

Nationalism in India

Fastrack Revision

- ▶ Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation and bounded together by a sense of belongingness.
- ▶ The First World War, the Khilafat and the Non-cooperation Movement were instrumental in shaping the nationalist movement in India.
- ▶ In 1914, First World War broke out in Europe and Britain was an active participant in it.
- ▶ Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January, 1915 from South Africa and introduced a novel movement for fighting against the Britishers and promoting nationalism among countrymen called Satyagraha.

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Satyagraha was a movement which emphasised upon the power of truth and the need to seek truth through non-violent ways.

- ▶ Gandhiji also launched a Civil Disobedience Movement against the unjust laws of the Rowlatt Act with a hartal on 6th April, 1919.
- ▶ On 13th April, 1919, the infamous Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in Amritsar when General Dyer blocked the exit points and fired indiscriminately on the people who had gathered to celebrate Baisakhi and protest against the repressive acts of the government. Gandhiji called off the Civil Disobedience Movement when violence spread after this incident.
- ▶ Gandhiji convinced the leaders in the Calcutta session of Congress in September 1920, to start a Non-cooperation Movement in support of *Khalifa* and for *Swaraj*.
- ▶ In his book, *Hind Swaraj*, written in 1909, Mahatma Gandhi had declared that British could rule over India only because of the cooperation given by Indians.
- ▶ The Non-cooperation Movement started with middle-class participation in towns and cities. From the cities, movement spread to the country side and peasants, tribals and plantation workers joined it.
- ▶ In February, 1922 Gandhiji called off the Non-cooperation Movement because of violence at *Chauri-Chaura*.

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At Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur, 22 policemen and 3 civilians were burnt by a mob.

- ▶ On 31st January, 1930, Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin enclosing 11 demands with an ultimatum that if the demands were not fulfilled by 11th March, the Congress would launch a Civil Disobedience Campaign.

- ▶ One of the most stirring demands was to abolish the tax on salt which Lord Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
- ▶ When Lord Irwin refused the demands, Gandhiji started a march from Sabarmati Ashram and reached Dandi on 6th April. He manufactured salt and this marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- ▶ People broke colonial laws and boycotted British goods. Peasants refused to pay revenue and *Chaukidari* taxes. The British Government attacked peaceful *Satyagrahis*, people were badly beaten and around 1,00,000 were arrested.
- ▶ Gandhiji called off the movement and on 5th March, 1931 signed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

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Gandhi-Irwin Pact was an agreement according to which Gandhi agreed to participate in Second Round Table conference and British Government agreed to release political prisoners.

- ▶ Gandhiji went to London in December 1931, but negotiations failed. On his return, he found that the Congress had been declared illegal.
- ▶ Gandhiji re-launched the Civil Disobedience Movement but it was finally called off in 1934.
- ▶ The Civil Disobedience Movement was not supported by Dalits and Muslims.
- ▶ Farmers, businessmen, industrial workers, women all participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers.
- ▶ Nationalist movement spreads when people belonging to different regions and communities begin to develop a sense of collective belongingness. The identity of a nation is most often symbolised in a figure or an image.
- ▶ The image of '*Bharat Mata*' was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870 when he wrote '*Vande Mataram*' for the motherland.
- ▶ During the Swadeshi Movement, a tricolour (red, green and yellow) flag was designed in Bengal having eight lotuses representing eight provinces and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.
- ▶ By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag and by the end of the 19th century, the citizens of India started feeling pride for their nation.



Important Dateline

Date/ Year	Important Events
1915	— Gandhiji returned to India, from South Africa.
1917	— Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in Kheda district, Gujarat.
1918	— Gandhiji went to Ahmedabad and organised Satyagraha amongst cotton mill workers.
1918-1919	— Peasant Movement arose in U.P.
1919	— The Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and <i>Hartal</i> against the Rowlatt Act.
1921	— The Non-cooperation and the Khilafat Movements launched.
1922	— Chauri-Chaura Incident and withdrawal of the Non-cooperation Movement.
1928	— Simon Commission came to India.
1929	— Lahore Congress, adopted demand for Purna Swaraj.
1930	— Civil Disobedience Movement started by breaking salt law at Dandi.
1931	— Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed and end of Civil Disobedience Movement, Poona Pact signed.
1934	— The Civil Disobedience Movement lost its momentum and finally called off.



Practice Exercise



Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. When did Gandhiji initiated a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive Indigo Plantation System?**
a. 1917 b. 1920 c. 1925 d. 1918
- Q 2. Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Rowlatt Act' from the following options.**
a. It began with renunciation of titles
b. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities
c. The non-cooperation programme was adopted
d. It emphasised the power of truth and the need to seek for truth
- Q 3. What was the purpose of imposing the Rowlatt Act?**
a. The Rowlatt Act, forbade the Indians to qualify for administrative services
b. The Rowlatt Act, had denied Indians the right to political participation
c. The Rowlatt Act, imposed additional taxes on Indians who were already groaning under the burden of taxes
d. The Rowlatt Act, authorised the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law
- Q 4. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order:**
(i) Coming of Simon Commission to India.
(ii) Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC.
(iii) Government of India Act, 1919.
(iv) Champaran Satyagraha.
Choose the correct option: (CBSE 2020)
a. (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) b. (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
c. (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) d. (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

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Champaran Satyagraha was organised in 1918, Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928 and the Lahore Congress formalised the demand for 'Purna Swaraj' in December, 1929.

- Q 5. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of:**
a. Champaran in Bihar
b. Kheda district of Gujarat
c. Ahmedabad
d. None of the above
- Q 6. The Khilafat Movement was started:**
a. to protest against the Jallianwala Bagh incident
b. to gain Purna Swaraj
c. to protest against the Rowlatt Act
d. to protest against the harsh treaty imposed on Turkey
- Q 7. Why did General Dyer open fire at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919?**
a. He wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar
b. He wanted to create feeling of terror and awe in the minds of Satyagrahis
c. He wanted to demoralise the local Congress leaders
d. He wanted to gain prominence in the eyes of British Government
- Q 8. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the 'Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji?** (CBSE 2020)
a. Pressure from the British Government
b. Second Round Table Conference
c. Gandhiji's arrest
d. Chauri-Chaura Incident

Q 9. What was the effect of the Non-cooperation Movement on the plantation workers in Assam?

- a. They left the plantations and headed home
- b. They went on a strike
- c. They destroyed the plantations
- d. None of the above

Q 10. Who set up the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'?

- a. Alluri Sitaram Raju
- b. Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Ramchandra
- c. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaukat Ali
- d. Mahatma Gandhi

Q 11. What was the reason behind clash between Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar?

- a. Separate electorates would create division in the society
- b. Separate electorates would slow down the progress of integration into society
- c. With separate electorates, Dalits would gain respect in society
- d. The condition of Dalits would become better

Q 12. Who established/organised the Depressed Classes Association?

- a. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- b. Gandhiji
- c. Jyotiba Phule
- d. Savitri Bai

Knowledge BOOSTER



Depressed Classes Association was formed to bring about political empowerment of the depressed classes and to bring about social justice.

Q 13. Arrange the following in the sequence in which the events occurred:

- (i) Chauri-Chaura
 - (ii) Khilafat Movement
 - (iii) Second Round Table Conference
 - (iv) Civil Disobedience Movement
- a. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - b. (iii), (ii), (i) and (iv)
 - c. (ii), (i), (iv) and (iii)
 - d. (iv), (ii), (iii) and (i)



TIP

Students are advised to learn the correct dates (years) of the occurrence of each event.

Q 14. What was the cause for business classes to participate in Civil Disobedience Movement?

- a. Protection against import of foreign goods
- b. To buy foreign goods without any restrictions
- c. To sell Indian goods without any restrictions
- d. To export goods

Q 15. The 'Simon Commission' was boycotted because:

- a. there was no British Member in the Commission
- b. it demanded separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims
- c. there was no Indian Member in the Commission
- d. It favoured the Muslims over the Hindus

Q 16. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru
- b. Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi
- c. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
- d. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

Q 17. Dr BR Ambedkar, who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association:

- a. clashed with Lord Irwin at the Second Round Table Conference
- b. clashed with Jawaharlal Nehru at the First Round Table Conference
- c. clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference
- d. None of the above

Q 18. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates:

- a. If Muslims were included in the Second Round Table Conference
- b. If Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly
- c. If Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim-dominated provinces
- d. None of the above

Q 19. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army was founded at a meeting in:

- a. Eden Garden in Kolkata
- b. Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai
- c. Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi
- d. None of the above

Q 20. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the options given below.

- a. Wanted members of Congress to return to council politics
- b. Wanted members of Congress to ask for Purna Swaraj for Indians
- c. Wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion Status for India
- d. Wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission

Q 21. Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of:

- a. Abolition of Salt Tax
- b. Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence
- c. Boycott of Simon Commission
- d. Separate Electorate for the Dalits

Q 22. A vague offer of Dominion status for India in an unspecified future and the suggestion of Round Table Conference was given by the Viceroy.

- a. Lord Irwin
- b. Lord Ripon
- c. Lord Hardinge
- d. Lord Clive

Q 23. Which party did not Boycott the Council Elections held in the year 1921?

- a. Swaraj Party b. Justice Party
c. Muslim League d. Congress Party

Q 24. Which of the following was Mahatma Gandhi's novel method of fighting against the British?

- a. He used violent method of stone pelting
b. He used arson to burn down government offices
c. He fought with the principle of 'an eye for an eye'
d. He practised open defiance of law, peaceful demonstration, Satyagraha and Non-violence

Q 25. Who among the following wrote the *Vande Mataram*?

(CBSE 2020)

- a. Rabindranath Tagore
b. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
c. Abanindranath Tagore
d. Dwarkanath Tagore

Q 26. With the growth of nationalism, who created the image of Bharat Mata in the 20th Century?

- a. Nand Lal Bose
b. Abanindranath Tagore
c. Rabindranath Tagore
d. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Q 27. In late 19th century India, which ideas were revived through a movement to develop nationalism?

- a. Figure or Images b. Popular prints
c. History and fictions d. Folklore or songs

Knowledge BOOSTER



Folklores are traditional beliefs, customs and stories of a community that are passed through the generations by word of mouth.

Q 28. In Madras, a massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales was published by:

- a. Natesa Sastri b. Natesa Verma
c. Natesa Sharma d. None of these

Q 29. A tricolour flag, designed in Bengal had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon representing:

- a. rich and poor
b. merchants and peasants
c. India and British
d. Hindus and Muslims

Q 30. In 1921, the *Swaraj* flag was designed by:

- a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Motilal Nehru d. Rabindranath Tagore

Q 31. Match Column I with Column II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Column I	Column II
A. Second Round Table Conference	1. A tricolour flag designed in Bengal
B. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association	2. Mahatma Gandhi

C. All India Trade Union Congress	3. Chandra Shekhar Azad
D. Swadeshi Movement	4. N.M. Joshi

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
a.	2	1	3	4	b.	3	4	1	2
c.	2	3	4	1	d.	2	4	3	1

Q 32. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- (i) Formation of the Muslim League.
(ii) The First World War.
(iii) The first meeting of the Indian National Congress in Bombay.
(iv) The war prices increased in double.
a. (ii), (iv), (iii), (i) b. (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
c. (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) d. (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

Q 33. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- (i) Rowlatt Act, passed.
(ii) The Partition of Bengal officially came into existence.
(iii) Satyagraha Movement in Ahmedabad.
(iv) Satyagraha Movement in Kheda District (Gujarat).
a. (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) b. (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
c. (ii), (iv), (iii), (i) d. (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

Q 34. The movement started with middle class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

Which movement is being talked about in the above extract?

- a. Khilafat Movement
b. Non-cooperation Movement
c. Satyagraha Movement
d. Civil Disobedience Movement

COMMON ERROR

Students get confused in deciding about the movement discussed in given information and mark the incorrect one.

Q 35. Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli in 1928? (CBSE 2023)

- a. Baba Ramchandra
b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Subhas Chandra Bose
d. Vallabhbhai Patel

Q 36. Identify the correct option that describes the act given below:

- (i) The Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
(ii) It gave power to the government to repress political activities.
(iii) It empowered the government to detain political prisoners without trial. (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Options:

- a. Rowlatt Act
- b. Vernacular Press Act
- c. Government of India Act
- d. Inland Emigration Act

Q 37. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Non-cooperation movement.

- (i) General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh.
- (ii) "Forced recruitment" carried out by the British government and the economic hardships faced by the people during the first world war.
- (iii) The defeat of the Ottoman Emperor of Turkey led to the formation of the Khilafat movement.
- (iv) Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt act. (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Options:

- a. (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- b. (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
- c. (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)
- d. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Q 38. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I): In India rise of nationalism is associated with the anti-colonial movement.

Statement (II): The sense of being oppressed under colonialism connected many different groups together.

- a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- c. Both statements are incorrect.
- d. Both statements are correct.

Q 39. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer:

Statement (I): Mahatma Gandhi appeared as a new leader for the popular movement after the first world war.

Statement (II): Hardships as hoped, ended after the war.

- a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- c. Both statements are incorrect.
- d. Both statements are correct.

Q 40. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I): Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa to India in January 1916.

Statement (II): Gandhi successfully fought racist regime of South Africa with Satyagraha and now he was back in India to apply this policy.

- a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- c. Both statements are incorrect.
- d. Both statements are correct.

Q 41. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I): Peasants of Kheda were adversely affected by the crop failure and plague.

Statement (II): Kheda peasants could not pay the revenue in 1917 and wanted relaxation in payment.

- a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- c. Both statements are incorrect.
- d. Both statements are correct.



Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 42-49): In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q 42. Assertion (A): Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.

Reason (R): His object, as he declared later, was to produce a moral effect, to create in the minds of *Satyagrahis*, a feeling of terror and wave.

Q 43. Assertion (A): In 1917, Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.

Reason (R): The peasants were affected by crop failure and plague epidemic. They could not pay the revenue and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.



TiP

The peasants wanted that their revenue collection be relaxed because they were at a complete loss because of the epidemic. Gandhiji came forward and organised a Satyagraha to provide them with a platform to raise their voice.

Q 44. Assertion (A): In Awadh, the peasants were led by Alluri Sitaram Raju.

Reason (R): The movement here was against talukdars and landlords.



TiP

In Awadh, the peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as indentured labourer. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses.

Q 45. Assertion (A): Rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities and at times forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes.

Reason (R): However, they were deeply happy when the movement was called off in 1931 with revenue rates being lowered.



TiP

The peasants were deeply disappointed when the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off in 1931 without revenue rates being revised. They wanted the revenue rates revised and were thus actively participating in the movement but were deeply hurt when they could not achieve the same.

Q 46. Assertion (A): The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

Reason (R): In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.



TiP

The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power, something that usually only Brahmins had access to.

Q 47. Assertion (A): Gandhiji entered into Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5th March, 1931.

Reason (R): Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both put in jail, the Congress was declared illegal and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.



TiP

With the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in the Round Table Conference in London. However, the negotiations broke down and Gandhiji returned to India disappointed. New repressive measures by the government declared the Congress illegal and put Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru into jail.

Q 48. Assertion (A): When Simon Commission arrived in India, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'.

Reason (R): This happened as Mahatma Gandhi was on Dandi March during that time.



TiP

The Simon Commission was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon' because it did not have a single Indian member. They were all British but had come to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. Gandhiji went to Dandi March on 11th March, 1930. The reason thus does not explain the assertion.

Q 49. Assertion (A): Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland and it was later included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement.

Reason (R): Rabindranath Tagore painted his famous image of *Bharat Mata*, which is portrayed as an ascetic figure, who is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.



TiP

It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism, but this does not explain why he wrote 'Vande Mataram'.

Answers

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (b)
6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (b)
11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (c)
16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (a)
21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (b)
26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (d) 30. (a)
31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (d)
36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (b)
41. (d) 42. (a) 43. (a) 44. (d) 45. (c)
46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (c)



Source Based Questions

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised Satyagraha Movements in various places. In 1916, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. Then in 1917, he organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.

Q 1. What does Satyagraha emphasise upon?

- a. Force/Power of truth
- b. Strength of violence
- c. Choice of truth
- d. Less is more and save the nature

Q 2. Match the incidents given in Column I with that of Column II. Find the correct option from the codes given below:

Column I (Satyagraha Events)	Column II (Year)
A. Champaran	1. 1919
B. Kheda	2. 1918
C. Ahmedabad	3. 1916
D. Rowlatt Act Satyagraha	4. 1917

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
a.	1	3	4	2	b.	3	4	2	1
c.	2	3	4	1	d.	4	3	2	1

Q 3. Which of the following stands true for the movement organised in South Africa by Gandhiji before coming to India?

- The movement was supported by almost the entire white people community
- The struggle brought independence to South Africa
- The struggle was aimed against the racist notions held by whites against the non-whites
- Gandhiji received the support of Nelson Mandela in this movement and later the duo went on to push all the white oppressors out of South Africa

Q 4. Which of the following is true about Kheda Satyagraha?

- It was organised against the cruel landowners who forced peasants to do Begar
- Peasants organised this Satyagraha against cotton mill owners
- Farm workers organised it against the strict law of Inland Emigration Act
- It was organised to request to relax the collection of land revenue due to failure of crops

Q 5. Mahatma Gandhi launched Satyagraha in Kheda because:

- the peasants of Kheda could not pay tax due to crop failure
- the peasants did not want to pay taxes
- crop failure and plague epidemic forced the peasants to demand relaxation in revenue
- None of the above

Q 6. What inspiration was given by Mahatma Gandhi to peasants of Champaran in Bihar?

- To struggle against the oppressive plantation system
- To accept truth through the use of violence
- To fight against injustice
- None of the above

Answers

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (a)

Source 2

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

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

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹102 crore to ₹57 crore. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up. (CBSE 2020)

Q 1. Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections.

Ans. In the context of boycotting of council elections, Justice Party wanted to contest the elections to the council as it was one of the way of gaining some power.

Q 2. How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic?

Ans. The effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' was dramatic in the following ways:

- Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore.

Q 3. Explain the effect of 'boycott movement' on 'foreign textile trade'.

Ans. Boycott movement led to a great change in foreign textile trade where merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods and Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

Source 3

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

Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha

'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of the article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active....'

Satyagraha is not physical force. A Satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction.... In the use of Satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.'

'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called Satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love ... Non-violence is the supreme Dharma ...'

‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...’

(CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Q 1. What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa?

Ans. Gandhiji organised his first campaign of Satyagraha or mass civil disobedience movement in South Africa to fight against injustice and class division.

Q 2. Why is Satyagraha considered as pure soul-force?

Ans. In the use of Satyagraha, there is no ill-will. One could win the battle through non-violence and this could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. Also, the people had to be persuaded to see the truth instead of being forced to accept truth through the soul-force.

Q 3. How has Gandhiji described passive resistance?

Ans. Gandhiji described passive resistance as a weapon of the weak and did not exclude the use of physical force or violence for the purpose of gaining one's end. He explained passive resistance as the concept to fight against something evil but never hurting the opponent.

Source 4

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

Nationalism in India

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

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

(CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Q 1. What was people's understanding of nation?

Ans. People understood the nation as a community of people formed on the basis of a combination of shared features such as language, history, ethnicity, culture and/or territory. Thus, a nation refers to the collective identity of a group of people understood as defined by those features.

Q 2. How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement?

Ans. The growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement in the following ways:

- (i) Colonisation affected people's freedom.
- (ii) The sense of oppression and exploitation became a common bond for people of different groups that resulted in the growth of nationalist ideals.
- (iii) People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism.

Q 3. How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain.

Ans. People in India developed a sense of collective belonging in the following ways:

- (i) The creation of the image of Bharat Mata by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay created a sense of oneness among the people.
- (ii) The creation of the India flag by Gandhiji created the nationalism feel among the citizens.

Source 5

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

It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ...

‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill will whatever. ‘Satyagraha is pure soul force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Non-violence is the supreme dharma ...’ It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...

In his famous book *Hind Swaraj* (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India, with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule will collapse within a year. (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Q 1. Gandhiji said, "passive resistance is not the weapon of the weak". Why?

Ans. Gandhiji said "passive resistance is not the weapon of the weak" because it calls for intense activity with a lot of inner strength.

Q 2. "Satyagraha is pure soul-force" substantiate this statement in 20 words.

Ans. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called Satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge.

Q 3. What according to Mahatma Gandhi is the best weapon to use to collapse British rule in India?

Ans. In his famous book *Hind Swaraj*, Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperations of Indians and had survived only because of his cooperation.

Very Short Answer Type Questions ➔

Q 1. Why did Gandhiji support the 'Khilafat' issue? Write main reason. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. Gandhiji felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But, he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. So, he supported the 'Khilafat' issue.

Q 2. Mention any two causes that led to the Non-cooperation Movement. (CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Ans. The two causes that led to the Non-cooperation Movement are:

- (i) It was launched by Gandhiji to support the Khilafat.
- (ii) It was also launched against Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh incident.

Q 3. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji travel to Champaran in Bihar in 1917? (CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar in 1917 to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

Q 4. Why did Mahatma Gandhi organise Satyagraha in the Kheda district of Gujarat in 1917? Give the main reason.

Ans. Peasants affected from crop failure and plague epidemic wanted relaxation in revenue collection. So, Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in the Kheda district of Gujarat in 1917.

Q 5. When did Jallianwala Bagh incident take place? Who was responsible for it?

Ans. Jallianwala Bagh incident took place on 13th April, 1919. General Dyer was responsible for this Massacre.

Q 6. Why did Indians oppose the 'Simon Commission'? (CBSE 2020)

Ans. Indians opposed the 'Simon Commission' as there were no Indians in it though, it was meant to review the functioning of Indian administration.

Q 7. Which incident marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. On 6th April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi ceremonially violated the Salt Law. This incident marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q 8. Why did Gandhiji launch Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. Gandhiji launched Civil Disobedience Movement to gather support for Purna Swaraj.

Q 9. What happened to the workers in plantations of Assam?

OR

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

Ans. Plantation workers in Assam were not allowed to leave the plantations without permissions under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859.

Q 10. How did the Non-cooperation Movement unfold in the cities and towns of India? (CBSE SQP 2022 Term-2)

Ans. The Non-cooperation Movement unfolded in the cities and towns of India in the following ways:

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

Q 11. What was the course of the Dandi March?

Ans. The Dandi March began from Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat and ended in the coastal town of Dandi covering a distance of 240 miles.

Q 12. Who among the Muslim leaders was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates?

Ans. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates in case Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim dominated Bengal and Punjab.

Q 13. At which Congress Session the resolution of 'Purna Swaraj' was adopted and who gave the call for it?

Ans. The resolution of 'Purna Swaraj' was adopted in Lahore in 1929 and Jawaharlal Nehru called for 'Purna Swaraj' or full Independence for India.

Q 14. Mention the views of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) towards the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Ans. The views of the FICCI towards the Civil Disobedience Movement were:

- (i) FICCI supported the Civil Disobedience Movement for criticising the colonial control over the Indian economy.
- (ii) FICCI believed that through the force of this movement and self determination would end the colonial restrictions on business.

Q 15. Why did Nationalists in India tour villages to gather folk songs and legends?

Ans. Nationalists travelled to village to gather folk songs and legends because it was essential to preserve one's folk tradition so as to discover his national identity and restore a sense of pride in his past.

Q 16. Who visualised and depicted the image of 'Bharat Mata' through a painting?

Ans. Abanindranath Tagore visualised and depicted the image of 'Bharat Mata' through a painting.

Q 17. Who designed the Swaraj flag?

Ans. Gandhiji designed the Swaraj flag in 1921.

Q 18. Who wrote the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi wrote the book 'Hind Swaraj'.

Q 19. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Who painted the above picture of Bharat Mata? What is the figure in the picture dispensing?

Ans. The above picture was painted by Abanindranath Tagore. The figure in the picture is shown dispensing learning, food and clothing.

Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Describe the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India.

(CBSE 2020)

OR

How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India? Explain. (CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Ans. The First World War helped in the growth of the nationalist movement in India by creating a new economic and political situation as discussed:

- (i) There was an increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced. This increased the burden on the common Indian.
- (ii) Through the war years, prices almost doubled leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
- (iii) Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers. Forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger among the Indians.
- (iv) In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India resulting in acute food shortage. Epidemic spread and affected a large number of people.

People hoped that after the war, these hardships would end but that did not happen and this motivated them to fight against the colonial movement by organising nationalist movements.

Q 2. Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji.

Ans. Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha is explained through the following points:

- (i) Gandhiji's idea of the Satyagraha was based on the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
- (ii) It suggested that if the cause was true and the struggle was against injustice, then there was no need for aggression or physical force to fight the oppressor.
- (iii) A Satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
- (iv) By this struggle, truth was bound to finally triumph and Gandhiji believed that this Dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

Q 3. Explain any two provisions of the Rowlatt Act and its impact. (CBSE 2016)

OR

How was Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with three examples. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. Provisions of the Rowlatt Act were:

- (i) It gave government the power to repress any political activity or demonstration.
- (ii) It allowed for the detention of political prisoners without any trial for two years.
- (iii) Under this, the British Government could arrest anyone and search any place without a warrant.

Impacts of the Rowlatt Act are as follows:

- (i) Gandhiji reacted sharply and decided to launch a non-violent Civil Disobedience Movement against the Rowlatt Act.
- (ii) Rallies were organised in various cities and workers went on strike in railway workshops and shops were closed down.
- (iii) A peaceful protest meeting was organised at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar.

Q 4. Evaluate the Satyagraha Movement of Mahatma Gandhi against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919.

(CBSE 2017)

Ans. The Satyagraha Movement of Mahatma Gandhi can be evaluated against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919 as follows:

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi in 1919, decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).
- (ii) Gandhiji wanted non-violent Civil Disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal (strike) on 6 April.
- (iii) Rallies were organised in various cities and workers went on strike in railway workshops and shops closed down.
- (iv) Local leaders like Abdul Ghaffar Khan were put into jail and the British Government started brutal repression.

Q 5. Explain the effects of the Non-cooperation Movement on the economy of India.

OR

Describe any three economic effects of Non-cooperation Movement.

OR

Explain any three effects of Non-cooperation Movement on the Indian economy. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. The effects of the Non-cooperation Movement on the Indian economy are as follows:

- (i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- (ii) As people boycotted foreign cloth, its import halved between 1921 and 1922, dropping in value from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore in a year.
- (iii) When people decided to use only Indian clothes, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

Q 6. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement in February, 1922? Explain any three reasons. (CBSE 2022 Term-2, 2017)

Ans. The Non-cooperation Movement was withdrawn because of the following reasons:

- (i) At Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur, twenty-two policemen and three civilians were burnt by a mob.

- (ii) Gandhiji felt that before a mass struggle, Satyagrahis were required to be properly trained.

- (iii) Within the Congress, some leaders were tired of mass struggles and wished to participate in the provincial councils set up under the Government of India Act, 1919.

Q 7. Describe the spread of Non-cooperation Movement in the countryside. (CBSE 2015)

Ans. From the cities, the Non-cooperation Movement spread to the countryside and drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals. The two important struggles were as follows:

- (i) **The Peasant Movement of Awadh:** This movement had started in Awadh prior to the launch of Non-cooperation Movement. Baba Ramchandra, a former indentured labourer in Fiji and a Sanyasi at present, led the peasants in Awadh. The movement was against high revenue demanded by talukdars and landlords. In many places, na-dhobi bandhs were organised by Panchayats to deprive the landlords of the services of barbers and washermen. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.

- (ii) **The Movement of Tribal Peasants:** The colonial government had closed large forest areas, and prevented people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. This enraged the tribal people and in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant Guerrilla Movement spread in 1920s. This movement was led by Alluri Sitaram Raju. The Gudem rebels attacked police stations and attempted to kill British officials and carried on Guerrilla warfare to achieve Swaraj.

Q 8. How did the tribal peasants interpret the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of 'Swaraj'? Explain. (CBSE 2017)

OR

'Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Swaraj in another way and participated in the Non-cooperation Movement differently'. Justify the statement.

(CBSE SQP 2022 Term-2)

Ans. The tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of 'Swaraj' in the following ways:

- (i) Tribal peasants didn't conform with the ideas of non-violence given by Mahatma Gandhi. They were inclined towards an attack and injury policy to achieve Swaraj.
- (ii) In the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant Guerrilla Movement was started by peasants along the same lines in the 1920s against the

colonial government's decision of closing large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle or to collect fuelwood and fruits.

- (iii) Their leader Alluri Sitaram Raju was inspired by the Non-cooperation Movement and persuaded people to wear *khadi* and give up drinking.
- (iv) Deprived of their traditional rights and livelihood, enraged Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on Guerrilla warfare for achieving Swaraj thus completely straying from Gandhiji's mantra of non-violence and Satyagraha.

Q 9. How did the Salt March become the base to begin the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain.

(CBSE 2017)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi found salt to be a powerful symbol that could unite the nation because of the following reasons:

- (i) The salt was an essential commodity and was consumed in equal quantity by both the rich and poor.
- (ii) The British charged tax on salt also and both the economic groups were against it because it was an essential commodity.
- (iii) Gandhiji found the salt law to be oppressive and so, sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands and one of them was to abolish the salt tax.
- (iv) British Government didn't accept it and then Gandhiji started his famous Salt March also known as Dandi March and abolished the salt law by manufacturing salt by boiling sea water at Dandi on 6th April. Thus, the Civil Disobedience Movement started.



TIP

Students must explain the reason behind beginning of Salt March and thus, the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q 10. Describe the main features of the 'Salt March.'

Ans. The following are the main features of the Salt March:

- (i) Gandhiji started a march with his 78 followers from Sabarmati Ashram and reached Dandi on 6th April, 1930. They covered 240 miles in 24 days.
- (ii) Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped and he urged them to peacefully defy the British.
- (iii) On reaching Dandi, he manufactured salt by boiling sea water. It marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q 11. Describe the main features of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

Ans. The main features of Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 were:

- (i) This movement encouraged people not only to refuse cooperation with the British, but also to break colonial laws.
- (ii) This movement saw mass participation of people from all segments of society, comprising of the rich peasant communities of the Jats and the Patidars, the poor peasants and also the business class.
- (iii) The participation of women was another distinguishing feature of this movement.
- (iv) This movement was not enthusiastically supported by industrial working class, the Dalits and the Muslims. (Any three)

Q 12. Describe the role of poor peasantry in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. The poor peasants had their own problems but they played the following role in the movement:

- (i) They were not just interested in lowering of the revenue, but also demanded remission of rent which they had failed to pay during the depression years.
- (ii) In some parts of the country, they launched a 'no rent' campaign which was not supported by the Congress because this might have upset the rich peasants and landlords.
- (iii) These poor peasants joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. So, the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

Q 13. Describe any three suppressive measures taken by the British administration to clamp down on nationalists.

OR

How did the colonial government repress the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain. (CBSE 2017)

Ans. The following repressive measures were taken by the British administration to clamp down on nationalists:

- (i) The colonial government arrested all eminent Congress leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel etc.
- (ii) Peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked; women and children were beaten and about 1,00,000 people were arrested.
- (iii) The freedom of press was curbed.

Q 14. Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain any three reasons. (CBSE 2017)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement for the following reasons:

- (i) Lord Irwin ignored the eleven demands of Mahatma Gandhi, including the abolition of the salt tax. Various methods of trying to bring political empowerment in the country from within the councils failed too.
- (ii) After the demand for Purna Swaraj formalised, 26th January, 1930 was celebrated as Independence Day. However, such celebrations for freedom could not attract much attention and participation. Gandhiji understood that in order to mobilise the masses and increase their participation, he needed to focus on what bothered them the most about the colonial government.
- (iii) The idea of Civil Disobedience was mainly focused on problems and issues that people faced in their everyday life. He identified problems which the rich as well as the poor alike faced and highlighted these issues under a united campaign against the British.
- (iv) The movement was to succeed the Non-cooperation Movement and take the cause of Swaraj further. Thus, Gandhiji involved new programmes which were stronger and stricter than before. (Any three)

Q 15. 'The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-cooperation Movement.' Support the statement with examples. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. Civil Disobedience Movement was quite different from the Non-cooperation Movement. This is supported with the help of the following examples:

- (i) In Non-cooperation Movement, people refused to cooperate with the colonial government, but in Civil Disobedience Movement, people not only refused to cooperate but they also broke colonial laws.
- (ii) In Non-cooperation Movement, foreign goods and cloth was boycotted. In Civil Disobedience Movement, salt law was broken.
- (iii) Students left government schools in Non-cooperation Movement. Village officials resigned from jobs in Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q 16. Simon Commission was greeted with the slogan 'Simon Go Back' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of the Indians with arguments. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. Simon Commission was greeted with the slogan 'Simon Go Back' at arrival in India. This reaction of the Indians can be supported with the following arguments:

- (i) The new Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
- (ii) The commission was formed to look in to the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member.
- (iii) When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Simon Go Back'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.

Q 17. Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'.

(CBSE 2015)

Ans. The following are important features of Poona Pact:

- (i) It gave the scheduled castes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.
- (ii) They were to be voted by general electorate and not by separate electorate, as demanded by Ambedkar.
- (iii) The Act came into force due to Gandhiji's fast unto death. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's stand.

Knowledge BOOSTER



Poona Pact was signed in September 1932, after an agreement between Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhiji.

Q 18. How did Gandhiji try to integrate the depressed classes into society? Explain any three points.

OR

Mention any three efforts made by Gandhiji to get Harijans their rights.

OR

In what way did Mahatma Gandhi give recognition to 'Dalits'?

Ans. Gandhiji believed that 'Swaraj' would not come for hundred years if the curse of untouchability was not eliminated. So, the following efforts were made by him to recognise and integrate the Dalits into the society:

- (i) He called them 'Harijans' or the children of God and organised Satyagraha to secure their entry into temples and access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools, etc.
- (ii) He appealed to the upper castes to give up untouchability.
- (iii) By the Poona Pact of 1932, he persuaded the Dalits to give up the demand of separate electorates and accept reserved seats in provincial and legislative councils to be voted by general electorates.

Q 19. Describe the role of Alluri Sitarama Raju in Andhra Pradesh during 1920s. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. The role of Alluri Sitarama Raju in Andhra Pradesh during 1920s is explained as follows:

- (i) He claimed that he had a variety of special powers like making astrological predictions, healing people and surviving bullet shots.
- (ii) The rebels proclaimed him as an incarnation of God.
- (iii) Raju was inspired by Gandhiji's Non-cooperation Movement. He persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking.
- (iv) He asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. He used Guerrilla warfare for achieving Swaraj.

Q 20. What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. At the time of Swadeshi Movement, a flag was designed in Bengal by *Pingali Venkayya*. Its features were:

- (i) It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India.
- (ii) It was of tricolour viz., red, green and white.
- (iii) It also had a crescent Moon and a Sun, representing Muslim and Hindu communities respectively.

COMMON ERROR

The students do not mention the features of the flag. They are advised to remember the three colours of the flag-Red, Green and Yellow.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q 1. How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples.

(CBSE 2019)

Ans. The First World War had created economic problems in India in the following ways:

- (i) New taxes like income tax and customs duties were raised to finance increasing war expenditure.
- (ii) Prices of goods almost doubled in those few years and became a huge burden for the poor. The common people underwent great hardships.
- (iii) There was crop failure in many parts of India which led to a shortage of food.
- (iv) Producers had to face huge competition from the British market.
- (v) People started using foreign machine made clothes instead of Indian material.
- (vi) Indian villagers were also incensed by the British Government's forced recruitment of men in the army.

Q 2. Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the 'Non-cooperation Movement'? How did this movement unite the country? Explain. (CBSE 2019)

OR

Why did Gandhiji start Non-cooperation Movement? Explain. (CBSE SQP 2020)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi launched the 'Non-cooperation Movement' due to the following reasons:

- (i) Gandhiji decided to launch Satyagraha against Rowlatt Act which allows detention of Indians without trial.
- (ii) Gandhiji was against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- (iii) Gandhiji wanted Broad-based Movement for bringing Hindu-Muslim closer through the Khilafat Andolan.

The movement united the country in the following ways:

- (i) People joined Non-cooperation Movement and surrendered titles and awards.
- (ii) People boycotted civil services, courts, schools as well as the foreign goods.
- (iii) Thousands of students left schools and colleges and teachers resigned.
- (iv) Peasants and plantation workers also joined the Satyagraha.

Q 3. How did Non-cooperation Movement start with participation of middle-class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front. (CBSE 2018)

Ans. The 'Non-cooperation Movement' initially started in the cities with middle-class participation. Later on, it spread to all sections of the society. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were also boycotted in all provinces except Madras. The effects of the Non-cooperation Movement on Indian economy are as follows:

- (i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- (ii) As people began discarding foreign cloth, the import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922 dropping in value from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore in a year.
- (iii) When people decided to put on only Indian clothes, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up and in many places.
- (iv) Indian merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods and finance foreign trade.

COMMON ERROR

Students do not mention about the participation of middle-class people in Non-cooperation Movement but they only discuss about the movement.

Q 4. How had peasants and tribals participated in the 'Non-cooperation Movement' in different parts of India? Explain. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Peasants and tribals followed their own way of participating in the Non-cooperation Movement:

- (i) Every group of people had a different notion of the word 'Swaraj'. So, the meaning of Swaraj and freedom was different for both peasants and tribal people.
- (ii) Peasants joined the Non-cooperation Movement because the 'talukdars' and 'landlords' were demanding high land revenues from them. Peasants had to do 'begar' and work at landlords' farms without any payment.
- (iii) Peasants attacked the houses of talukdars and looted bazaars. Some local leaders told that Mahatma Gandhi had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be distributed among the poor.
- (iv) Tribals joined the movement because the British denied them the right to collect wood, fuel and fiber from the forests. Most of them were also denied the permission to graze their cattle.
- (v) The tribals attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried out Guerrilla warfare for achieving Swaraj.

Q 5. Describe the incidence of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. (CBSE SQP 2020)

OR

Explain the impact of Jallianwala Bagh incident on the people.

Ans. Incident of Jallianwala Bagh: On 13th April, large crowd gathered in Jallianwala Bagh. Some of them had gathered to protest against the government's new repressive measures while the others had come to attend the Bolsakhi fair.

General Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds of people to create a feeling of terror.

Impact of Jallianwala Bagh: Jallianwala Bagh incident had the following impact on the people:

- (i) Crowd took to the streets in North Indian towns as the news spread.
- (ii) There were strikes, clashes with police and attacks on government buildings.
- (iii) People were flogged and villages were bombed.
- (iv) The government responded with brutal repression to terrorise people.
- (v) The British violated the freedom of speech and expression.

Q 6. How did plantation workers have their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj? Explain. (CBSE 2019)

OR

'Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the notion of 'Swaraj'. Support the statement. (CBSE 2017)

OR

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

(CBSE 2016)

OR

'Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts and the notion of Swaraj'. Explain the statement with the example of Assam. (CBSE 2022 Term-2)

OR

Explain the meaning and notion of Swaraj as perceived by the plantation workers. How did they respond to the call of the Non-cooperation Movement? (CBSE SQP 2020)

Ans. The plantation workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's call for Non-cooperation Movement and Swaraj. This is supported through the following points:

- (i) Plantation workers in Assam were not allowed to leave the tea gardens without permission and in reality were bound there, under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859. When they asked for permission to visit their villages, they were denied.
- (ii) For them, freedom meant the right to freely move in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed and it also meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- (iii) For them, Mahatma Gandhi's call for Swaraj meant 'Freedom'. So, when they heard of the Non-cooperation Movement, they defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.
- (iv) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.
- (v) They however never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

Q 7. Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

(CBSE 2019)

Ans. Civil Disobedience Movement was a movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in which the people were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break the colonial laws.

The participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' can be explained as:

- (i) Rich peasants i.e., the patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities and

forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes.

- (ii) Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the depression continued, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted and joined a variety of radical movements.
- (iii) The rich peasants were greatly affected by the economic depression and fall in the prices of goods. They wanted a reduction in land revenue. So, they participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (iv) The poor peasants wanted a reduction in rent or revenue. For them, Swaraj meant a reduction of taxes which was their aim in the participation of the movement.



TIP

Students should be very clear about the motive of rich and poor separately.

Q 8. Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? How did this movement unite the country? Explain. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement for the following reasons:

- (i) It was started to protest against Simon Commission. The Commission was to look into the constitutional system in India and suggest changes, but it did not have even a single Indian member. This outraged the Indians and when Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan, 'Go Back Simon'.
- (ii) In order to placate the Indians, Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India and a Round Table conference. J.L. Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose were not satisfied and in December, 1929, under the Presidency of J.L. Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand for 'Purna Swaraj'.

Gandhi decided to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement to gather support for Purna Swaraj. This movement united the country as people with diverse social standings participated in it.

This will be clear with the help of the following given points:

- (i) The Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement.
- (ii) The peasants participated in the movement organised by communists and socialists.
- (iii) The merchants and industrialists also initially supported the movement.
- (iv) This movement saw large scale participation of women.

Q 9. Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? (CBSE 2018)

OR

Explain the participation of women in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. The Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation due to the following reasons:

- (i) Congress was keen only on the symbolic presence of women within the organisation.
- (ii) Gandhi was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and health, be good mothers and good wives.

Women participated in Civil Disobedience Movement in the following ways:

- (i) During Gandhi's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches.
- (ii) They manufactured salt and picketed liquor shops.
- (iii) They boycotted foreign goods and many went to jail.
- (iv) Women from high caste families and rich peasant households participated in the movement.
- (v) Moved by Gandhi's call, they began to see service to nation as a sacred duty of women.

Q 10. Why was the Salt March considered an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism? Explain. (CBSE 2018)

OR

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

Ans. Salt March was considered as an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism due to the following reasons:

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi found salt to be a powerful symbol that could unite the nation because it was an essential commodity and was consumed in equal quantity by both the rich and the poor.
- (ii) The British charged tax on salt and because it was an essential commodity, both the rich and the poor were against it.
- (iii) Gandhi found the salt law to be oppressive and so, he sent a letter to the then Viceroy Lord Irwin stating 11 demands, one of which was to abolish salt tax.
- (iv) The idea was to make the demands wide ranging so that all classes within the Indian society could identify with them and be brought together in a united campaign.
- (v) The British Government didn't accept it. Then Gandhi started his famous Salt March also known as Dandi March and abolished the salt law by manufacturing salt by boiling sea water at Dandi.

Q 11. How did different social groups conceive the idea of 'Civil Disobedience'? Explain with examples.

OR

Why did the different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. (CBSE 2016)

OR

Why were different social groups participate in the civil 'Disobedience Movement'? Explain with examples. (CBSE 2022 Term-2)

OR

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

(CBSE 2023)

Ans. Different social groups participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement with their own Ideas of *Swaraj*. The given examples support this:

- (i) Worldwide trade depression affected the rich peasants as the prices of agricultural produce declined. They demanded reduction in land revenue but were denied. For them, *Swaraj* meant reduction in taxes.
- (ii) The poor peasants too could not pay the rent and demanded for reduction in it. For them, *Swaraj* meant reduction in land rent.
- (iii) The business classes demanded protection against the import of foreign goods. They formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and set up Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927 and gave financial help to the movement. They saw *Swaraj* as a time when there will be no colonial restrictions on business and Industry would flourish.
- (iv) The condition of the Industrial workers was very miserable. They demanded better wages and better working conditions. But they stayed aloof because of the close relations between the businessmen and the Congress.
Some selectively adopted Gandhian ideas of boycott. Railway workers and dockyard workers too went on strikes. Workers in mines wore Gandhi caps and took part in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
- (v) Thousands of women came out of their houses and took active part in protest marches and produced salt.



TIP

Students should have knowledge about rich peasants, poor peasants, business class people, labourers and women to answer this question and should not write just a few points on two or three classes.

Q 12. Who had organised the Dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Dr B.R. Ambedkar had organised the Dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930. His achievements are as follows:

- (i) Dr B.R. Ambedkar raised the demand of separate electorate for Dalits.
- (ii) British Government conceded Ambedkar's demand of separate electorate for Dalits.
- (iii) The depressed classes got reservation of seats in provincial and central legislative councils.
- (iv) Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's position and as the result Poona Pact was signed.
- (v) The Pact gave the Depressed classes reserved seats but were to be voted in by the general electorate.

Q 13. What were the effects of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. Under the leadership of Gandhiji, the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930. The Dandi March signified the start of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The effects of this movement are as follows:

- (i) The movement strengthened the nationalist movement.
- (ii) It created political consciousness and a deep sense of patriotism in the minds of people.
- (iii) It brought women out of their homes and made them equal partners in the freedom struggle and made them understand the significance of the principles of non-violence.
- (iv) The movement made the British Government realise the need for constitutional reforms.

Q 14. How had a variety of cultural processes developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century? Explain with examples. (CBSE 2019)

OR

How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the nineteenth century India? Explain. (CBSE SQP 2022 Term-2)

Ans. A variety of cultural processes developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century. This can be seen through the following examples:

- (i) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.
- (ii) The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

- (iii) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and Abanindranath Tagore created a picture of Bharat Mata and Vande Mataram was evoked as a hymn for the motherland.
- (iv) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.
- (v) Icons and symbols helped in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.
- (vi) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed.
- (vii) Reinterpretation of history was considered to instill a sense of pride in the nation.

COMMON ERROR

The students only give the physical description and not the allegorical meaning of the two figures.

Q 15. "Gandhiji felt the Khilafat issue as an opportunity to bring Hindus and Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement." Explain the statement. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to bring the Hindus and Muslims closer together. The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey and there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor who was also the Khalifa i.e., the spiritual head of the Islamic world. To defend the Khalifa's powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. Muslim leaders like Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. Gandhiji saw Khilafat as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.



Chapter Test

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. Why did General Dyer open fire at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919?**
- a. He wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar
 - b. He wanted to create feeling of terror and awe in the minds of Satyagrahis
 - c. He wanted to demoralise the local Congress leaders
 - d. He wanted to gain prominence in the eyes of British Government
- Q 2. What was the appropriate reason for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement?**
- a. Industrialists were close to the Congress
 - b. British offered them good salaries
 - c. They were reluctant to boycott foreign goods
 - d. Growth of socialism
- Q 3. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army was founded at a meeting in:**
- a. Eden Garden in Kolkata
 - b. Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai
 - c. Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi
 - d. None of the above
- Q 4. Identify the incorrect statement related to Dandi March organised by Mahatma Gandhi.**
- a. Mahatma Gandhi started the Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram
 - b. Dandi March is also known as Salt March
 - c. Dandi March was started on 11 March, 1930
 - d. Mahatma Gandhi accompanied 72 of his trusted members

Q 5. What were the main demands of the peasant movement led by Baba Ram Chandra in Awadh?

- a. Reduction of revenue
- b. Abolition of begar
- c. Social boycott of oppressive landlords
- d. All of the above

Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 6-7): In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- Q 6. Assertion (A): In 1917, Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.**
- Reason (R): The peasants were affected by crop failure and plague epidemic. They could not pay the revenue and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.**
- Q 7. Assertion (A): The movement in Awadh was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses.**
- Reason (R): Peasants had to do Begar and work at landlords farms without any payment.**

Source Based Question

Q 8. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people: *Satyagrahis* were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.

While the Rowlatt Satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But, he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue.

The First World War had 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 *Khalifa*). To defend the *Khalifa*'s temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like 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 a unified national movement. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non-cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for *Swaraj*.

(i) Which of the following statements correctly describe the government's response against the agitation developed after Jallianwala Bagh Incident?

- a. People were terrorised
- b. People were brutally repressed
- c. People were humiliated and forced to salute all Englishmen
- d. All of the above

(ii) Identify the reason to launch a more broad based movement by Gandhiji.

- a. Rowlatt Satyagraha was limited to cities and towns
- b. Rowlatt Satyagraha was participated by only educated people
- c. Rowlatt Satyagraha was dominated by only English speaking Indians
- d. None of the above

(iii) Why was Khilafat Committee formed in 1919?

- a. Muslims had no political association
- b. Muslim leadership emerged this time
- c. To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers
- d. None of the above

(iv) Gandhiji wanted to start a Non-cooperation Movement in 1920 because:

- a. He wanted to teach Britishers a lesson
- b. He wanted to introduce liberal views in Indian Freedom movement
- c. He saw there was an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a United National Movement
- d. Both a. and c.

(v) Where did the brutal 'Jallianwala Bagh Massacre' take place?

- a. Amritsar
- b. Meerut
- c. Lahore
- d. Lucknow

(vi) Which class was mainly involved initially in Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement?

- a. Elite class
- b. Lower class
- c. Middle class
- d. All of these

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q 9. Why were several people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on 13th April, 1919?

Q 10. What happened to workers in plantations of Assam?

Short Answer Type Questions

Q 11. Explain any two provisions of the Rowlatt Act and its impact.

Q 12. How did the tribal peasants interpret the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of *Swaraj*? Explain.

Q 13. Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain any three reasons. (CBSE 2017)

Long Answer Type Questions

Q 14. How did Non-cooperation Movement start with participation of middle-class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front.

Q 15. 'Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation.' Justify the statement. (CBSE 2015)