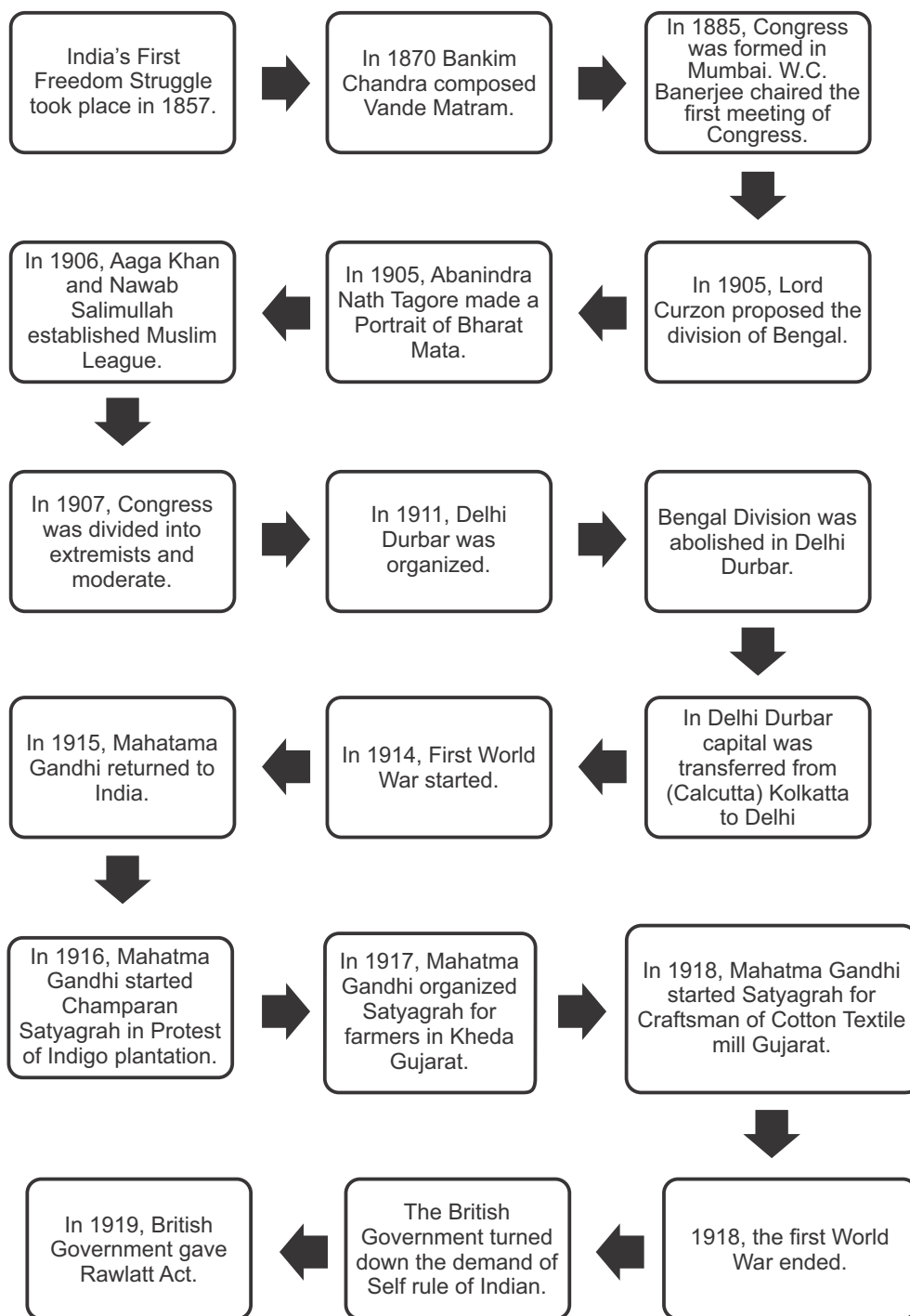
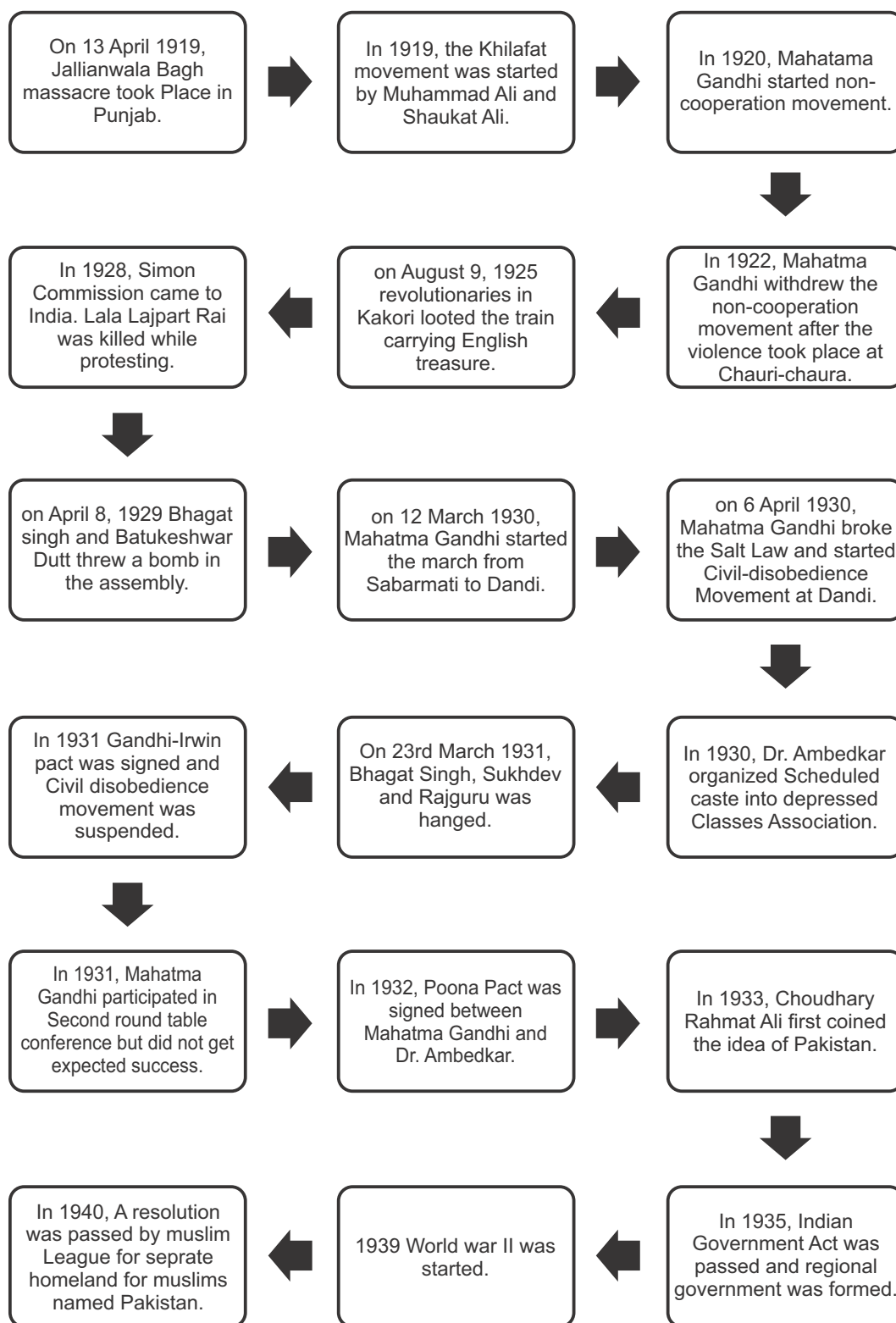
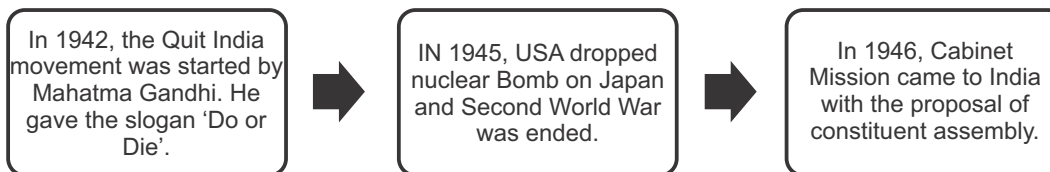


## Chapter 2

### Nationalism in India







**India became  
independent on August  
15<sup>th</sup>, 1947.**

### Some Interesting Facts

- At the time when India was free, Britain's Prime minister was Clement Atlee.
- Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogan "Give me Blood, I will give you freedom" and "Delhi Chalo".
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak gave the slogan "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it".
- Chandrashekar Azad gave the slogan "Ab bhi jiska khoon na khola khoon nahi wo Pani hai".
- Ram Prasad gave the slogan "Sarfarooshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil main hai, dekhna hai zor kitna baazu-e-khati main hain".
- Bhagat Singh gave the slogan "Inqlaab zindabad".
- Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya gave the slogan of "Satyameva Jayate".

### 1 Mark Questions

Q.1 When was the Rowlatt Act Passed?

1. 1912      2. 1914      3. 1919      4. 1920

Q.2 When did First World War begin?

1. 1910      2. 1914      3. 1917      4. 1919

Q.3 Where did Mahatma Gandhi launch the first Satyagrah in India?

1. Champaran      2. Kheda      3. Delhi      4. Calcutta

Q.4 Who is the author of book “Hind Swaraj”?

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru
2. Vallabh Bhai Patel
3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Baba Ramchander

Q.5 Who was the founder of “Depressed Classes Association”?

1. Baba Ram Chander
2. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
3. Jawahar Lal Nehru
4. Shaukat Ali

Q. 6 After which of the following event, Mahatma Gandhi abruptly withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement?

1. Jaliawalan Bagh Massacre
2. Rowlatt Act
3. Chauri-Chaura
4. Dandi March

Q.7 Who was the founder of Muslim League?

1. Shaukat Ali Khan
2. Muhammad Ali
3. Both are correct
4. Both are wrong

Q.8 Who is the author of book “Discovery of India”?

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru
2. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Baba Ramchander

Q.9 Fill in the Blank.

In.....Session congress demanded complete Independence.

Q. 10 Fill in the Blank.

First president of Indian National Congress Was.....

Q. 11 Fill in the Blank.

Muslim league was formed in .....

Q.12 Fill in the Blank.

In 1919 Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali started .....movement in India.

Q.13 Fill in the Blank.

In.....Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn.

Q. 14 Which of the following statements are True about Alluri Sitaram Raju.

1. He was leader of tribal movement in Gudam hills in Andhra Pradesh.
2. He persuaded the tribal people to wear khadi and give up drinking.
3. He started a militant Guerrilla Movement.
4. All the statements are correct.

Q.15 Write the correct statement.

On 13 April 1920, Jaliawala Bagh massacre took Place in Punjab.

Q.16 Who created the first image of Bharat Mata?

Q.17 Who composed the song Vande Mataram?

Q.18 Where was the Indian National Congress formed?

Q.19 Who Started the Awadh Kisan Sabha?

Q.20 What do you mean by the word Satyagrah?

Q.21 What do you understand by the word Swadeshi?

Q.22 Why did the British government curtail the freedom of Press after 1857?

Q.23 In Madras who published massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales?

Q.24 When was the second round table conference held?

Q.25 why was Rowlatt act called as an oppressive legislation?

### **Answers**

1. 1919
2. 1914
3. Champaran
4. Mahatma Gandhi
5. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
6. Chauri-Chaura
7. Both are wrong.
8. Jawahar Lal Nehru
9. 1929, Lahore .
10. W.C Banerjee .
11. 1906.
12. Khilafat Movement .
13. 1931
14. All the fact are true.
15. 13 April 1919.
16. Abindra nath Tagore
17. Bankim Chandra
18. Mumbai
19. Baba Ramchandra
20. Emphasis on the power of Truth. .
21. Focus on product which was prepared in own country.
22. To curb the Arousing spirit of Nationalism.
23. The Folklore of Southern India
24. 1931
25. Under this act political prisoners could be kept in jail for two years without trial.

### 3/5MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Why was Non cooperation launched? How the notion of Swaraj was perceived by various strata in the society?
2. What were the reasons for starting the Khilafat Movement?
3. Under what circumstances Civil disobedience movement was called off?
4. How did the First World War help in the growth of nationalist movement in India
5. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles role of folklore, songs, icons & images" Analyse the statement.
6. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas?
7. Why did Gandhiji choose 'Salt' as the symbol of his Civil Disobedience Movement?
8. Write down the features of Civil Disobedience movement. How was this different from Non cooperation Movement?
9. Discuss the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
10. Why did Indians oppose Simon Commission?

### ANSWERS 3/5MARKS QUESTIONS

1. i) Atrocities on Indians after World War I<sup>st</sup>  
ii) Refusal of demand of Swaraj.  
iii) Passing of Rowlatt Act  
iv) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  
v) Congress passed resolution on Non Cooperation Movement with thumping majority

### Notion of Swaraj

1. The movement in towns  
2. Rebellion in the country side  
3. Swaraj in the plantations
2. i) Humiliating terms of treaty of Versailles on Khalifas ii) Lucknow Pact  
iii) Starting of Non cooperation by the congress along with khilafat movement
3. i) Crackdown on Satyagrahis  
ii) Brutal suppression and many leaders were arrested  
iii) Gandhi Irwin Pact

4.
  - i) War created a new political and economic situation. It led to an increase in expenditure.
  - ii) The war led to a price rise and hardship for common people.
  - iii) War led to forced recruitment of people .
  - iv) Acute Shortage of food led to famine and misery .
  - v) Indians began to realize that they were drawn in a war unnecessarily. This feeling united Indians against the British.
5.
  - i) In late 19th century, Indian Nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards and toured village together .
  - ii) The tales they believed gave true picture of traditional culture that was damaged by outside forces .
  - iii) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover the National Identity .
  - iv) It restored a sense of pride in one's past during Swadeshi Movement, a tricolor flag was designed representing eight provinces through eight lotuses and a crescent moon symbolizing Hindu-Muslim unity
  - v) Later Gandhiji developed tricolor flag (Red, Green and White) with a spinning wheel at center representing self-help. Carrying the flag became a symbol of defiance.
  - vi) This image of Bharat Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chatopadhyay. In 1870 he wrote Vande Mataram a hymn to the mother land. Abanindranath Tagore in his painting portrayed Bharat Mata as calm, ascetic figure, composed, divine and spiritual
6.
  - i) Alluri Sita Ram Raju was a tribal leader in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh
  - ii) He started a militant Guerilla Movement in the early 1920s.
  - iii) The tribal people were enraged by the British policy, but when the government began forcing them to contribute 'begar for road building, the hill people revolted.
  - iv) Raju inspired the hill people. He talked on the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi.
  - v) Inspired by Gandhiji's Non Cooperation Movement, he persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. But at the same time he did not believe in Non Violence, he thought that India could be liberated only by the use of force.
7.
  - i) Salt is consumed by both the poor and the rich, and is one of the most essential items of food everywhere in the world.

- ii) The British government had the monopoly on the production of salt in India
  - iii) By imposing a 'salt tax' the government hit both the rich and the poor, specially the poor. Gandhiji thought it was the most repressive Act of the British government and choose to defy it by breaking the "Salt Law".
8. i) Movement started with Salt March
- ii) Thousands broke salt law
  - iii) Foreign clothes boycotted
  - iv) Liquor shops were picketed
  - v) Peasants refused to pay taxes
- People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British , but also to break colonial laws.
9. i) Women participation was in large scale
- ii) Participated in protest marches , manufactured salt
  - iii) Picketed foreign cloths and liquor shops
  - iv) Began to see service to the nation as their sacred duty
10. i) No mention of reform
- ii) Not even a single Indian was there.
  - iii) The Indian people felt offended by the commission.
  - iv) The fear that the British would lord it over them, without giving serious thought to their interests.

### **3/5 Marks questions**

Q.11 Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the notion of 'Swaraj'. Support the statement.

Q.12 How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in making of nationalism in India? Explain with examples.

Q.13 "Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of "Swaraj". Support the statement in the light of Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930s.



### **Answer**

Q.11 Plantation workers had their own meaning of Swaraj.

- Right to move freely in and out of the confined space.
- Retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- When they heard of the Non-cooperation movement, thousand of workers defied authorities, left the plantation.
- They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming every one would be given land in their own villages.

Q. 12

- Sense of collective belonging come through the experience of united struggle.
- Variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured peoples' imagination.
- History, fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbol played important role in making of nationalism.
- Identity of nation is most often symbolized in a figure or an image.
- It helped to create an image with which people can identify the nation.

Q.13 Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of Swaraj.

- Many Schedule Castes and tribes came together under the umbrella of Depressed Class movement.
- Many leaders of these classes demanded their political representation through Reservation.
- Many Muslim Leaders expressed their concern about the status of Muslim as a minority of India.
- They feared their culture and identity be submerged under the domination of majority.

### **Practice Questions**

Q.1 How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of - collective belonging?

Q.2 What were the effects of Non-Cooperation movement on the economic front?

Q.3 What were the reason of gradual slowing down of the Non-cooperation Movement in the cities?

Q.4 Evaluate the role of Women in Different movement in India?

Q.5 Write a short note on 'Poona Pact'.

