resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active...
'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no illwill whatever.
'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ...'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own .-

QUESTION-(i)

Why did Gandhiji consider non-violence as supreme dharma?

Answer.

(i) Gandhiji adopted non-violence as a philosophy and an ideal way of life. According to him philosophy of non-violence is not a weapon of the weak; it is a weapon, which can be tried by all.

QUESTION- (ii)

How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people, who believed in his philosophy?

Answer.

(ii) A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will.

QUESTION- (iii)

Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice?

(Term-II, 2021-22)

Answer.

(iii) (a) One could win the battle through non-violence.
(b) This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
(c) People - including the oppressors - had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.

QUESTION- 71

How was the social and political situation of India affected by the First World War? Explain. (2022-23)

(2022-23)

Answer. The following were the affects of the First World War on the economic and political situation of India:

(i) More defence budget forcing countries to take war loans.
(ii) Shortages leading to prices doubling between 1913-18.
(iii) The Custom duties and taxes were raised leading to price rise.
(iv) Forced recruitment into the army led to discontent among the people.
(v) Shortage of food items because of crop failures.
(vi) Spread of epidemic leading to death of many people. (Any five)

QUESTION- 72

How did the Indian merchants and industrialists relate themselves to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

(2022-23)

Answer. During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and become powerful. Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.

They formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.

Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.

But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

QUESTION- 73

Which of the following was the reason for calling off 'the Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji?

(2020-21)

A. Pressure from the British Government

B. Second Round Table Conference

C. Gandhiji's arrest

D. Chauri Chaura incident

QUESTION- 74

How did the Non-Cooperation Movement unfold in the cities and towns of India?

(Term-II, 2021-22)

Answer.

(i) The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities.
(ii) Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges.
(iii) Many teachers resigned.
(iv) Lawyers gave up their legal practices.
(v) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.
(vi) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.

(Any two points to be explained.)

QUESTION- 75

"Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in another way and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement differently" Justify the statement. (Term-II, 2021-22)

Answer.

(i) Spread of militant guerrilla movement in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) They were against colonial policies.

(iii) Their livelihood was affected and their traditional rights were denied.

(iv) Their leader Alluri Sitaram Raju was inspired by the Non Cooperation Movement and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.

(v) He wanted liberation by the use of force.

(vi) The rebels attacked police stations and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.

(Any three points to be explained.)

QUESTION- 76

Explain the meaning and notion of 'Swaraj' as perceived by the plantation workers. How did they respond to the call of the Non-Cooperation movement?

(2020-21)

Answer.

(i) For plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.

(ii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission.

(iii) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations, and headed home.

(iv) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming, and everyone would be given land in their own villages.

(v) They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

QUESTION- 77

How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the nineteenth century India? Explain. (2020-21)

Answer.

(i) The identity of the nation is most often symbolized with the image of Bharat Mata.

(ii) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.

(iii) Novel Anandamath.

(iv) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata and portrayed her as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

(v) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.

(vi) Icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.

(vii) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed.

(viii) Reinterpretation of history that to instill a sense of pride in the nation.

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Thank You

Keep Fighting Warriors...