

# Nationalism in India

## 1 Mark Questions

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1. Which of the following is true with reference to Satyagraha?

- (A) It emphasized the muscle power
- (B) It emphasized the Power of truth
- (C) Gandhiji successfully fought the racist regime of South Africa with the novel method.

- a) Only A is true
- b) Only B is true
- c) Both A and B are true
- d) Both B and C are true

Ans. d) Both B and C are true

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2. At which place congress session of September 1920 held.

- a) Nagpur
- b) Calcutta
- c) Lahore
- d) Madras

Ans. b) Calcutta

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3. Who was the leader of the Peasant Movements of Awadh?

- a) Alluri sitaram Raju
- b) Baba Ramchandra
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) None of the above

Ans. b) Baba Ramchandra

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4. Under which act the Plantations workers of Assam were not permitted to leave the tea garden?

- a) The Rowlatt Act
- b) Cripps Mission
- c) The Inland Migration act
- d) The Inland Emigration act

Ans. d) The Inland Emigration act

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5. Name the leaders who founded Swaraj Party?

- a) CR Das and Motilal Nehru
  - b) CR Das and Jawaharlal Nehru
  - c) CR Das and Gandhiji
  - d) CR Das and Dr B.R Ambedkar
- Ans. a) CR Das and Motilal Nehru
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6. At which of the following place did Gandhiji make salt out of sea water
- (a) Ahmedabad
  - (b) Wardha
  - (c) Sabarmati
  - (d) Dandi
- Ans. d) Dandi
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7. Who wrote 'Hind Swaraj'?
- a) Subhas Chandra Bose
  - b) Jawaharlal Lal Nehru
  - c) Mahatma Gandhi
  - d) Sardar Patel
- Ans. c) Mahatma Gandhi
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8. Which incident forced Gandhiji to halt the Non – cooperation movement?
- a) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
  - b) The Rowlett act
  - c) Chauri Chaura
  - d) Arrest of Alluri Sitaram Rammaya
- Ans. c) Chauri Chaura
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9. Who among the following led the civil disobedience movement in Peshawar ?
- a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
  - b) Mohamad Ali
  - c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
  - d) None of the above
- Ans. c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
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10. Who first created the image of Bharatmata?
- (a) Abanindranath Tagore
  - (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
  - (C) Rabindra nath Tagore
  - d) None of the above
- Ans. (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

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11. Who was the leader of the peasants in the Gudam Hills of Andhra Pradesh?

Ans. Alluri Sitaram Raju

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12. Which pact reserved seats for Dalits in the provincial and central legislative assembly?

Ans. Poona Pact

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13. Which political party formed within the congress to argue for return to council elections?

Ans. Swaraj Party

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14. Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death when Dr B. R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for Dalits?

Ans. Separate electorate would create divisions in the society.

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15. Name the leaders that formed the Swaraj Party?

Ans. Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das

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16. In which year did Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act?

Ans. 1919

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17. In which year was kheda Satyagraha organized?

Ans. 1917

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18. Name the object which was found to be a powerful symbol according to Gandhiji that could unite the nation.

Ans. Salt.

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19. Name the place where Non Cooperation movement was called off?

Ans. Chauri Chaura

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20. When was police fired in united province at peasants near Rae Bareilly?

Ans. on 6 January 1921

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21. In which year Ahmedabad mill worker's Satyagraha was organized?

Ans. 1918

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22. Name the rebel leader of tribal people of Andhra Pradesh?

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Ans. Alluri Sitaram Raju

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23. Who was M.R. Jayakar?

Ans. He was member of Hindu Mahasabha, who strongly opposed the efforts of compromise during all Parties Conference in 1928.

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24. What is Begar?

Ans. Begar is a type of labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.

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25. Which name was given by Gandhiji to the Dalits?

Ans. Harijans or the children of God.

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26. When and where was the second round Table conference held?

Ans. The second round table conference was held at London in December 1931.

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27. What were the effects of non cooperation on the economic front?

Ans. Foreign goods were boycotted, Liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfire many traders refused to import foreign cloth the import of foreign cloth reached to half.

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28. What were the causes for the gradual slowing down of the Non- co operation movement in the cities?

Ans. (1) Khadi was more expensive than the mill produced cloth and the poor could not afford it.

(2) British institutions were boycotted but the process of establishing Indian institutions was slow so the students and teachers started joining the British institution again.

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29. Describe the main events leading to civil disobedience.

Ans. 1) World wide economic depression

2) Simon commission was constituted in 1929 and no Indian member was appointed.

3) Lord Irwin announced that Dominion State would be granted to India.

4) At the Lahore congress session resolution for purna swaraj was passed.

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30. What did freedom mean to Plantation workers in Assam?

Ans. 1) Right to move freely in and out of their enclosures.

2) Retaining link with their villages

3) They were not allowed to leave the tea garden without permission which they wanted.

## 3 Mark Questions

1. what was the role of women in the civil Disobedience movement?

Ans. 1) Participated in the salt Satyagraha in large number.

2) They participated in protest marches and also manufactured salt.

3) Many women went to jails

4) In rural areas the women considered service to the nation a sacred duty.

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2. Explain the problems faced in unifying people.

Ans. All credits of glorious past were attributed to the Aryans and their contributions therefore it became difficult to bring all communities on a single platform.

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3. Why and how is the identity of a nation symbolized in a Figure?

Ans. (1) It helps create an image with which people can identify the nation.

2) With the growth of nationalism identity of India came to be associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

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4. Which political solutions were adopted by Dalits leaders to the problems of their community?

Ans. 1. Many Dalits leaders were keen on different political solutions to the problems of the community.

2. They began organizing themselves and demanding reserved seats in electoral institutions.

3. They also asked for separate electorate that would choose Dalits members for legislative councils.

4. They believed, Political empowerment would resolve the problems of their social disabilities.

5. Dr B R Ambedkar organized the Dalits and formed a Depressed classes Association in 1930s.

6. These voluntary organizations also receive financial support from the government for creating awareness among people.

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5. Why did the growth of nationalism in the colonies linked to anti colonial movement?

Ans. By the end of Nineteenth century anti-colonial Movement in most of the colonies led to the growth of nationalism. The colonial exploitation led to poverty and caused miseries to the people. They shared a common hatred against the

colonial rule. In colonies the people began to discover their unity in the process of their struggle against colonialism. Each section of the society felt the effects of colonialism. The British policy of racialism and that of divide and rule exposed the nature of their rule and created the feeling of oneness among Indians. They felt the sense of common hatred against colonial rule.

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6. Why did the Rich peasant communities become active in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. 1. Rich peasant communities –like Patidars of Gujarat and the Jatts of Uttar Pradesh- were active in the movement.

2. Being producers of cash crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices.

3. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment.

4. Due to this reason rich peasants become enthusiastic supporters of the civil Disobedience Movement.

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7. What was the impact of Infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident over Society and British Government?

Ans. 1. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns.

2. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings.

3. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorize people.

4. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salute to all sahibs.

5. People were flogged and village around Gujranwala in Punjab now in Pakistan were bombed.

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8. Who gave the slogan “Inquilab – Zindabad”? What do you understand by this slogan?

Ans. 1. The famous slogan Inquilab Zindabad was given by Hasrat Mohani. This famous slogan inspired the activities of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association particularly Ashfaqulla Khan, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad.

2. It is a Hindustani phrase taken from Persian which translates to “Long Live Revolution”.

3. It was a common phrase used by revolutionaries during the British rule over India.

4. It was popularized in the activities of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association by revolutionaries such as Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad, who used it to urge future generations to endorse, and support the party's rebellious actions.

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9. What is separate electorate? Why do you think Gandhiji was against the demand of separate electorate by B R Ambedkar?

Ans. Separate electorates are usually demanded by minorities who feel it would otherwise be difficult for them to get fair representation in government. Separate electorate for Dalits means that Dalits will choose their separate leader by separate elections for Dalits.

Gandhiji was against the demand of separate electorate of Dr B R Ambedkar because he believes that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society .

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10. Why martial law was imposed in Punjab during the month of April in 1919?

Ans. The martial law was imposed in Punjab because Rowlatt Act was introduced by the British Government. Against this act rallies were organized in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops and shops closed down. British Government decided to clamp down on the nationalist leaders. Local leader were picked up from Amritsar. Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoke widespread attacks on banks post offices and railway stations. Due to this martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command.

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11. Why were Indians reacted against Rowlett Act?

Ans. 1. This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of Indian Members.

2. It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

3. The Rowlett Act acted as an instrument of suppression of civil rights of the Indians hence produced widespread discontent among masses.

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12. Mention the features of the flag which was designed by Gandhiji?

Ans. In 1921 Gandhiji had designed the swaraj flag.

1. It was a tricolor flag and had a spinning wheel in the centre representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

2. Tricolors were-red, green and white.

3. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.

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13. What were three proposals regarding Non- Cooperation movement, as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi?

Ans. 1. The movement was to be unfolded in stages.

2. It should begin with the surrender of titles awarded by the government and boycott of civil services, army, police, courts, legislative council, schools and foreign goods.

3. Then, In case the government used repression, a civil disobedience movement would be launched.

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14. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. The place of Peasants Satyagraha.

2. The place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement

B. Locate and Label Madras-the place where the Indian National Congress session held in 1927 with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification

Ans.



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15. Can you explain why some congress leaders were reluctant to boycott the council elections of November 1920?

Ans. Many within the congress were, however concerned about the proposals given by Gandhiji. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections of November 1920 because the feared that the Movement might lead to popular



violence. In the months between September and December there was instance tussle within the congress. For a while there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non cooperation program was adopted.

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16. Highlight the effects of Non Cooperation movement on the economy of India.

Ans. The effect of non co-operation on the economic front was more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfire. The import of foreign cloths halved between 1921 and 1922 its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 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 textiles mills and handlooms went up.

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17. What were the methods used by peasants of Awadh to achieve their goal? Explain.

Ans. 1. In many places *nai-dhobi bandhs* were organized by panchayats to deprive landlords of the service of even barbers and washer men.

2. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of beggar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

3. Some peasants denied doing beggar-work without at landlords' farms without any payment.

4. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted.

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18. Why was the Non Cooperation movement withdrawn by Gandhiji?

Ans. 1. The movement was turning violent.

2. At Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh, a peaceful demonstration in bazaar turned into a violent clash in which more than 20 policemen were killed.

3. Gandhiji also felt that Satyagraha is needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass movement.

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19. How was the Civil obedience Movement different from Non Cooperation Movement? State any three points of difference.

Ans. 1. Non-cooperation Movement was launched in 1920 to 1922, while the Civil Disobedience Movement continued 1929 to 1934.

2. The Non-cooperation Movement was launched because of the anger of Jallianwala Bagh and against Rowlett Act, while Civil Disobedience movement was launched against the arrival of Simon Commission.

3. The Idea of Non Cooperation include that if the Indians refused to cooperate British rule in India will would collapse within a year and swaraj would come. But the idea of Civil Disobedience Movement includes breaking colonial rules and disobeying the rules.

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20. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. A place where the session of Congress held in 1929

2. A place associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

B. Locate and Label Ahmadabad-cotton mill workers Satyagraha with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification



Ans.



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21. Highlight the major facts about the new economic situation created by First World War in India?

Ans. 1. First World War led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed war loans and increase in Taxes.

2. Custom duties were raised and new income taxes were introduced.

3. Through war years prices increased-doubling between 1913 and 1918.

4. Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers.

5. Forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger

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22. “Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of unified national movement” Can you explain that opportunity.

Ans. That opportunity was ‘Khilafat Issue’. The First World War ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the ottoman emperor-the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khailifa). To defend the khalifa’s temporal power, a khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslims leaders likes the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, Began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of unified national movement.

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23. What were the main ideas of Gandhiji behind 'Non Co-operation'?

Ans. Gandhiji in his famous book Hind Sawraj declared that British Rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and successful only because of our cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year and swaraj would come. According to Gandhiji it should begin with the surrender of titles that the British government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign.

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24. Elaborate the contribution of Alluri Sita Ram Raju in the nationalist movement of India.

Ans. 1. Alluri Sita Ram Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers: he could make correct astrological predictions and heal people, and he could survive even bullet shots.

2. Captivated by Raju, the rebels proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God. Raju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, said he was inspired by the Non Cooperation Movement, and persuaded people to wear Khadi and giving up drinking.

3. But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.

4. The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj. Raju was captured and executed in 1924, and over the time became a folk hero.

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25. Why martial law was imposed in Punjab during the month of April in 1919?

Ans. 1. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlett Act (1919).

2. Rallies were organized in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down.

3. On April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoke widespread attacks on banks, post office and railway stations.

4. The British administration decided to clampdown on nationalists. Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command.

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26. Can you explain why some congress leaders were reluctant to boycott the council elections of November 1920?

Ans. 1. Many within the congress were however, concerned about the proposal of Gandhiji to start Non Cooperation Movement.

2. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920.

3. They feared that the movement led to popular violence.
4. In the months between September and December there was intense tussle within the congress.

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27. What was the contribution of Natesa Shartri for the revival of folklore and folk tales? What were his views?

Ans. In madras Natesa Shastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, *the Folklore of Southern India*.

1. He believed that folklore was national literature;
2. It was most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thought and characteristics.

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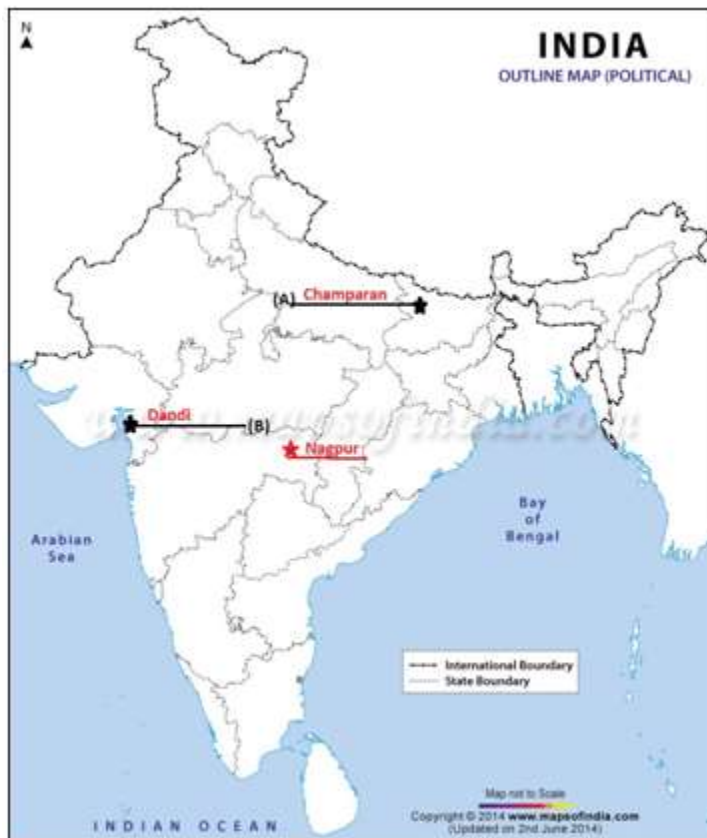
28. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. The Satyagraha of the peasants
2. Place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.

B. Locate and Label Nagpur session 1920 with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification



Ans.



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29. What was the outcome of the Poona pact? How did it benefit the dalits?

Ans. The Poona pact of sept. 1932 gave the depressed classes reserved seat in provincial and central legislative councils but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

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30. Explain the differences that emerged the congress and the Muslim league on Political issues.

Ans. The important differences were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected Muhammad Ali Jinnah of the Muslim league was willing to give up that demand for separate electorates if Muslim were given reserved seats in the central assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim dominated provinces.

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31. How did Mahatma Gandhi organize Satyagraha in various places in India ?

Ans. 1) In 1917 he traveled in Champaran, Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against oppressive plantation system.

2) In 1919 he organized Satyagraha to support peasants of Kheda in Gujarat.

- 3) In 1918 he went to Ahmedabad to organize this movement amongst cotton mill workers.
- 4) In 1919 he launched Satyagraha against Rowlatt act.

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32. Explain the factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in the later half of the 19th century.

- Ans. 1) Economic exploitation  
2) Administrative and economic unification of the country.  
3) Western education  
4) Development of Press.

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answers should not exceed 30 words.

#### Question 1.

With which idea the modern nationalism in Europe is associated?

Answer:

Modern nationalism in Europe was associated with the formation of nation-states.

#### Question 2.

In India what tied many different groups together against colonial power?

Answer:

The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied different groups together.

#### Question 3.

What was forced recruitment?

Answer:

Forced recruitment was a process by which colonial state forced people to join the army.

#### Question 4.

Why did Gandhiji go to Champaran in 1916?

Answer:

In 1916 Mahatma Gandhi went to Champaran to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

#### Question 5.

Which Satyagraha movement was organised in Ahmedabad and when?

Answer:

In 1918 Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

**Question 6.**

State one oppressive feature of Rowlatt Act ?

**Answer:**

It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

**Question 7.**

When did Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place and where ?

**Answer:**

Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April, 1919 at Amritsar.

**Question 8.**

Which famous book was written by Mahatma Gandhi in 1909?

**Answer:**

Hind Swaraj.

**Question 9.**

For what the Congress session of December 1920 is known?

**Answer:**

At Congress session (Nagpur) non-cooperation programme was adopted by the Congress.

**Question 10.**

Which party in the province of Madras did not boycott the council elections ?

**Answer:**

Justice Party.

**Question 11.**

Who was Khalifa ?

**Answer:**

The Ottoman Emperor was Khalifa or the spiritual head of the Islamic world.

**Question 12.**

What was picket ?

**Answer:**

Picket was a form of demonstration or a procession by which people block the entrance to shop, factory or office.

**Question 13.**

According to Gandhiji which were two stages of non-cooperation movement ?

**Answer:**

In the first stage, there should be surrender of titles that the government awarded and boycott of civil services, army, police, courts, legislative councils, schools and foreign goods.

In case of repressive policy by the government, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched in the second stage.

**Question 14.**

Why people could not afford Khadi ?



**Answer:**

Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.

**Question 15.**

What was begar ?

**Answer:**

Begar was a labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.

**Question 16.**

What happened at Chauri-Chaura in 1922 ?

**Answer:**

The movement turned violent and twenty two policemen were burnt to death.

**Question 17.**

Which party came to power in Britain in 1929 and appointed Simon Commission and why ?

**Answer:**

Tory Party came to power and appointed Simon Commission to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India.

**Question 18.**

When did Simon Commission arrive in India and why was it boycotted?

**Answer:**

Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was boycotted because no Indian was member of this Commission.

**Question 19.**

Who was the president of Congress at Lahore? When was it held?

**Answer:**

The 1929 session of Congress was held in Lahore under the presidentship of Jawahar Lai Nehru.

**Question 20.**

Why was the demand to abolish the salt tax selected?

**Answer:**

The demand to abolish the salt tax was included in the demands because salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike and it was one of the most essential items of food.

**Question 21.**

What was the view of Mahatma Gandhi about salt tax and govt, monopoly over it?

**Answer:**

Mahatma Gandhi declared that the tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

**Question 22.**

By which march the Civil Disobedience Movement started ?

**Answer:**

Dandi March.

**Question 23.**

State one difference between Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Answer:**

People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British, as they had done in 1921-22, but also to break colonial law such as salt tax law.

**Question 24.**

When was a pact with Lord Irwin signed ? How is it known ?

**Answer:**

The pact known as Gandhi-Irwin Pact, was signed on 5th March, 1931.

**Question 25.**

What was main clause of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) ?

**Answer:**

Gandhiji consented to participate in the Second Round Table Conference in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners.

**Question 26.**

Why the Congress was reluctant to include workers' demands as part of its programme of Civil Disobedience Movement ?

**Answer:**

The Congress was reluctant to include workers' demands as part of its programme because it was felt that this would alienate industrialists and divide the anti-imperial forces.

**Question 27.**

Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 ?

**Answer:**

BR.Ambedkar.

**Question 28.**

What was the demand of BR Ambedkar for the dalits at the Second Round Table Conference ?

**Answer:**

BR Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for the dalits.

**Question 29.**

Which are the different factors in making of nationalism ?

**Answer:**

History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all played a part in the making of nationalism.

**Question 30.**

Who wrote 'Vande Mataram' in 1870s ?

**Answer:**

In 1870s Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote “Vande Mataram’ as a hymn to the motherland.

**Question 31.**

During Swadeshi Movement who painted the image of Bharat Mata ?

**Answer:**

Moved by Swadeshi Movement Abanindranath Tagore painted image of Bharat Mata.

**Question 32.**

Who designed the Swaraj flag ? Which colours were included in it ?

**Answer:**Ans.

Gandhiji designed the swaraj flag. It was a tricolour – red, green and white and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

**QUESTIONS OF 3/5 MARKS**

Answers should be in about 80/100 words.

**Question 1.**

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919 ?

Or

Who passed the Rowlatt Act and when ? Explain two major provisions of the Rowlatt Act.

**Answer:**

See Textbook Exercise Question 1(c).

**Question 2.**

Explain the reasons and effects of Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Or

Narrate the events leading to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre on 13 April, 1919.

What were its effects ?

**Answer:**

(A) The reasons/events leading to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre were as mentioned below :

In March 1919, Rowlatt Act was passed despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave powers to the government to detain political prisoners without trial for two years.

Gandhiji decided to start non-violent civil disobedience against Rowlatt Act with a hartal on 6 April, 1919.

Activities under the movement were as given below :

- (a) Rallies were organised in various cities.
- (b) Workers went on strike in railway workshops.
- (c) Shops were closed.

Policy of the government: The government was alarmed by the popular participation in the movement and was afraid that the lines of communications – railways and telegraph would be disrupted, it decided to follow a strict policy as given below :

- (a) Local leaders in Amritsar were arrested.
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.
- (c) On April 10, 1919, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession. As a result of firing people were provoked and attacked banks, post offices and railway stations.
- (d) The government in order to control the situation, imposed Martial Law. General Dyer took command.

On 13 April, 1919, i.e., Baisakhi day, villagers gathered in a fair in Jallianwala Bagh. They were unaware of the Martial Law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area and blocked the exit point. He opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. He declared later that his object was to ‘produce a moral effect’, i.e., create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.

(B) Effects :

After the Jallianwala Bagh massacre crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings.

The government, on the other hand, followed a policy of repression.

- (a) They humiliated and terrorised people.
- (b) Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground.
- (c) They were forced to crawl on the streets and salam all sahibs.
- (d) People were flogged.
- (e) Some villages around Gujranwala in Punjab were bombed. As the violence spread, Gandhiji called off the movement.

### Question 3.

Why did Mahatma Gandhi feel the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India ? How did he achieve this object?

**Answer:**

(A) The reason for a more broad-based movement was that the Rowlatt Satyagraha had been a widespread movement but it was mostly limited to cities and towns.

(B) Gandhiji achieved his object in the way as mentioned below:

Gandhiji felt that a more broad-based movement could not be organised without bringing Hindu-Muslim unity.

- (a) One way of achieving Hindu-Muslim unity was to take up the Khilafat issue.
- (b) After the defeat of Turkey in World War I there were rumours that harsh terms would be imposed on the emperor of Turkey who was also the Khalifa or the spiritual head of the Muslims.

(c) The Indian Muslims decided to defend the temporal powers of the Khalifa.  
id) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali — two brothers, met Gandhiji who saw this as an opportunity to bring two communities closer and start a unified national movement.

Congress sessions at Calcutta and Nagpur:

(a) In the special session of the Congress at Calcutta in September 1920, inspite of opposition of some leaders, Gandhiji convinced leaders to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.

(b) However, many within the Congress were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920, and they feared that the movement might lead to violence.

(c) But finally at Nagpur session in December 1920, a compromise between two Congress groups was worked out and the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

#### Question 4.

How had non-cooperation spread in cities ? Explain. Why did it gradually slow down ?

#### Answer:

(a) In the towns, middle classes participated in the movement in the following ways :

Students left the schools and colleges. Headmasters and teachers resigned.

Lawyers gave up their practice.

Elections were boycotted except in Madras, where Justice Party, took part in elections because it was a party of non-Brahmans and felt that entering the Council was one way of gaining some power – something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

Foreign goods were boycotted.

Liquor shops were picketed.

Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.

Many traders refused to import foreign cloth or trade in foreign goods.

(b) Economic effects of Non-Cooperation Movement were as given below :

The import of foreign cloth decreased from ? 102 crore to K 57 crore between 1921 and

In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

People discarded foreign clothes and started wearing only Indian clothes. This led to increased production by the Indian textile mills and handlooms.

(c) The movement in the cities gradually slowed down for the reasons as given below :

Khadi was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.

Similarly the boycott of British institutions failed because to be successful alternative Indian institutions could not be set up in place of the British ones. As a result of it, students and teachers began to go back to government schools.

The lawyers too joined back work in government courts.

#### Question 5.

Describe the causes, events and results of peasants movement of Awadh during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

#### Answer:

During the Non-Cooperation Movement, the peasants of Awadh under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra – a sanyasi, participated.

Causes :

- (a) The talukdars and landlords demanded high rents and other cesses from the peasants who had to do begar and work at landlord's farms without payment.
  - (b) As tenants, there was no security of tenure and no right over the leased land.
- Object and demands : The demands included reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

Activities during the movement:

- (a) In many places, nai-dhobi bandhs were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washermen.
- (b) By October 1920 Oudh Kisan Sabha was formed. It was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru who had gone there, talked to the villagers to understand their grievances.
- (c) Within a month over 300 branches had been setup in the villages around this region.
- (d) After the start of non-cooperation movement Congress tried to integrate the Awadh peasants struggle into a wider struggle.
- (e) The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with because in 1921 the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. The local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor. The name of Gandhiji was used to sanction all actions and aspirations.

Results : As the peasants struggle had turned violent, the Congress was unhappy.

#### Question 6.

Write a short note on the participation of tribal peasants in the Gudam Hills of Andhra Pradesh in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

#### Answer:

Causes for participation :

- (a) The colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from

entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits.

(b) These restrictions had affected their livelihoods as well as their traditional rights.

(c) They were forced to contribute begar for road building.

Activities : They attacked police stations and attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.

Their leader and his views : Alluri Sitaram Raju led them in the militant guerrilla movement. He was influenced by Gandhiji and persuaded them to wear khadi and give up drinking. He believed in the use of force for liberation of the country. He was captured and executed in 1924 and became a folk hero.

Importance : This shows that tribal people were also influenced by Non-Cooperation Movement and took part in it in their own way. Tribal peasants, however, could not achieve their objects because such activities were not approved by the Congress.

### Question 7.

“The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the nation of Swaraj.” Support the statement with arguments.

Or

Describe why did the plantation workers of Assam join the Non-Cooperation Movement. What were its results ? What was the importance of movement of plantation workers and other such movements ?

### Answer:

(a) Object : Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers in Assam were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission. In practice they were rarely given such permission. For them 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. They believed that under Gandhi Raj everyone would be given land in their own village.

(b) Events :

During the movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities.

They left the plantations and headed home.

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.

(c) Importance :

The objects of movement of plantation workers and other such movements (of tribal people in Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh) were not defined by the Congress programme. They interpreted the term Swaraj in their own ways. They hoped that time will come when their all miseries would come to an end.

The tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat' This way they were also emotionally relating to an all India agitation.



When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi or linked their movement with Congress, they were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality.

#### Question 8.

Write a short note on Swaraj Party.

#### Answer:

After the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, there were two groups in the Congress. Some leaders were tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in the council elections. They were of the opinion that the British policies should be opposed within the councils. They should ask for more reforms and demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic. These leaders were C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru who formed Swaraj Party for fighting elections and to return to council politics.

The other group was led by younger elements like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose who were in favour of more radical mass agitation and for full independence. However, the swarajists were allowed to fight elections. They succeeded only to some extent in 1923. In 1926, elections they did not succeed due to death of C.R. Das.

#### Question 9.

Simon Commission was greeted with slogan “Go Back Simon” at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments.

#### Answer:

(a) In 1928, Simon Commission was constituted by the Tory government in Britain in response to the nationalist movement.

(b) The object of the Commission under Sir John Simon, was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. But the problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. All the members were British.

It was under these circumstances that the Indians decided to boycott the commission. So when the commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan ‘Go back Simon’. All parties including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.

(c) The demonstration by all parties against the Simon Commission was justified on the following grounds :

Under the Government of India Act of 1919, the provincial councils set up were not truly democratic.

The powers were still in the hands of the Governor General of India.

In response to the demands of the Indians, Simon Commission was appointed to look into the constitutional reforms in India but it was strange that no Indian was appointed as a member. This was an insult for the Indians.



Not to include an Indian was against the spirit of nationalists in India. Hence demonstration against Simon Commission. .

**Question 10.**

Describe the main events leading to Civil Disobedience Movement or Salt-Satyagraha in 1930. .

Or

Describe the different factors that shaped the political situations in the late 1920s.

**Answer:**

The main events/factors that led to start of Salt Satyagraha were as mentioned below :

Boycott of Simon Commission.

Announcement of Lord Irwin in October 1929.

(a) In October 1929 in order to win over Congress and the Muslim League, Lord Irwin Viceroy made an offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future.

(b) He also stated that a Round Table Conference would be held to discuss a future constitution for India.

These actions of Lord Irwin could not satisfy the radicals within the Congress.

Subash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru became more assertive.

The liberals and moderats who were demanding constitutional system within the frame work of British dominion lost their influence.

Under these circumstances, Congress Session at Lahore was held in December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru.

At Lahore session Congress passed a resolution for 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India. It was declared that 26 January, 1930 would be celebrated as Independence Day and

people were to take a pledge to struggle for independence. Thus the stage was ready for next

part of struggle against the British government.

**Question 11.**

What were the main demands put forward by Gandhiji in his letter dated 31st January 1930 to Viceroy? What was the object and importance of Salt Tax ?

**Answer:**

(a) After the Lahore session of Congress 26 January 1930 was celebrated as Independence Day. At Lahore resolution for 'Purna Swaraj' was passed. So in order to achieve this Gandhiji was authorised to start a movement. Before starting a movement, Gandhiji wrote a letter on 31st January 1930 stating the demands which were wide ranging to include all classes within Indian society.

(b) The abolition of Salt Tax was the most important demand because salt was

consumed by the rich as well as poor. It was one of the most essential items of food. The monopoly of the government over its production revealed the most oppressive policy of the British government. , So to attract each and everyone into the movement, Gandhiji included abolition of salt tax in his eleven demands. The demands were, however, not accepted by the Viceroy. The ground for the start of Civil Disobedience Movement or Salt Satyagraha was now ready.

#### Question 12.

Describe briefly the Salt March/Dandhi March undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi. What were its importance and effects ?

Answer:

(a)

As the demands were not fulfilled, Gandhiji started march from his ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarat coastal town of Dandi.

He was accompanied by his 78 trusted followers.

The march continued for 24 days about 10 miles a day.

During the march Gandhiji explained to the people, the meaning of swaraj and urged them to defy the British laws.

On reaching Dandi on 6 April, he ceremonially violated the salt law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

(b) Importance :

Manufacturing salt by boiling sea water was the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. It was different from Non-cooperation Movement of 1920-22 because people were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break colonial laws such as Salt Law which was the most oppressive face of the British rule.

#### Question 13.

Describe the various activities that took place during the first phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Why was it withdrawn in March 1931 ?

Or

Why did Gandhiji decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement ?

Answer:

(a) The various activities that took place during the first phase of the movement were as mentioned below :

Violation of salt laws by manufacturing salt.

Boycott of foreign cloth.

Picketing of liquor shops.

Refusal of peasants to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes.

Resignation of village officials.

Violation of forest laws and going to Reserved forests to collect wood and grazing cattle.

(b) Policy of the government :

The government adopted a repressive policy.

It arrested the Congress leaders.

Abdul Gaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Gandhiji, was arrested in April 1930. It led to clashes in Peshawar.

In police firing many people were killed.

In Sholapur, people attacked lawcourts, railway stations and the structures that symbolised the British rule.

As a result of repressive policy about 100,000 people were arrested.

(c) As a result of government's repressive policy in which children and women were beaten Gandhiji once again decided to call off the movement. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5th March 1931.

**Question 14.**

What were main features of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact ? How and when was the Civil Disobedience relaunched and lost its momentum ?

**Answer:**

(a) Gandhiji decided to call off the movement and entered into a Pact with Irwin on 5 March 1931.

The main feature of the agreement was that Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London.

The government agreed to release the political prisoners.

(b) Gandhiji went to London to attend the Second Round Table Conference as the sole representative of the Congress. The Round Table Conference, however, failed. Gandhiji re-turned empty handed. On his return, he found that the government was following a repressive policy. Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru had already been arrested. Congress had been declared illegal. The government had taken many steps to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. Gandhiji restarted the movement again on 1 January, 1932. It continued but soon lost its momentum and was withdrawn in 1934.

**Question 15.**

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

Or

“The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle.” Analyse.

**Answer:**

The different social groups joined the Civil Disobedience Movement for the reasons as mentioned

below :

(1) Rich peasant communities : The reasons for the rich peasant communities for taking part in the movement were as given below :

The rich communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were producers of commercial crops. They were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices.

They were not in a position to pay revenue to the government. They joined the movement in order to get the revenue reduced. They even forced reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes. For them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.

The refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand had led to widespread resentment among the rich peasants.

(2) Poor peasantry :

Poor peasantry joined the movement in the hope that their unpaid rent to the landlord would be remitted because due to depression they were not in a position to

pay the rent. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. Their cash income had dwindled due to depression.

The Congress was apprehensive of raising issues because that might upset the rich peasants and landlords. So, Congress did not support 'no rent' campaigns. Thus, the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

(3) Business classes :

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. Prominent industrialists Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla attacked the colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement.

They refused to sell or buy 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. They were also worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

(4) Industrial working class :

They did not participate in the movement in large numbers except in the Nagpur region.

As the industrialists came closer to Congress, the workers stayed aloof.

Some workers did participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement selectively as mentioned below :

- (a) Boycott of foreign goods as part of their own movements against low wages and poor working conditions.
- (b) There were strikes by railway workers in 1930.
- (c) Dockworkers' strike in 1932.
- (d) In 1930 thousands of workers in Chotanagpur in mines wore Gandhi caps and participated in protest rallies and boycott campaign. It may be mentioned that the Congress was reluctant to include workers' demands because that would alienate industrialists and divide anti-imperial forces.

#### Question 16.

What was the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement ?

#### Answer:

There was large-scale participation of women as mentioned below :

During salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen him (Gandhiji).

Women 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.

They were moved by the call of Gandhiji and began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. The participation, however, did not change their status because Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of the women to look after home and hearth to be good mothers and good wives.

#### Question 17.

Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of Swaraj. Support the statement in the light of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Or

Describe the limits of Civil Disobedience Movement.

#### Answer:

Thousands of people in different parts of the country broke the salt laws and boycotted foreign cloth. Liquor shops were picketed by women who participated in protest marches and manufactured salt. But there were many social groups that did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement. These were as given below:

Untouchables : Untouchables or dalits or oppressed for long had been ignored by the Congress because of the fear of offending the sanatanis, the conservative high caste Hindus. The result was that the dalit leaders organised themselves and demanded reserved seats in educational institutions and separate electorates for legislature councils. They thought that political empowerment would solve their

problems. Dalit participation, was, therefore limited particularly in Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organisation was strong.

Muslim participation : After the Non-Cooperation Movement, a large section of Muslim felt alienated from the Congress. Relations between Hindus and Muslims had worsened. There were communal riots in various cities. However, efforts were made to bring two communities closer by solving the question of representation. But due to failure of these efforts, there was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between these two communities. Thus, large sections of Muslims remained alienated from the Congress and did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be in danger under the domination of a Hindu majority.

#### Question 18.

Describe the views of Mahatma Gandhi on untouchability and efforts made by him to get Harijans their rights.

#### Answer:

(a) Mahatma Gandhi was against untouchability. He declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated. He called the 'untouchables' harijan or the children of God.

(b)

He organised Satyagraha to secure them entry into temples, and access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools.

He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of the bhangi (sweepers).

He persuaded upper caste to change their heart and give up 'the sin of untouchability'.

#### Question 19.

Describe Poona Pact of September 1932.

#### Answer:

After the announcement of Communal Award in August 1932 which gave separate electorate to dalits, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for dalit would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ultimately, Poona Pact was signed in September 1932. This gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils. They were, however, to be voted in by the general electorate be., by all the voters in a constituency.

#### Question 20.

“Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation.” Support the statement.

#### Answer:

It is true to say that nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation, when they discover some unity that binds them

together. In India such 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. Thus nationalism spreads in the ways as mentioned below :

**Symbol of a figure or image :** The identity of India was visualised with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. Devotion to mother figure was treated as evidence of one's nationalism.

**Revival of Indian folklore :** In the late nineteenth century, revival of folklore helped in the development of nationalism. Folk songs and legends, gave a true picture of traditional culture. It helped in discovering national identity and restoring a sense of pride.

**Icons and symbols :** More icons and symbols helped in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. The examples are designing of a tricolour flag during Swadeshi movement, Swaraj flag by Gandhiji in 1921. The carrying, of Swaraj flag during marches and demonstrations became a symbol of defiance.

**Interpretation of history :** The interpretation of history also helped in raising the sense of nationalism among the Indians. Nationalist history drew the attention of the Indians to the great achievements of the past as was done by the extremists like Lok Manya Tilak.

The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles such as Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement.

There were also 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.

#### MAP QUESTION

On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following places of national movement:

Champaran

Kheda

Amritsar

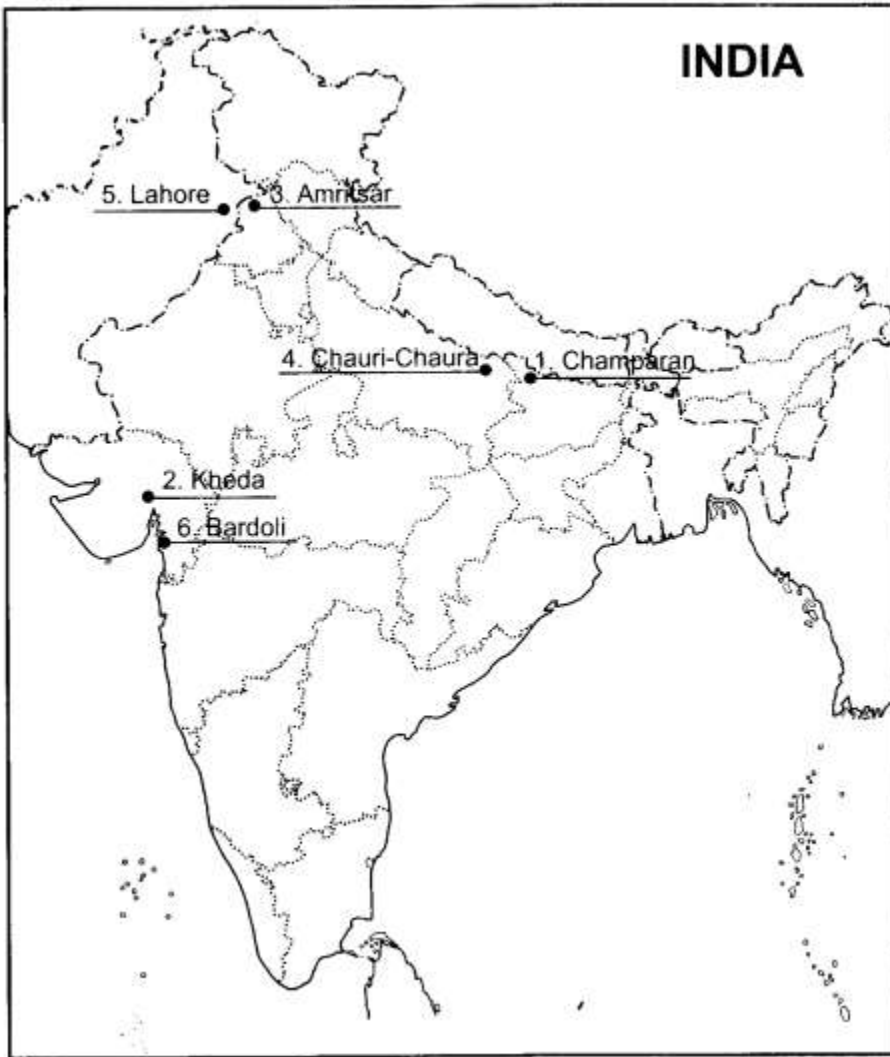
Chauri-Chaura

Lahore

Bardoli

**Answer:**

The places have been located and labelled. See the map given below :



## Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]

### Question 1.

Who had designed the ‘Swaraj Flag’ by 1921? Explain the main features of the ‘Swaraj Flag’.

**Answer:**

By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj Flag. The main features of this flag were as follows.

It was a tricolour (saffron, green and white).

It had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

### Question 2.

‘The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation



Movement.’ Support the statement with examples.

**Answer:**

The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the Non-Cooperation Movement in the following ways.

Civil Disobedience Movement	Non-Cooperation Movement
(a) This movement dealt with the breaking of the laws formed by the British government.	(a) This movement was for not following the rules of government. It did not deal with violation of laws.
(b) The main aim being violation of laws, it was carried out by breaking salt law and forest laws besides holding demonstrations.	(b) It was carried out through peaceful demonstrations and picketing foreign shops.
(c) This movement was launched basically to attain Purna Swaraj and because the eleven demands of Congress were denied.	(c) This movement was launched in order to unify hindus and muslims and to attain Swaraj.

**Question 3.**

What type of flag was designed during the Swadeshi Movement’ in Bengal? Explain its main features.

**Answer:**

During the ‘Swadeshi Movement’ in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. Nationalism in India 39

It had eight lotuses, representing eight provinces of British India.

It also had a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.

**Question 4.**

‘The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.’ Support the statement with arguments.

**Answer:**

The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. This statement can be supported by the following arguments.

For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and to retain a link with the native village.

When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement thousands of workers left the plantations and headed home.

They believed that Gandhi Raj meant that they would be given land in their own villages.

However, due to steamer and railway strike, thousands were stranded on the way. .

### **Question 5.**

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

#### **Answer:**

Different social groups joined the Civil Disobedience Movement. Three of them are listed below.

Rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh – joined the movement because, being producers of commercial crops, they were hard-hit by depression and falling prices. For them, Swaraj meant struggle against high revenues.

Poor peasants joined the struggle because they found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to be remitted.

Rich business classes were against colonial policies which restricted trade. They joined the movement because they wanted protection against import of foreign goods. They thought that Swaraj would cancel colonial restrictions and trade would flourish without constraints.

### **Question 6.**

Simon Commission was greeted with slogan ‘Go Back Simon’ at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments

#### **Answer:**

Simon Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The Commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British. According to Indians, the commission did not hold any hopes for further constitutional reforms.

Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was greeted with the slogan ‘Go Back Simon’ and black flags.

All parties including the Congress and Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.

### **Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]**

#### **Question 7.**

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organized?

#### **Answer:**

Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919 because of the following reasons.

In 1919, Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed by the Imperial Legislative Council. Indian members unitedly opposed it.

The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

The Act deprived the Indians of their civil rights.

It was organised in the following ways:

Gandhiji wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.

It started with hartal on 6th April 1919.

Rallies were organised in various cities in India.

Workers in the railway work shop went on strike.

Shops were closed down in protest.

### **Question 8.**

Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain.

### **Answer:**

Mahatma Gandhi found in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to the Viceroy Irwin, stating eleven demands.

The most important demand was to abolish the salt tax.

Salt is consumed by all sections of the society, by the rich and the poor alike.

It is one of the most essential items of food.

Mahatma Gandhi declared that tax on salt and government monopoly

over its production was the most oppressive step taken by the British government.

Mahatma Gandhi choose salt because all sections of the society could identify with it and everyone could be brought into a united struggle.

### **Question 9.**

How did variety of cultural processes play an important role in making nationalism in India. Explain with examples.

### **Answer:**

Variety of cultural processes played an important role in making of nationalism , in India in the following ways:

The sense of collective belonging inculcated the spirit of nationalism among the people. History and fiction, folklore and songs and popular prints and symbols played an important part in the making of nationalism.

Bharat mata as identity of the nation: In the twentieth century, various images of Bharat mata, came to light. It represented India. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who had written Vande mataram as a hymn dedicated to the motherland, created the first image of Bharat mata. Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat mata, as a calm, composed and spiritual figure. It was influenced by the Swadeshi movement. Folklore to restore a sense of pride: Rabindranath Tagore revived folk songs, folk tales, hymns, legends and stories. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a collection of Tamil folktales the Folklore of southern India.

Flags as identity of the Nation: During the Swadeshi Movement flags were carried to create a sense of national belonging. Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.

Reinterpretation of History: Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. Many Indians wrote about the glorious

developments in ancient times, when art and architecture, mathematics and science flourished. They urged the readers to take pride in their glorious past.

**Question 10.**

Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

**Answer:**

Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement because of the following reasons.

The British got worried by the developments of Civil Disobedience Movement ‘ and started the arrest of various top Congress leaders.

This led to violent clashes in many parts of the country.

When Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested from Peshawar, angry crowd demonstrated in the streets facing armoured cars and police firing many were killed.

The arrest of Gandhiji led to the attacks on police force, municipal buildings and law courts by industrial workers in Sholapur.

Colonial government got frightened and responded with the policy of brutal repression.

At many places, Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and about one lakh people were arrested. It was under these circumstances, Gandhiji called off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Question 11.**

Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain.

**Answer:**

Gandhiji relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension because of the following reasons.

The negotiations at the second Round Table conference in London ended in a failure.

Back in India, the government had again begun the cycle of repression.

Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were in jail.

Congress was declared an illegal organisation.

A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. For over a year, the movement continued, but by 1934, it lost its momentum.

**Question 12.**

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

**Answer:**

The different social groups which participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement were:

In the countryside, the rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh took active part in the movement. They were hard hit by trade depression and falling prices and were unable to pay the governments revenue demand. For them Swaraj meant struggle against high revenue.

As depression continued poor peasantry found it difficult to pay the rent. They joined a variety of radical movements often led by socialists and communists. Indian merchants and industrialists resented colonial policies which restricted trade. They were against imports of foreign goods. When the civil disobedience movement was first launched, they gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported cloth. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.

Some workers participated in the movement with their selective approach adopted from Gandhian ideas to protest against low wages and poor working conditions. There were strikes by railway workers and dockyard workers. Thousands of workers in Chotanagpur tin mines wore Gandhi caps and participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.

Women joined the Civil Disobedience Movement in large number. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.

### **Question 13.**

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

### **Answer:**

The Non-Cooperation Movement started in December 1920. People from various social groups participated in the movement.

The movement started with the participation of middle-class in the cities. Thousands of students left the government-controlled schools and colleges, teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their practice. It was to be a non-violent movement.

In Awadh, peasants movement started against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents and other cesses from peasants.

In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement started in the early 1920. It was started against the colonial government, which had closed large forest gates, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle or to collect firewood and fruits.

For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of their confined place, which was not permitted under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859.

In many places, nai-dobhi bandhs were organised to deprive landlords of the services of barbers and washerman.

**Question 14.**

How did the 'First World War' create new economic and political situations in India? Explain with examples.

**Answer:**

The First World War created a new economic and political situation and posed the following problems in India.

It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by increasing taxes on Indians.

Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.

Continuous price rise caused extreme hardship to the common people.

Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers by forced recruitment in rural areas which caused widespread anger. All this was aggravated by failure of crop and famine.

Between 1918 and 1921 crops failed, which further aggravated the anger.

Shortage of essential commodities was the natural outcome of war as industries were geared to produce goods to fulfil war needs.

**Question 15.**

How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside? Explain.

**Answer:**

Non-Cooperation Movement began in December 1920. It spread to the countryside in the following ways.

In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra. Here, the movement was against talukdars, who charged high rents and peasants had to do begar.

The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue and abolition of begar. By the end of 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and others had formed Oudh Kisan Sabha. So after the beginning of the Non-Cooperation Movement, Congress wanted to integrate the Awadh peasants struggle into a wider struggle.

Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Gandhiji and idea of swaraj in their own way. In Gudum Hills in Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement was organised against colonial oppression under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju. He was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement.

The Gudum rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.

The movement also spread among the plantation workers in Assam. They were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.

**Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]**

**Question 16.**

Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the



proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 7

**Question 17.**

“The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle.” Analyse the reasons.

**Answer:**

Congress wanted to include the demands of the masses as a whole and not a particular group or class.

If the demand of the workers were included, then industrialists would get offended.

The industrialists were supporting the Congress financially. The Congress did not want to alienate the industrialists and create anti-imperialist feelings.

A big portion of the Congress membership and funding came from industrialists and small businessmen.

**Question 18.**

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

**Answer:**

The Non-Cooperation Movement slowed down in the cities for various reasons.

Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. So people could not boycott mill cloth for very long.

Similarly boycotting British institutions also posed a problem as there were no alternative national institutions to fulfil the educational needs.

The students and teachers trickled to government schools. The lawyers joined government courts.

With all these, the enthusiasm of people in the cities lost its force.

**Question 19.**

Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain the reasons.

**Answer:**

Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 because of the following reasons.

Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent at many places and the satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for the mass struggle.

Within the Congress some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in the elections to the provincial councils set up after by the Government of India Act 1919.

The final blow however came after the violent incident in Chauri Chaura in 1922 when a violent mob burnt a police station killing many policemen. Immediately after that, Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

**Question 20.**

Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'.

**Answer:**

At the second Round Table conference, Dr BR Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for dalits. When the British conceded Dr Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji, who was opposed to this, went on a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position by signing a pact in 1932, known as the Poona Pact. The Poona Pact gave the depressed classes reserved seats in the provincial and legislative councils but they were to be voted by general electorate.

**Question 21.**

How did Salt March become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain.

**Answer:**

Salt became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because of the following reasons:

Gandhiji found in salt a powerful bond that would unite the nations as it – was consumed by all rich and poor alike.

Gandhiji's letter to Viceroy Irwin stated eleven demands. Most of them were of general interest but the most stirring was to abolish the salt tax imposed by the colonial government.

Irwin's unwillingness to negotiate forced Gandhiji to start his salt March which was joined by thousands. It developed the feeling of nationalism.

People in different parts of the country broke salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

People unitedly followed Gandhiji's words. They refused to pay taxes, revenues, picketed liquor shops, boycotted foreign clothes, resigned from government jobs violated forest laws.

**Question 22.**

Describe the spread of Non-cooperation Movement in the country side.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 15

**Question 23.**

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



**Answer:**

Major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh were:

The landlords and talukdars of Awadh demanded exorbitantly high land rent and a number of other cesses from the peasants.

The peasants were compelled to do begar, that is, they had to work at landlord's farm without payment.

As tenants, the peasants had no security of tenure and were often evicted from their land, they could not acquire any right over the leased land.

**Question 24.**

How could non-cooperation become a movement? Give your opinion.

**Answer:**

Non-cooperation became a movement in the following ways.

The idea of non-cooperation was first introduced by Gandhiji in his book Hind Swaraj, where he declared that since the British had established their rule in India with the cooperation of the Indians, it would collapse only when the cooperation was withdrawn.

Initially non-cooperation was to start in stages with the surrender of British honours and titles, boycott of British offices, institutions and foreign goods followed by civil disobedience campaign. Finally at Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, the programme of Non-Cooperation was adopted.

In case the government used repressive methods, a full scale Civil Disobedience campaign would then be launched.

At the same time Gandhiji and Shaukat Ali began touring and mobilising support for the movement.

**Question 25.**

How did the industrialists relate to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Analyse their role.

**Answer:**

During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists made huge profits and emerged as a powerful section. They opposed colonial policies that restricted business activities because they wanted to expand their business.

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

They supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was launched and attacked colonial control over the Indian economy.

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. Eminent businessmen like Purshotamdas, Thakurdas and GD Birla also came in support of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Question 26.**

Explain the circumstances which compelled Mahatma Gandhi to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1930.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 19

**Question 27.**

How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

**Answer:**

One of the most important features of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women. They participated in the movement in the following ways.

During Gandhiji's salt satyagraha, thousands of women came out of their homes and engaged themselves in various activities.

They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed shops selling foreign goods, liquor, etc.

Many of them were arrested and went to jail.

In urban areas, women from high-caste families whereas in rural areas women from the rich peasant households, inspired by Gandhiji's call, regarded service to the nation as a sacred duty.

**Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]****Question 29.**

Explain any five major problems posed by the First World War in India.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 14

**Question 30.**

How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country?

Explain its effects on the economic front.

**Answer:**

The Non-Cooperation Movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, the teachers resigned and the lawyers gave up their lucrative practices.

The council elections were boycotted in most provinces. Shops selling foreign goods were picketed and foreign goods boycotted.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were extensive.

Boycotting of foreign goods, liquor and clothes hit the colonial economy.

Value of foreign goods dropped. The import of foreign cloth dropped significantly between 1921 and 1922.

At many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

As the movement spread, people began to discard imported clothes and started to wear khadi and other homemade clothes. This promoted Indian textile mills and the production of handloom went up

**Question 31.**

Describe the incident and impact of the Jallianwalla Bagh.

**Answer:**

On 13 April, a crowd of villagers gathered in an enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh near Amritsar. These people came there to attend a fair and were unaware of the current political situation or about the martial law imposed by the military governor General Dyer. Dyer entered the ground, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the innocent crowd, killing hundreds. This incident is referred to as the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre. General Dyer declared that his main aim was to produce a moral effect and to create a feeling of terror and awe in the mind of the satyagrahis. This incident proved to be a turning point in the Indian national movement. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh massacre spread, crowds took to streets in many towns in North India. There were strikes and clashes with police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression. Innocent people were humiliated and terrorised. People were flogged and villages were burnt for no reason. The national leaders were shocked at this inhumane treatment with fellow Indians and pledged to protest. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements were started after a few months. The main aim of these movements was to protest against Jallianwalla Bagh incident and demand swaraj.

**Question 32.**

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

**Answer:**

The developments that led to the launching of Non-Cooperation Movements were as follows.

In 1916, Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

In 1917, he organised satyagraha to support the peasants of Kheda in Gujarat.

In 1918, he organised satyagraha for cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad.

In 1919, nationwide satyagraha was launched against Rowlatt Act.

Passing of the Rowlatt Act leading to unrest among Indians and arrest of prominent leaders made Gandhiji launch the Non-Cooperation Movement.

**Question 33.**

Describe the significance of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the freedom Struggle of India.

**Answer:**

The Civil Disobedience Movement was unique and significant in many ways. Unlike the Non-Cooperation Movement, the satyagrahis in the movement broke various colonial laws.

This was a more successful and widespread mass movement. Thousands of people in different parts of the country broke salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government offices and factories.

The peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes. Officials in villages resigned and forest people violated forest laws.

In this movement, the satyagrahis displayed immense courage and sincerity. Despite the oppression of colonial government, they did not resort to violence and bravely courted arrests. All Congress leaders were arrested but this could not break the morale of the people.

Another significant feature of the movement was the increased participation of women. Thousands of women came out of their comfortable life at home to participate in the mass movement. They demonstrated courage and determination, broke salt laws and manufactured salt, picketed shops selling foreign goods and organised various other activities. In the Civil Disobedience Movement, the business and industrial class also supported the national leaders by financial assistance and participated in Khadi movement.

**Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]****Question 34.**

Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji.

**Answer:**

Satyagraha emphasised on the power of truth and the need to search for 'truth'. It was a novel method of protesting through mass agitation, without the use of force, the oppressor could be persuaded to see the truth and it will ultimately triumph.

It suggested that in a struggle against injustice, if the cause is right, there was no need for aggression or physical force. Victory could be won by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

**Question 35.**

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

**Answer:**

Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience movement against the Rowlatt Act which would start with a hartal on 6 April. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists.

Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar.

Gandhiji was barred from entering Delhi.

On 10 April, the police in Amritsar opened fire upon a peaceful procession which led to widespread attack on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command.

**Question 36.**

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919. Explain.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 7

**Question 37.**

Describe the main features of the 'Salt March'.

**Answer:**

The main features of the 'Salt March' were:

Gandhiji started the historic Dandi March (Salt March) from Sabarmati Ashram, (Ahmedabad) accompanied by 78 trusted volunteers.

The distance from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a coastal town on the coast of Gujarat was 240 miles.

The volunteers walked for 24 days, 10 miles a days.

Thousands of people came to hear Gandhiji. He explained the meaning of Swaraj to them.

On 6th April, he reached Dandi, violated the salt law and manufactured salt by boiling sea water.

**Question 38.**

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

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 18

**Question 39.**

Describe the role of merchants and industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 25

**Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]**

**Question 40.**

How could non-cooperation become a movement? Explain with examples.

**Answer:**

Most of the movements are issue-specific movements that seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame. The main issue was to support Khilafat, as well as swaraj. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should start in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles, boycott of civil services, army, police courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign goods. The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in January 1921. The movement started with middle

class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left schools and colleges, lawyers gave up their practice. Council elections were boycotted in most provinces. Non-Cooperation had all the characteristics of a movement.

It had a specific issue i.e. it was started in support of Khilafat and Swaraj.

It could not achieve its direct objective. However, it was very successful on the economic front. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922 and its value dropped from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore.

It was short lived. Gandhiji called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri-Chaura incident when police station was set on fire in 1922.

Non-Cooperation also had a clear cut leadership. It was organised under the leadership of Gandhiji.

#### **Question 41.**

How did different social groups participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.

#### **Answer:**

Refer to answer 12

#### **Question 42.**

Explain with examples the role of industrialists in the freedom struggle of India.

#### **Answer:**

Refer to answer 25

#### **Question 43.**

How did different social groups conceive the idea of Non-cooperation? Explain with examples.

#### **Answer:**

In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as indentured labourer. Here, the movement was against talukdars and landlords who demanded very high rents, and cesses from the peasants. They had to perform begar in landlords farms. They had no right over leased land. When the Non-Cooperation Movement started, the houses of talukdars and landlords were looted. In many place local leaders told the peasants that Gandhiji had said no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the peasants.

Tribal peasants of Andhra Pradesh interpreted the message of Gandhiji in a different way. They were led by Alluri Sitaram Raju. The government had closed large forest areas, preventing the tribals from entering forest to graze their cattle. They were dependent on forests for food, fuel and trails. The militant movement had begun to resist repressive measures of the colonisers. The tribals became violent and attacked police stations.

For plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj had a very different notion. For them freedom meant to move in and out of the confined place. The workers believed that

Gandhi raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their village. So, they defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.

**Question 44.**

How did people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain with examples.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 9

**Question 45.**

Explain the impact of Jallianwallah Bagh incident on the people.

**Answer:**

As the news of the Jallianwallah Bagh spread, the crowds took to streets in many towns of North India.

There were strikes, clashes with the police and attack on government buildings.

The government reciprocated with brutal repression to terrorise the people.

Satyagrishtis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets and do salaam to all officers.

People were flogged and villages around Gujranwala in Punjab (now in Pakistan) were bombed.

**Question 46.**

Explain the effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front.

**Answer:**

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

The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922 and its value dropped from 102 crores to 57 crores.

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

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.

Production of Indian textiles and handlooms went up.

**Question 47.**

How did different social groups participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 12

**Question 48.**

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

**Answer:**



The peasants of Awadh were led by Baba Ramchandra. The following methods were used to achieve their goals:

They raised their demand for reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and security of land tenure. They took to social boycott of oppressive landlords.

In many places, the panchayats organised nai-dhobi bands to deprive the landlords of basic services of barber and washermen.

Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up with more than 300 branches in the villages around Awadh.

### **Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]**

#### **Question 49.**

How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? Explain with three examples.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 14

#### **Question 50.**

How was Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples.

**Answer:**

The Rowlatt Act was opposed by Indians in the following ways:

A non-violent civil disobedience against the unjust law began.

There were hartals and rallies organised in the whole of the country.

Workers in the railway workshops went on strike.

Shops were closed down in protest.

#### **Question 51.**

‘Some of the Muslim political organizations in India, were lukewarm in their response to ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’. Examine the statement.

**Answer:**

When Gandhiji called the Civil Disobedience Movement, Muslims were lukewarm in their response due to

The disappointment with Non-Cooperation Movement and how it ended without any concrete outcome.

The Congress had become visibly associated with the Hindu nationalist groups like the Hindu Mahasabha, making large sections of Muslims feel alienated.

The relations between Hindus and Muslims worsened as each community began organising religious processions.

In 1927 the Congress and Muslim League tried to negotiate a compromise, but some important differences remained unsolved.

Muslim leaders were concerned about the minority status of Muslims in India.

Negotiations over the question of representation continued but all hopes of

resolving the issue at the All Party Conference disappeared, when Hindu

Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise. So when Civil Disobedience



began, there was an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion among the communities and Muslim response was lukewarm.

**Question 52.**

‘Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation.’ Justify the statement.

**Answer:**

The three attributes of a nation, according to Renan are:

A nation is formed when there is a long past of sacrifices and devotion.

A national ideas comes into existence when there is a heroic past, glory and great men. It is the foundation of nation building.

The people should have the will to work together for a common goal. All these factors give rise to nationalism because people feel they are part of a same nation.

**Question 53.**

Explain any three measures taken by the British administration to repress the movement started against the Rowlatt Act.

**Answer:**

Following were the measures taken by the British administration to repress the movement started against the Rowlatt Act:

Alarmed by the popular upsurge, British decided to clamp down on nationalists.

Local leaders were arrested and Gandhiji was baned from entering Delhi.

There were firing on peaceful procession.

Seeing the situation out of control, Martial law was imposed, (any three)

**Question 54.**

Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhiji in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930? Why was the abolition of ‘salt tax’ most stirring demand? Explain.

**Answer:**

On 31 January 1930, Gandhiji wrote a letter to Lord Irwin, stating eleven demands. Some of the demands were of general nature, others were more specific demands from industrialists to peasants. They were wide ranging demands, so that all classes could identify with them and they could be brought under the common campaign. The most stirring demand was to abolish salt tax. Salt is item of food, consumed by all sections of the society. It is one of the most essential food item. The tax on salt and government monopoly over its production, showed the most oppressive face of British rule.

**Question 55.**

Explain any three reasons for the slow down of Non-Cooperation Movement in Cities.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 18

**Question 56.**

Explain the effects of 'worldwide economic depression' on India, towards late 1920s.

**Answer:**

The effects of worldwide economic depression were:

There was a fall in agricultural prices from 1926 and it collapsed after 1930.

As the demand for agricultural goods fell and exports declined, peasants found it difficult to sell their harvest and pay the revenue.

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were the producers of commercial crops. They were hard hit by trade depression and falling prices. By 1930, the countryside was in turmoil.

**Question 57.**

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 7

**Question 58.**

Why did Gandhiji relaunch the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain any three reasons.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 11

**Question 59.**

How did the people support the Civil Disobedience Movement as it spread in different parts of the country? Explain with examples.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 12

**Question 60.**

How did colonial government react as the Civil Disobedience Movement spread in the country? Explain any three points.

**Answer:**

The colonial government reacted to the spread of Civil Disobedience Movement in the following ways:

Prominent Congress leaders such as Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Gandhiji began to be arrested.

The government used the policy of brutal repression to clamp down the demonstrators.

Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and lakhs of people were arrested.

**Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]**

**Question 61.**

‘Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement’. Examine the statement.

**Answer:**

Dalit participation was limited in Civil Disobedience Movement because the Congress did not want to offend to ‘Sanatanis’ the upper caste Hindus by including the Dalits.

The dalits believed that political empowerment would solve all the problems , of their social disabilities.

Many dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution to their problems.

They organised themselves and demanded reserved seats in educational institutions and separate electorate that would choose dalit members for councils.

Ambedkar had clashed with Gandhiji at Second Round Table Conference for demanding separate electorate for dalits. Gandhiji viewed this as slowing down the process of unity and their integration into society.

The dalits continued to be apprehensive of Congress led movements because it was dominated by conservative high class Hindus. So the dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was limited, particularly in Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organisation was strong.

**Question 62.**

Why did Gandhiji start the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’? Explain any four features of Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Answer:**

Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin, stating eleven demands. The most stirring demand was to abolish salt tax. Salt is the commodity consumed by all, both rich and poor. It is one of the most essential item of food. The tax on salt and its monopoly over production revealed the oppressive face of British government. Mahatma Gandhi started his historic march from Sabarmati Ashram. On 6 April, he reached Dandi and violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water, This was the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Main features of the Civil Disobedience Movement are:

First successful mass movement.

People from all sections participated in the Movement.

Women for the first time left their homes and joined the movement.

For the first time the movement was launched with the goal of Purna Swaraj.

**Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]****Question 64.**

Why did Non-cooperation movement gradually slow down in the cities? Give three reasons.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 18

**Question 65.**

Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 10

**Question 66.**

How was history re-interpreted in creating a feeling of nationalism? Explain with examples.

**Answer:**

By the end of the 19th century, many Indians felt that people should take pride in their glorious past and started re-interpreting history.

The British saw Indians as backward and primitive people incapable of governing themselves. The Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements.

In India, during ancient times there was an all round development in mathematics and science, in art and architecture, religion and philosophy, culture and law. Trade with other countries flourished during ancient times.

The glorious time was followed by period of decline when India was colonised.

**Long Answer Type Questions [4\5 Marks]**

**Question 67.**

How did the people and the colonial government react to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

**Answer:**

The people reacted differently to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Thousands of people broke colonial laws and salt laws, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government owned salt factories.

Foreign cloth was boycotted, liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay taxes, revenue and chowkidari taxes. In many places people violated forest laws, going into reserved forests to collect wood and graze cattle.

In Peshwar, the angry crowd demonstrated in streets, facing armoured cars and police firing.

The colonial government reacted ruthlessly. Worked by the popularity of the movement, the government arrested eminent leaders. It led to violent clashes.

Peaceful satyagrahis were arrested, people were beaten and 1,00,000 were arrested. Congress was declared illegal. Gandhiji signed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and agreed to attend the Second Round Table Conference in London.

**Question 68.**

How did the Non-cooperation Movement start in cities? Explain its economic

effects.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 30

**Question 69.**

How did Non-cooperation movement spread to the countryside? Explain any four points.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 15

**Question 70.**

Explain the reactions of the Indian people against the Rowlatt Act passed through the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919.

**Answer:**

The Rowlatt Act gave enormous powers to the government to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Indians reacted against this unreasonable act, Gandhiji wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against the unjust law and decided to start a hartal on 6th April 1919. Rallies were organised in various cities.

People organised hartals all over the country in protest of the Rowlatt Act and the shops were shut down.

Workers went on strike in railway workshops.

**Question 71.**

Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas.

**Answer:**

Alluri Sitaram Raju led the peasant rebellion in the Gudam Hills of Andhra Pradesh. He became popular because he claimed that he had special powers of astrological predictions and the power to heal people. He could survive bullet shots. In Gudam Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in early 1920s. The main aim of the movement was to protest against colonial laws. The government had closed forest areas for grazing of cattle and collection of firewood or fruits. Government compelled them to work free for road building (begar). The people revolted under Alluri Sitaram Raju. He spoke about the greatness of Gandhiji and he was inspired by Non-Cooperation Movement. The people were persuaded to wear Khadi and give up drinking alcohol. He believed India will become independent by force and not by non-violence. The Gudam rebels attacked police stations and attempted to kill British officials.

**Question 72.**

Describe the actions taken by the British administration against the nationalists who opposed the Act.

**Answer:**

The following steps were taken by British administration against the nationalists who opposed the Act.

The British administrators decided to clamp down upon the nationalists because they feared that lines of communication such as railways and telegraphs would be disrupted. They adopted the following methods.

Local leaders were picked from Amritsar.

Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.

On 10 April police fired upon peaceful, procession which led to widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railways stations.

Martial law was imposed. General Dyer took charge in Amritsar.

### **Question 73.**

Explain the role played by tribal peasants in the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh during the Non Cooperation Movement.

#### **Answer:**

The tribal peasants of Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh understood the message of Gandhiji and idea of Swaraj in a different way. In Gudum Hills, as in other parts, the tribal peasants were prevented from entering the forest areas, to graze their cattle or to collect fuelwood and fruits. They were also forced to do begar. A militant guerrilla movement had spread in the 1920s. The tribal peasants were deprived of their livelihood and their traditional rights were denied. The person who led them was Alluri Sitaram Raju. He was inspired by Gandhiji, persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking. He also believed India will become free with the use of force and not non-violence. People attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried out guerrilla warfare.

### **Question 74.**

Examine the role of industrial working class in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

#### **Answer:**

When the Civil Disobedience Movement started, the industrial working class did not participate in large number except in the Nagpur region.

As the industrialists gave financial assistance and came closer to the Congress, the workers did not participate in large number.

Some workers did participate in the movement. They boycotted foreign goods.

They asked for higher wages and better working conditions. They participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns in Chotanagpur region.

Gandhiji did not support the demands of industrial workers as it would have alienated the business classes.

Gandhiji was reluctant to support the industrial working class as it would have divided the anti-imperialist forces.

### **Question 75.**

Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 27

### **Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]**

#### **Question 76.**

Explain any three facts about the new economic situation created in India by the First World War.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 14

#### **Question 77.**

How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India? Explain.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 9

#### **Question 78.**

Explain any three problems faced by the peasants of Awadh.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 23

#### **Question 79.**

Explain any three reasons for the lukewarm response of some Muslim organizations to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 51

#### **Question 80.**

Explain any three effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the economy of India.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 46

#### **Question 81.**

Why did the industrialists participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain any three reasons.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 25

#### **Question 82.**

How did Gandhiji try to integrate the Depressed Classes into society? Explain any three points.

**Answer:**

Gandhiji tried to integrate the Depressed Classes into society in the following ways:

He organised Satyagraha to secure entry into temples for them and access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools.



He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of the untouchables.

He persuaded the upper classes to change their attitude towards the depressed classes and give up untouchability.

When the British conceded to demand of Dr BR Ambedkar to have separate electorates for the depressed classes, Gandhiji went on a fast unto death as he believed that a separate electorate for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society.

**Question 83.**

How did BR Ambedkar try to improve the conditions of the Depressed Classes? Explain any three points.

**Answer:**

BR Ambedkar tried to improve the conditions of the Depressed Classes in the following ways:

In 1930, Dr. BR Ambedkar organised the Dalits (the untouchables) into an organisation called the Depressed Classes Association, now known as scheduled caste.

His ideas regarding depressed class deferred from that of Mahatma Gandhi. He wanted separate electorates for Dalits.

Whilst at Round Table Conference in London he demanded separate electorates for Dalits and the British coloniser conceded his demand. This caused Mahatma Gandhi to fast unto the death because he believed that separate electorate for the Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into the main society.

He signed the Poona Pact with Gandhiji and the Congress giving the opportunities to depressed to secure reserved seat for Dalits in the provincial and Central Legislative Council to be voted in general election.

**Question 84.**

Explain any three causes that led the tribals to revolt in the Gudam Hills of Andhra Pradesh.

**Answer:**

The tribal peasants of Gudam Hill in Andhra Pradesh fought for swaraj and revolted against the British. The following were the causes that led the tribals to the revolt in the Gudam Hills of Andhra Pradesh:

The colonial government had closed large forest areas preventing the tribals from entering the forest to graze their cattle and felt that their traditional rights were being taken away.

The tribal who were strongly dependent on the forests for food, fruits and fuel were prevented to carry out these activities affecting their livelihood which enraged them.

The government was forcing the peasants of the Gudam Hill to carry out begar (unpaid work) for the building of roads.



A militant movement had begun to resist the repressive measures of the colonisers. The tribals here became violent and attacked police station and attempted to kill the British.

### **Long Answer Type Questions [4\5 Marks]**

#### **Question 85.**

Explain four points about Gandhiji's idea of 'satyagraha'.

#### **Answer:**

Gandhiji had carried out successful satyagraha in South Africa against the racist regime.

According to him satyagraha was not a passive resistance but it called for intensive activity.

It suggested that if the struggle was against injustice, physical force is not necessary to fight the oppressor. Non-violence could also win the battle.

Only through the power of truth and non-violence, an appeal was made to the conscience of the oppressor.

Persuasion, not force, would make the oppressor realise the truth. This dharma of non-violence and truth united people against the oppressor and made them realise the truth.

#### **Question 86.**

Why did the rich peasants take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Give four reasons.

#### **Answer:**

Among the different social groups which participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement the rich peasants also had their ideals and perceptions of Swaraj which encouraged them to join the movement.

Rich peasants like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats in Uttar Pradesh who were producers of commercial crops were hard hit by depression and falling prices.

As their cash income reduced, they were unable to pay government revenue.

The government refused to reduce revenue. So, the rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement to free themselves from the situation.

### **Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]**

#### **Question 87.**

Analyze the role of merchants and industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

#### **Answer:**

Refer to answer 25

#### **Question 88.**

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 7

**Question 89.**

How did the peasants who gathered around Nehru near Rae Bareilly behave when he addressed them? Explain what Nehru meant when he said, "I needed the lesson more than they."

**Answer:**

The peasants gathered around Nehru were calm and peaceful to hear him address them. Nehru meant to say that in spite of brutal and displeased behavior of police, the peasants remained peaceful. On the other hand he had forgotten nonviolence totally at that moment and he was very agitated and disturbed. The peasants taught him a lesson that he was supposed to have been their leader.

**Question 90.**

"A Satyagrahi wins the battle through non-violence." Explain with examples.

**Answer:**

A Satyagrahi wins the battle through non-violence. This statement emphasises the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause is true, if the struggle is against injustice, then physical force is not necessary to fight against the oppressor. Without being aggressive a satyagrahi could win the battle. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressors instead of forcing them to accept truth through the use of violence.

**Question 91.**

Who was the President of the Congress when the decision was taken to celebrate 26 January 1930 as Independence Day? Why must India sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj? Explain briefly.

**Answer:**

Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the Congress when the decision was taken to celebrate 26 January 1930 as Independence Day. India must sever the British connection because the British deprived Indians of their rights and oppressed and exploited them and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually to the fullest.

**Question 92.**

How did the Non-Cooperation spread to the countryside? Explain.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 15

**Question 93.**

How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in developing a sense of nationalism in India? Explain with examples.

**Answer:**

Refer to answer 9

## MAP QUESTIONS

### Question 94.

94. Some features are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names.

The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

The place associated with peasants' Satyagraha

Or

The place where peasants struggled against the indigo plantation system.

Or

The place where the 'Movement of Indigo planters' was started.

The city associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.

The place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha in 1918.

Or

Name the place related to the Satyagraha of peasants in Gujarat.

The place related to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

Or

The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

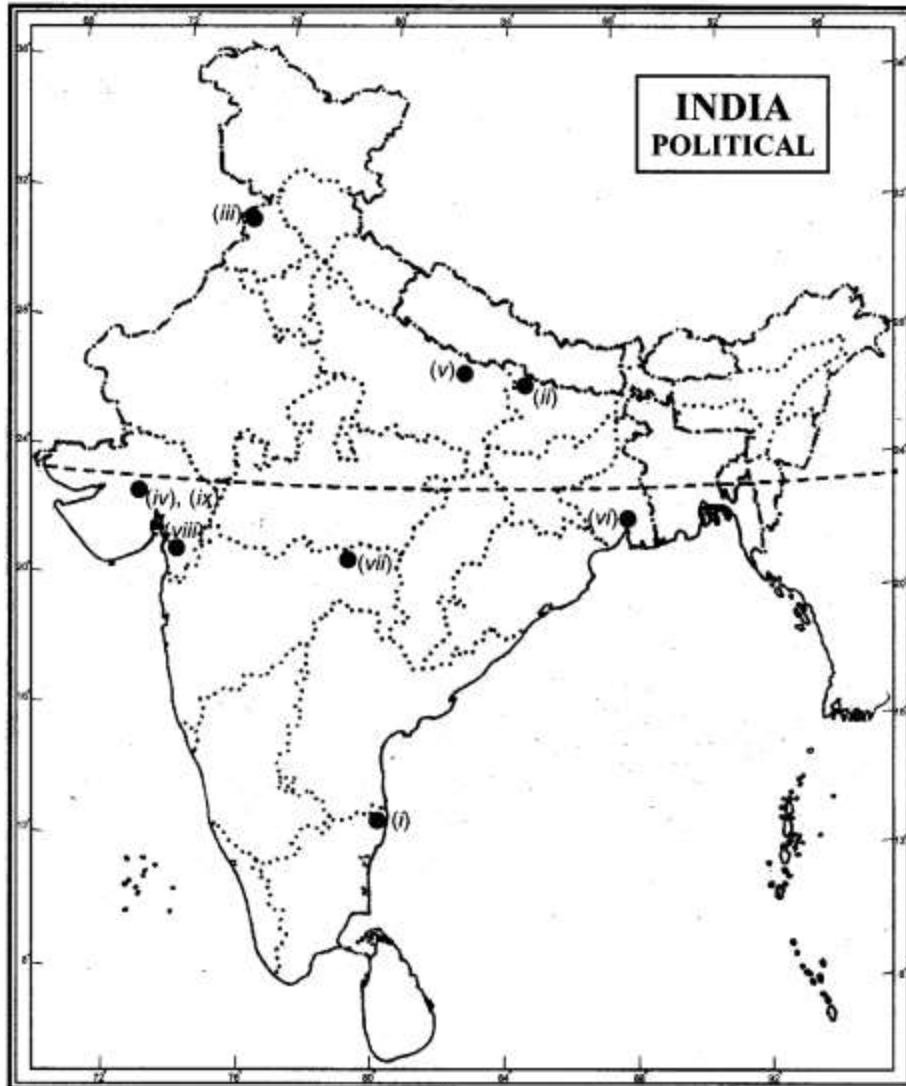
The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.

The place where peasants organized a Satyagraha

Or

The place where 'No Tax Campaign' was started.

The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was started.



**Answer:**

Madras (Now Chennai)

Champaran (Bihar)

Amritsar

Ahmedabad

Chauri-Chaura (UP)

Calcutta (Kolkata)

Nagpur

Bardoli

Sabarmati Ashram (Gujarat)

### Question 95.

Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the given outline map of India.

Champaran-The place, from where the movement of Indigo planters was Started.

Bardoli-The place from where 'No Tax Campaign' was started.

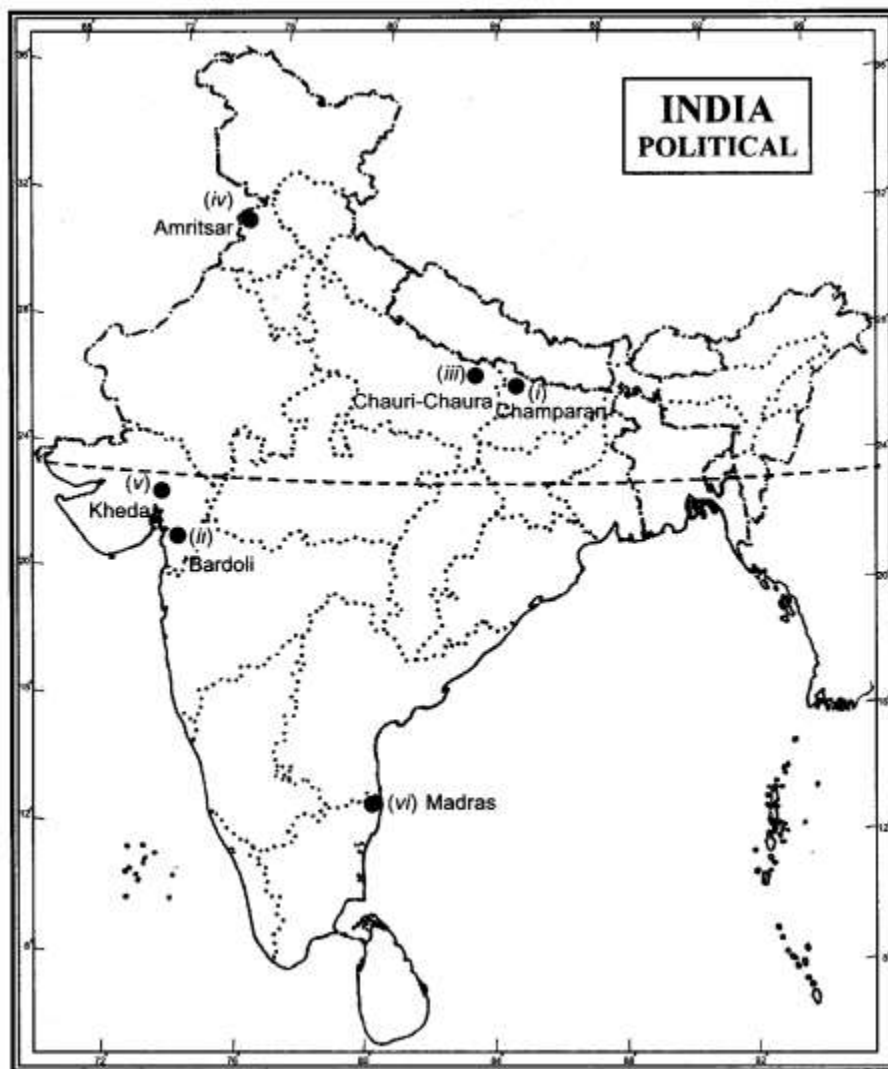
Chauri-Chaura-The place of calling off Non-Cooperation Movement.

Amritsar-The place where Jallian wala Bagh incident took place.

Kheda-The place where the peasants Satyagraha was held.

Madras-The place where, the Indian National Congress Session of 1927 was held.

**Answer:**



# 1 MARKS

Question 1.

What did the Inland Emigrating Act of 1859 declare?

Answer:

The Act declared that plantation workers would not leave tea gardens without permission.

Question 2.

Why was the Rowlatt Act imposed?

Answer:

The colonial government imposed the Rowlatt Act to repress political activities and detain political prisoners without trial for two years.

Question 3.

The First World War led to a huge increase in defence expenditure. How was this expenditure financed?

Answer:

The huge increase in defence expenditure was financed by war loans and increasing taxes which involved hike in customs duties and introduction of income tax.

Question 4.

What was the Rowlatt Act?

Answer:

It was one of the most repressive acts which gave the government enormous powers to curb political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

Question 5.

What did Gandhiji want before launching a broad-based movement in India?

Answer:

He wanted to bring the Hindus and Muslims close together before launching a broad-based movement in India.

Question 6.

Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to launch Non-cooperation Movement?

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi believed 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 and swaraj would come. This belief made Gandhiji ready to launch Non-cooperation movement.

Question 7.

When and where was the Non-cooperation programme adopted?

Answer:

The Non-cooperation programme was adopted at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920.

Question 8.

Why did the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms go up during the Non-cooperation movement?

Answer:

The Non-cooperation movement was infact a boycott movement in which people started wearing only Indian clothes by discarding imported ones. This gave a boom in the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms.

Question 9.

Who was Baba Ramchandra?

Answer:

Baba Ramchandra was a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. He led the Awadh peasants during the Non-cooperation movement.

Question 10.

What were the demands of the Awadh peasants?

Answer:

Their demands included reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

Question 11.

Why did panchayats organise nai-dhobi bandhs in many places in Awadh?

Answer:

Panchayats organised such bandhs to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washermen.

Question 12.

How did the tribal peasants interpret the idea of swaraj?

Answer:

For them, swaraj meant freedom to enter the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits.

Question 13.

Mention one point of difference between Mahatma Gandhi and Alluri Sitaram Raju.

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi was a staunch supporter of non-violence. Alluri Sitaram Raju, on the other hand, believed that India could be liberated only by use of force, not non-violence.

Question 14.

When did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Non-cooperation movement?

What was his experience?

Answer:

In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation movement. He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggle.

Question 15.

Name two radical leaders of India. What did they want?

Answer:

Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose. They wanted more radical mass agitation to gain independence.

Question 16.

What was declared in the Lahore Congress?

Answer:

In the Lahore Congress, it was declared that 26 January 1930, would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence.

Question 17.

On 31 January 1930, Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. What was the most stirring of all?

Answer:

The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax and the government monopoly over its production.

Question 18.

What did Indian merchants and industrialists do to organise their business interests?

Answer:

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

Question 19.

Why did business groups in India withdraw their support from the Non-cooperation movement after the failure of the Round Table Conference?

Answer:

After the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups in India became 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 20.

Why was the Congress reluctant to include workers' demands as part of its programme of struggle?

Answer:



The Congress felt that this would alienate industrialists and divide the anti-imperial forces.

Question 21.

What was the Poona Pact?

Answer:

The Poona Pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar in September 1932 to resolve the issue of separate electorates for dalits. It gave the depressed classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

Question 22.

What was Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

Answer:

Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5 March 1931. By this Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners.

Question 23.

Why was the Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places?

Answer:

The Congress was apprehensive of raising issues that might upset the rich peasants and landlords.

Question 24.

When was the Civil Disobedience Movement relaunched?

Answer:

The Civil Disobedience Movement was relaunched in 1932.

Question 25.

When was the image of Bharat Mata first created and by whom?

Answer:

The image of Bharat Mata was first created in 1905 by Abanindranath Tagore.

Question 26.

What was the belief of Natesa Sastri about folklore?

Answer:

He believed that folklore was national literature. It was 'the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics'.

Question 27.

Describe the tricolour flag designed during the Swadeshi movement.

Answer:

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

Question 28.

What did nationalist histories urge the readers?

Answer:

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 rule.

Question 29.

Describe the Swaraj flag designed by Mahatma Gandhi in 1921.

Answer:

The Swaraj flag designed by Mahatma Gandhi was a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

Question 30.

Name the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'.

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi.

## **Short Answers Type**

Question 1.

Discuss various stages of the Non-cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

Answer:

Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages-

It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded.

Second stage involved 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.

Question 2.

'The merchants and industrialists made a significant contribution to the Civil Disobedience Movement'. In the light of the above statement, explain their role in the movement.

OR

How did the industrialists relate to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Analyse their role.

OR

Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

Answer:

(i) Indian merchants and industrialists wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.

To organise 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see swaraj at a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.

Question 3.

How reinterpretation of history created a sense of collective belongingness among different community of India?

Answer:

(i) By the end of the nineteenth century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation Indian history had to be thought about differently.

(ii) The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began writing about glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished.

(iii) This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised. These 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 rule. Thus, reinterpretation of history created a feeling of nationalism among different community of India.

Question 4.

Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons.

Answer:

The Rowlatt Act was passed hurriedly through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. The Indians were outraged by these laws as they were clearly undemocratic and oppressive and hurt national sentiments and dignity. Mahatma Gandhi called for a nation-wide protest against the proposed Rowlatt Act in 1919. Rallies were organised in various cities. Workers went on strike in

railway workshops and shops closed down.

Question 5.

“The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its

programme of struggle”. Analyse the reasons.

Answer:

The industrial working classes did not participate in the civil disobedience movement in large numbers, except in the Nagpur region. As the industrialists came closer to the Congress, workers stayed aloof.

Some workers who participated in the movement, selectively adopted some of the ideas of the Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods, as part of their own movements against low wages and poor working conditions.

The Congress was reluctant to include workers’ demands in its programme of struggle as it felt that this would alienate industrialists and divide the anti-imperial forces.

Question 6.

How could non-cooperation become a movement? Give your opinion.

Answer:

(i) The Non-cooperation Movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1920 and it was unfolded in stages. It began with the surrender of titles awarded by the government, the boycott of civil services, army, police, etc. and foreign goods. Through the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi along with Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement.

(ii) Various social groups participated in this movement and gradually it turned into a mass movement. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters, teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfire.

(iii) From the cities, the movement spread to the countryside. It drew into its fold the struggle of peasants and tribals which were developing in different parts of India in the years after the war.

Question 7.

Describe the main features of the ‘Poona Pact’.

Answer:

The Poona Pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar in September 1932 to

resolve the issue of separate electorates for dalits.

It gave the depressed classes who later came to be known as the scheduled castes, reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.

But they were to be voted in by the general electorate as their demand of separate electorate was not accepted by Mahatma Gandhi in the larger interest of the country.

Question 8.

How did ‘Salt March’ become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism?

Explain.

Answer:

What Mahatma Gandhi meant about satyagraha being active resistance was that it requires a lot of pure soul-force activity. It involves great sacrifices to be made, which can be done only by persons with strong will power. It requires resistance to oppression without using any physical force.

The idea of satyagraha emphasises the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggests that if the cause is true, if the struggle is against injustice, then physical force is not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without being aggressive, a satyagrahi can win the battle through non-violence. This can be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. By this struggle, truth is bound to triumph ultimately.

Question 9.

Explain the idea of satyagraha according to Gandhiji.

Answer:

What Mahatma Gandhi meant about satyagraha being active resistance was that it requires a lot of pure soul-force activity. It involves great sacrifices to be made, which can be done only by persons with strong will power. It requires resistance to oppression without using any physical force.

The idea of satyagraha emphasises the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggests that if the cause is true, if the struggle is against injustice, then physical force is not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without being aggressive, a satyagrahi can win the battle through non-violence. This can be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. By this struggle, truth is bound to triumph ultimately.

Question 10.

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

Answer:

In 1919, Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. It took several repressive methods. Some of them were

Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.

Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took the command. He entered the Jallianwala Bagh area where a large crowd had gathered to protest against the Rowlatt Act and opened fire on them, killing hundreds.

As the news of Jallianwala Bagh massacre spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. The government responded with brutal repression. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs.

Question 12.

Why did the Non-cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities?

Explain.

Answer:

The Non-cooperation Movement gradually slowed down in the cities due to the following reasons-

Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. It became difficult for them to boycott mill cloth for a long time.

The boycott of British institutions posed a problem. For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. But these came up gradually.

Therefore, students and teachers who had left government schools to participate in Gandhi's Non-cooperation Movement, began coming back to schools and lawyers joined back in government courts.

Question 13.

Describe the role of merchants and industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Answer:

(i) Indian merchants and industrialists wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. To organise 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see swaraj at a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.

Question 14.

Describe the main features of the Salt March.

Answer:

What Mahatma Gandhi meant about satyagraha being active resistance was that it requires a lot of pure soul-force activity. It involves great sacrifices to be made, which can be done only by persons with strong will power. It requires resistance to

oppression without using any physical force. The idea of satyagraha emphasises the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggests that if the cause is true, if the struggle is against injustice, then physical force is not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without being aggressive, a satyagrahi can win the battle through non-violence. This can be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. By this struggle, truth is bound to triumph ultimately.

Question 15.

How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? Explain with three examples.

Answer:

The First World War created a new economic situation by leading to a huge expenditure in defence which was to be financed by increasing taxes and raising customs duties.

Crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food.

This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and epidemic.

Question 16.

How was Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples.

Answer:

Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down.

Banks, post offices and railway stations were attacked.

People in Amritsar gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh to protest against the government's new repressive measures.

Question 17.

Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhiji in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31st January 1930? Why was abolition of salt tax most stirring demand? Explain.

Answer:

On 31st January 1930, Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest, others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign.

The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. 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 declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

Question 18.

Mention three problems faced by the Awadh peasants.

Answer:

In Awadh, talukdars and landlords exploited the poor peasants in a variety of ways-

They demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents at variety of other cesses.

Peasants had to do begar and work at landlord's farms without any payment.

As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land.

Question 19.

How did the rich peasants and women take part in Civil Disobedience Movement? (Imp)

Answer:

(i) Rich peasant communities like the patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were the active supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement. They organised their communities, and at times forced reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.

(ii) Women participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement in a large number. During Gandhi's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They took part in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. They moved by Gandhiji's call and saw service to the nation as a sacred duty.

Question 20.

Analyse the circumstances which led Gandhiji to choose the abolition of salt tax as the most important demand of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Answer:

What Mahatma Gandhi meant about satyagraha being active resistance was that it requires a lot of pure soul-force activity. It involves great sacrifices to be made, which can be done only by persons with strong will power. It requires resistance to oppression without using any physical force. The idea of satyagraha emphasises the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggests that if the cause is true, if the struggle is against injustice, then physical force is not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without being aggressive, a satyagrahi can win the battle through non-violence. This can be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. By this struggle, truth is bound to triumph ultimately.

Question 21.

How did the tribals of the Gudam Hills of Andhra Pradesh interpret swaraj?

OR

Enlist some of the features of the Gudam rebellion of Andhra Pradesh.

Answer:

(i) The tribals of the Gudam Hills of Andhra Pradesh interpreted the idea of swaraj



in a quite different way. Here, the tribals started a militant guerrilla movement in the early 1920s against the colonial government.

(ii) As in other forest regions, the colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuel-wood and fruits. This enraged the hill people. Not only were their livelihoods affected but they felt that their traditional rights were being denied.

(iii) When the government began forcing them to contribute begar for road building, the hill people revolted under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju.

(iv) They attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerilla warfare for achieving swaraj. For them, swaraj meant freedom of entering the forests to graze their cattle, etc.

Question 22.

Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas.

Answer:

Alluri Sitaram Raju was the leader of the Gudum tribals of Andhra Pradesh. He claimed that he had a variety of special powers – he could make correct astrological predictions and heal people, and he could survive even bullets shots. The Gudum rebels were greatly inspired by him.

They proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God. Raju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking during the Non-cooperation Movement. But he differed from Gandhiji at one point. He believed that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. The colonial government was watching his activities with suspicion. It captured him and executed him in 1924. Over time he became a folk hero.

## Long Answers Type

Question 1.

How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging?

OR

“Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation.” Support the statement.

Answer:

(i) The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles and growing anger among people against the colonial government. 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.

(ii) The identity of the nation is 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 associated with the image of Bharat Mata, first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

Then Abanindranath Tagore painted the image of Bharat Mata during the swadeshi movement. In his painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure. She is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence to one's nationalism.

(iii) Movement to revive Indian folklore also enhanced nationalist sentiments. In late-nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales 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.

(iv) Icons and symbols played an important role in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. During the swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag having red, green and yellow colours was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji designed the Swaraj flag having red, green and white colours and a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.

(v) Feeling of nationalism was also created through reinterpretation of history. The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. 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. This glorious time was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised. These 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 the British rule.

Question 2.

Categorise and discuss the different urban sentiments which joined the Non-cooperation Movement.

Answer:

(a) The growth of nationalism in the colonies including India is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People in colonies discover their unity in

the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provides a shared bond that ties many different groups together.

(b) The First World War created a new economic and political situation. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.

Through the war years prices increased leading to extreme hardship for the common people. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment in rural areas angered the common mass.

In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. Millions of people died as a result of famines and the epidemic.

People hoped that their hardships would end after the war was over. But that did not happen. All this caused widespread anger and opposition against the British colonial rule and the national movement in India took a stronger turn.

(c) The Rowlatt Act was passed hurriedly through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

The Indians were outraged by these laws as they were clearly undemocratic and oppressive and hurt national sentiments and dignity. Mahatma Gandhi called for a nation-wide protest against the proposed Rowlatt Act in 1919. Rallies were organised in various cities. Workers went on strike in railway workshops and shops closed down.

(d) Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement because it was turning violent. Various incidents of violence perpetrated by the masses, especially the Chauri Chaura incident that took place in 1922 in Gorakhpur.

Here, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police and the angry mob set police-station on fire in which several police were killed. Hearing of the incident, Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to this movement.

He felt that people were not yet ready for a mass struggle, and the satyagrahis needed to be properly trained for non-violent demonstrations.

Question 3.

Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Answer:

When the movement was first launched Indian merchants and industrialists supported it very enthusiastically. But when it was re-launched, all their enthusiasm had vanished. The failure of the Round Table Conference disappointed business groups. 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.

(i) Indian merchants and industrialists wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. To organise 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see swaraj at a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.

Question 4.

Describe the incident and impact of the Jallianwala Bagh.

Answer:

On 13th April 1919, a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed.

General Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds of innocent people. Dyer's main intention was to 'produce a moral effect' and terrorise the satyagrahis. The indiscriminate firing by the British soldiers led to nation-wide outrage. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The Jallianwala Bagh incident was the most brutal incident in the history of India. The government responded with brutal repression seeking to humiliate and terrorise people, satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the grounds, crawl on the streets, and do salciam (salute) to all sahibs.

Impact of the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was the most brutal incident in the history of India. It reflected the government's ruthless attitude towards the colonised people. It filled hatred in the hearts of the Indians. They were not ready to accept such a heinous crime. They showed their disapproval by surrendering titles that the government had awarded. They also boycotted civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods.

Question 5.

How could non-cooperation become a movement? Explain with examples.

Answer:

Gandhi's non-cooperation could become a movement due to its gradual spread in

various parts of the country.

(i) In cities, middle-class people participated in the movement. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices.

(ii) People in large number boycotted foreign goods, picketed liquor shops and burnt foreign cloth in huge bonfires. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. People began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones with the spread of the boycott movement.

(iii) From the cities, the Non-cooperation Movement spread to the countryside. In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra. Being fed up with the atrocities of the talukdars and landlords, these peasants demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of the zamindars.

In many places, nai dhobi bandhs were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washermen. In October 1920, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up and within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region. So, when the Non-cooperation Movement began the following year, the Congress integrated the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle.

(iv) Tribal peasants also played an important role in making the non-cooperation a mass movement. They were already frustrated with the colonial government's callous attitude. In such a situation when the government began forcing them to contribute begar for road building, they revolted under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju. He persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.

(v) The Non-cooperation Movement also inspired the plantation workers of Assam. These workers wanted freedom to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed. So, when they heard of the movement, they 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.

Question 6.

In this way, Gandhi's non-cooperation became a mass movement in due course. different social groups conceive the idea of 'Non-cooperation'? Explain with examples.

Answer:

(a) The growth of nationalism in the colonies including India is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People in colonies discover their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provides a shared bond that ties many different groups together.

(b) The First World War created a new economic and political situation. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced. Through the war years prices increased leading to extreme hardship for the common people. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment in rural areas angered the common mass.

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