

CHAPTER

3

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Syllabus

- **Nationalism in India :**
 - (a) *Impact of the First World War, Khilafat, Non-Cooperation Movement and Differing strands within the Movement.*
 - (b) *The Salt Satyagraha.*
 - (c) *Movements of peasants, workers and tribals.*
 - (d) *Limits of Civil Disobedience.*
 - (e) *The Sense of Collective Belonging.*



TOPIC-1

The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement

Quick Review

- **Effects of First World War :** The First World War led to a huge increase in defence expenditure. This was financed by war loans and by increasing taxes. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced to raise extra revenue. Prices of items increased during the war years. The prices doubled between 1913 and 1918. The common people were the worst sufferers because of price rise. Forced recruitment of rural people in the army was another cause of widespread anger among people.
- Crop failure in many parts of India resulted in acute shortage of foods. Influenza epidemic further aggravated the problem. According to 1921 census, about 12 to 13 million people died because of famines and epidemic.
- **The Idea of Satyagraha**
 - Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January, 1915. His heroic fight for the Indians in South Africa was well-known. His novel method of mass agitation known as Satyagraha had yielded good results.
 - The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. In 1916, Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
 - Mahatma Gandhi advocated a novel method Delhi of mass agitation; called Satyagraha. This method Delhi was based on the idea that if someone is fighting for a true cause, there is no need to take recourse to physical force to fight the oppressor. Gandhiji believed that a satyagrahi could win a battle through non-violence, *i.e.*, without being aggressive or revengeful.
- **Some early Satyagraha movements organized by Gandhiji :**
 - Peasants' Movement in Champaran (Bihar) in 1916.
 - Peasants' Movement in Kheda district (Gujarat) in 1917.
 - Mill workers' Movement in Ahmedabad in 1918.

TOPIC - 1

The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement ... P. 38

TOPIC - 2

Civil Disobedience Movement P. 46

TOPIC - 3

People's Participation in the Movement and the Sense of Collective Belonging

.... P. 52

- **The Rowlatt Act (1919) :**
 - The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919. The Indian members did not support the Act, but it was passed; nevertheless. The Act gave enormous powers to the government to repress political activities. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
 - On 6th April, 1919; Gandhiji launched a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. The call of strike on 6th April got huge response. People came out in support in various cities, shops were shut down and workers in railway workshops went on strike. The British administration decided to clamp down on the nationalists. Several local leaders were arrested. Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.
- **Jallianwalla Bagh :**
 - On 10th April 1919; in Amritsar; the police fired upon a peaceful procession. This provoked widespread attacks on government establishments. Martial law was imposed in Amritsar and the command of the area was given to General Dyer.
 - The infamous Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre took place on 13th April; the day on which Baisakhi is celebrated in Punjab. A crowd of villagers came to participate in a fair in Jallianwalla Bagh. This was enclosed from all sides with narrow entry points.
 - General Dyer blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd. Hundreds of people were killed in the incident. Public reaction to the incident took a violent turn in many north Indian towns. The government was quite brutal in its response. Things took highly violent turn. Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement as he did not want violence to continue.
- **Khilafat Movement :** The Khilafat issue gave Mahatma Gandhi an opportunity to bring the Hindus and Muslims on a common platform. The Ottoman Turkey was badly defeated in the First World War. There were rumours about a harsh peace treaty likely to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor; who was the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). A Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919 to defend the Khalifa. This committee had leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. They also wanted Mahatma Gandhi to take up the cause to build a united mass action. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, the resolution was passed to launch a Non-Cooperation movement in support of Khilafat and also for swaraj.
- **Non-Cooperation Movement :** In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909), Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. Gandhiji believed that if Indians begin to refuse to cooperate, the British rulers will have no other way than to leave India.
- **Some of the proposals of Non-Cooperation Movement :**
 - Surrender the titles which were awarded by the British government.
 - Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts, legislative councils and schools.
 - Boycott of foreign goods.
 - Launch full civil disobedience campaign, if the government persisted with repressive measures.
- **Differing Strands within the Movement :** The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement, each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj, but the term meant different things to different people.
- **Awadh :** The peasants' movement in Awadh was led by Baba Ramchandra. He was a sanyasi who had earlier worked in Fiji as an indentured labourer. The peasants were against the high rents and many other cesses, which were demanded by talukdars and landlords. The peasants demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
- **Tribal Peasants :** Tribal peasants gave their own interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj. The tribals were prevented from entering the forests to graze cattle, or to collect fruits and firewood. The new forest laws were a threat to their livelihoods. The government forced them to do begar on road construction.
 - Many rebels from the tribal areas became non-violent and often carried guerrilla warfare against the British officials.
- **Swaraj in the Plantations :** The plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission; as per the Indian Emigration Act of 1859. When the news of Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the plantations, many workers began to defy the authorities. They left plantations and headed towards their homes. But they got stranded on the way because of a railway and steamer strike. They were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

Know the Terms

- **Nationalism :** It is a system created by people who believe their nation is superior to all others.
- **Satyagraha :** The policy of passive political resistance inaugurated by Mohandas Gandhi during his stay in South Africa. It is based on the ideals of truth and non-violence.
- **Khalifa :** The spiritual head of the Islamic World.

- **Begar** : Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.
- **Forced Recruitment** : A process by which the colonial state forced people to join the army.
- **Rowlatt Act** : It was an Act which gave the government enormous power to repress political activities. It allowed that government could arrest anybody without a trial for two years.
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre** : The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April 1919 when troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer fired rifles into a crowd of Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab.
- **Non-Cooperation Movement** : Began in January 1921. The main aim of this movement was not to cooperate with the British made goods. It included surrendering of government titles, boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, school, and foreign goods; and a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.
- **Swadeshi** : The Swadeshi movement involved boycotting British products and the revival of domestic made products and production technique.
- **Boycott** : A boycott is a form of consumer activism involving the act of voluntarily abstaining from using, buying or dealing with a person, organization or country as an expression of protest usually for political reason.
- **Picket** : A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office.

Know the Dates

- **1885** : The first meeting of the Indian National Congress in Bombay.
- **1905** : The Partition of Bengal officially came into existence.
- **1906** : Formation of the Muslim League.
- **1913 - 1918** : The war prices increased in double.
- **1914 - 1918** : The First World War.
- **1917** : Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha Movement in Kheda District (Gujarat).
- **1918** : Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha Movement in Ahmedabad.
- **1919** : Rowlatt Act was Passed (It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years).
- **10th April, 1919** : The police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession. Martial law was imposed.
- **1918-1919 & 1920-1921** : Crop failure.
- **March, 1919** : Khilafat Committee founded in Bombay.
- **13th April, 1919** : Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.
- **September, 1920** : Congress Session in Calcutta- Decided to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.
- **1920** : Mahatma Gandhi leads the Congress; Non-Cooperation Movement launched.
- **December, 1920** : Congress Session at Nagpur—A compromise was worked out and the Non-cooperation programme was adopted.
- **1921** : Famines and the epidemic.

Know the Links

- www.mapsofindia.com > Personalities > Gandhi
- www.india9.com/i9show/Khilafat-Movement-65273.html



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Q. 1. Trace the reason because of which Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1919. [Board Term-II, (Set-KCG34U9) 2016]</p> <p>Ans. To protest against the Rowlatt Act. 1</p> | <p>Ans. To repress the Rowlatt Satyagrahis, Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred by the British Government. 1</p> |
| <p>Q. 2. What did British do to repress the Rowlatt Satyagrahis? [Board Term-II, (Set-TCJQ6VD) 2016]</p> | <p>A Q. 3. During which movement was the Indian tricolour first designed. Ans. Swadeshi Movement. 1</p> |

Q. 4. Why did Gandhiji take up the Khilafat issue?

Ans. The Khilafat issue gave Gandhiji the opportunity to bring the Hindus and Muslims on a common platform **1**

Q. 5. What did the idea of Satyagraha emphasize?

Ans. The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of

truth. It suggested that if the cause was true and struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. **1**

Q. 6. Which act gave the government power to suppress political activity and detain political prisoners without trial?

Ans. The Rowlatt Act. **1**



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

Q. 1. What were the three proposals regarding Non-cooperation Movement, as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi? [Board Term-II, (Set-2081) 2012]

Ans. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages :

- (i) Surrender of titles that the government awarded.
- (ii) Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative, councils, schools, and foreign goods.
- (iii) In case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 2. How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? Explain with three examples. [Board Term-II, 2013]

Ans. Three points on the First World War's impact on the economic situation in India are given below :

- (i) It speeded up the process of industrialisation.
- (ii) It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India.
- (iii) It created a demand for industrial goods (jute bags, cloth, rails, etc.) and caused a decline of imports from other countries into India.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013] $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 3. Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji. [Board Term-II, 2014 NCERT]

Ans. (i) The idea of 'Satyagraha' emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.

(ii) It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

(iii) According to Gandhiji, without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

$1 \times 3 = 3$ [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]

Q. 4. How did Mahatma Gandhi successfully organize Satyagraha Movement in various places just after arriving India? Explain by giving three examples. [Board Term-II, (Set 02/B1) 2011]

Ans. After arriving India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organized Satyagraha Movement in various places :

(i) In 1916, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation of Indigo.

(ii) In 1917, he organized a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat who were affected by crop failure and plague epidemic and could not pay the revenue.

(iii) In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organize Satyagraha Movement amongst cotton mill workers. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011]

Q. 5. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons.

[Board Term-II, Delhi Set-I, 2015, 14]

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the Proposed Rowlatt Act :

(i) The Rowlatt Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.

(ii) Indian members unitedly opposed it.

(iii) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.

(iii) And allowed the detention of Indian Political prisoners without any trial for a period of up to two year.

(iv) It was an unjust law. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 6. Write about the Rowlatt Act, 1919. [Board Term-II, (Set-2027) 2012]

Ans. (i) In the year 1919, the British Government passed a new rule called Rowlatt Act, under which the Government had the authority and power to arrest people and keep them in prisons without any trial if they are suspected with the charge of terrorism.

(ii) Mahatma Gandhi was extremely agitated by enactment of Rowlatt Act. He was extremely critical about the act and argued that everyone cannot be punished for isolated political crime.

(iii) The Act was ill famed as 'Black Act' by the people and Indians revolt in protest against the Rowlatt Act. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

Q. 7. How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples. [Board Term-II, 2013]

Ans. The Rowlatt Act of 1919 was opposed in the following manner :

(i) Rallies were organized in various cities.

(ii) Workers went on strike in railway workshops.

(iii) Shops were closed down.

On 10th April, two renowned leaders of the Congress, Dr. Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kithlew were arrested. A public meeting was held on 13th April at Jallianwala Bagh in a small park enclosed by buildings on all sides to protest against the arrest. General Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on the innocent civilians who had gathered from the city of Amritsar and outside to attend a peaceful meeting. 3

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013]

[A] Q. 8. Describe any three suppressive measures taken by the British administration to clamp down on nationalists. [Board Term-II, 2014]

Ans. (i) Barring local leaders from Amritsar alongwith Mahatma Gandhi from entering Delhi.

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

(iii) Forcing the Satyagrahis to rub their noses on the ground, flogging people and bombing villages. 3

[A] Q. 9. Describe the incident of Jallianwala Bagh which took place during the British rule.

[Board Term-II, (Set-68006) 2012]

Ans. (i) The Rowlatt act was effective from 10th March, 1919. In Punjab the protest movement was vast and strong.

(ii) On 10th April, two renowned leaders of the Congress, Dr. Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kithlew were arrested and were taken to unknown place.

(iii) A public meeting was held on 13th April at Jallianwala Bagh in a small park enclosed by buildings on all sides to protest against the arrest.

(iv) General Dyer with his British troops entered the park, closed the entrance of the park and commanded his army to fire on the gathered people without any warning.

(v) The firing lasted for ten minutes and sixteen hundred rounds, killing about thousand people and more than two thousand people were left wounded and unattended. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[U] Q. 10. Explain the issue behind the Khilafat Movement. [Board Term-II, 2014]

OR

[U] What was the Khilafat Agitation? Why did Gandhiji gave support to this agitation? [Board Term-II, (Set-68012) 2012]

Ans. Khilafat Agitation :

(i) The Khilafat movement (1919–1924) initiated by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali was a mass movement against the reduction of temporal powers of Caliph after defeat of Ottoman-Turkey in the First World War.

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

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

2 + 1 = 3 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]

[A] Q. 11. "British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated". How did this statement help in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule?

[Board Term-II, (Set-WVIVSA5) 2015]

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

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

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

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

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

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

[A] Q. 12. How could Non-Cooperation become a movement? Give your opinion.

[Board Term-II, 2015, Foreign Set-I, (Set-2078) 2012]

Ans. Non-Cooperation became a movement :

(i) It was the view of Gandhiji that the British rule was set in India with the cooperation of Indians.

(ii) If Indians refused cooperation, British rule in India would collapse within a year and Swaraj would come.

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

(iv) In case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

(v) Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support of the movement. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

[A] Q. 13. Discuss the various stages of the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. [Board SQP-2016]

Ans. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages :

1st Stage–Surrender of titles that the government awarded.

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

3rd Stage–Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. 3

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

U Q.14. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain.

[Board Term-II, Delhi Set-II, 2015]

Ans. The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities because :

- (i) Khadi clothes were more expensive than mill clothes.
- (ii) Poor people could not afford to buy it.
- (iii) The boycott of British institutions posed a problem.
- (iv) Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools.
- (v) Lawyers joined back work in government courts.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

A Q. 15. Describe the spread of Non-Cooperation Movement in the countryside.

[Board Term-II, (Outside Delhi Set-II) 2015]

Ans. Non-Cooperation Movement spread in the countryside :

- (i) In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra.

Here the movement was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasant's exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses.

- (ii) Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords farms without any payments.

As tenants they had no security of tenure and were regularly evicted so that they have no right over the leased land.

- (iii) The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

In the meantime, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh.

- (iv) The Awadh Kisan Sabha was set up in the villages. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with.

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

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

A Q. 16. Describe any three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation Movement.

[Board Term-II, (Outside Delhi Set-III) 2015]

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

- (i) Talukdars and landlords posed high rent on land and variety of cesses.
- (ii) Various taxes were also implemented on them.
- (iii) Peasants had to do begar and work at landlord's farm without any payment.

- (iv) They had no security of tenure and were evicted regularly.

- (v) They had no right over leased land. (Any three)

$1 \times 3 = 3$ [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

A Q. 17. "The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj". Support the statement with arguments.

[Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-I, II, III, 2016]

Ans. "The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj" :

- (i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.

- (ii) Swaraj meant retaining a link the village from which they had come.

- (iii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 plantation workers were not permitted to leave the Tea Gardens without permission.

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

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

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

U Q. 18. What were the causes of the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain.

[Board Term-II, Set-TCJQ6VD; RKZQ105, 2016]

OR

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

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-II, 2015] [NCERT]

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

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

- (ii) A clash took place at Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh

- (iii) A group of volunteers picketing a liquor shop were beaten up by a police officer.

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

- (v) The incident shocked Gandhiji and he immediately withdrew the movement.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. Explain the effects of First World War on India.
[Board Term-II, (Set-KCG34U9) 2016]

OR

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

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-III, 2016]

OR

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

[Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-II, 2015]

OR

Examine the effects of the First World War on the National Movement of India.

[Board Term-II, (Set-68035), 2012]

Ans. (i) The war created a new economic and political situation.

(ii) It led to huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes, custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.

(iii) Prices increased, doubling between 1913 and 1918. This hit the common people.

(iv) Villagers were asked to supply soldiers and through force recruitment in rural areas.

(v) During 1918-19, crops failed in many parts of India which created shortage of food.

(vi) Spread of influenza epidemic and death of 12 to 13 million people. (Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 2. Explain Gandhiji's view on Satyagraha. Which quality of Mahatma Gandhi turned the freedom struggle into a mass movement?

[Board Term-II, (Set-68007) 2013]

OR

Explain the ideas of Gandhiji regarding 'Satyagraha' in five points.

Ans. Five points about Gandhiji's idea of 'Satyagraha':

(i) The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.

(ii) It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

(iv) This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

(iii) Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

(v) People including the oppressors had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.

(vi) Gandhiji believed that truth was bound to ultimately triumph.

(vii) He believed that the dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians. (Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013]

Q. 3. What was the impact of the First World War on the economic conditions in India.

[Board Term-II, 2011]

Ans. (i) It created new economic and political problems. The war had led to huge expenditure which was financed by heavy loans and increase in taxes. Customs duties were raised and income tax was introduced.

(ii) The prices had doubled between 1913 and 1918 and the common people underwent great hardships.

(iii) Crops had failed between 1918-19 and 1920-21 leading to famine and disease. There were epidemics killing between 12-13 million people (Census, 1921).

(iv) People's hope that the end of war would bring an end to their goals were believed, and this led to their support to the national movement.

(v) The Muslims were antagonised by the British ill-treatment of the Khalifa, after the First World War.

(vi) Indian villagers were also incensed by the British Government's forced recruitment of men in the army.

(vii) The Congress and other parties were angry with the British for not consulting them before making India a party on their side against Germany.

(viii) Taking advantage of the First World War, many revolutionary parties cropped up and they incited the people to join the anti-colonial movement in India (i.e. the National Movement).

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011]

Q. 4. How did Gandhiji convert the National Movement into a Mass Movement?

[Board Term-II, (Set 11/A1) 2011]

Ans. Gandhiji converted the National Movement into a Mass Movement by :

(i) His simple and saintly life and style of convincing the masses made him popular.

(ii) His undisputed leadership and magnetic personality.

(iii) His policy of non-violent Satyagraha.

(iv) His programmes of social reforms like fighting against untouchability.

(v) His commitment to Hindu-Muslim unity.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011] $1 \times 5 = 5$

Q. 5. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organized? Explain.

[Board Term-II, Delhi Set-I, 2016]

Ans. Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919 :

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

Organization of Satyagraha :

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

(Any three) 2 + 3 = 5

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

A Q. 6. What was the impact of the Rowlatt Act Satyagraha on the political situation in India? Describe. [Board Term-II, (Set-2027) 2012]

Ans. Impact of the Rowlatt Act on the political situation in India:

- (i) People organised hartals in cities and railways went on strike.
- (ii) Shops were closed down.
- (iii) Leaders were arrested.
- (iv) At Amritsar, police fired upon a peaceful procession.
- (v) Martial law was imposed. 1 × 5 = 5

A Q. 7. Describe the incident and impact of the Jallianwala Bagh. [Board Term-II, Foreign Set-I, 2015]

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-I, 2015]

OR

A Explain the reason and effects of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. [Board Term-II, 2014]

OR

A Explain the impact of Jallianwala Bagh incident on the people. [Board Term-II, Outside Delhi-2014]

[Board Term-II, Outside Delhi-2014]

OR

A Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and the aftermath. Which basic human rights did the British violate?

Ans. Incident and Impact of the Jallianwala Bagh :

On 13th April large crowd gathered in Jallianwala Bagh.

Some of them had come to protest against the government's new repressive measures and others had come to attend Baisakhi fair.

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

Impact :

- (i) As the news spread, crowd took to the streets in North Indian towns.
- (ii) There were strikes, clashes with police.
- (iii) Attacks on Government buildings.
- (iv) The government responded with brutal repression to terrorize people.

(v) Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground.

(vi) People were flogged and villages were bombed.

(vii) The British violated the freedom of speech and expression. 2 + 3 = 5

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

A Q. 8. Describe the development which led to the launching of Non-Cooperation Movement. [Board Term-II, Foreign Set-II, 2015]

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-II, 2015]

Ans. Developments which led to the launching of Non-Cooperation Movement :

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi successfully organized Satyagraha movements in various places.
- (ii) In 1916, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- (iii) Then in 1917, he organized a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.
- (iv) In 1918, he went to Ahmedabad to organize a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.
- (v) In 1919, he decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.
- (vi) Rallies were organized in various places.
- (vii) 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.

(Any five) 1 × 5 = 5

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

U Q. 9. How did different social group conceive the idea of 'Non-Cooperation'? Explain with examples. [Board Term-II, 2014]

[Board Term-II, 2014]

Ans. Some of the leaders within Congress were reluctant to start Non-Cooperation Movement because they wanted to oppose the British government through legal and constitutional means.

For example, they wanted to contest the elections for legislative councils that were scheduled to be held in 1920 and oppose the government from inside the council once elected. 5

U Q. 10. How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities. Explain. [Board Term-II, Foreign Set-I, II, 2016]

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-I, II, 2016]

OR

U How did the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front. [Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-III, 2015]

[Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-III, 2015]

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

- (i) The movement started with middle class participation in the cities.
- (ii) Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges.

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

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

Effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front were :

(i) Foreign goods were boycotted.

(ii) Liquor shops were picketed.

(iii) Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.

(iv) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922. In value the drop was from 102 crore to 57 crore.

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

(vi) The people began discarding imported clothes and wore only Indian ones.

(vii) Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up tremendously.

(Any three) $2 + 3 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 11. Explain the response of the plantation workers to the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Gandhiji. What did freedom mean for them?

[Board Term-II, (Set-TCJQ6VD) 2016]

Ans. (a) The response of the plantation workers to the Non-Cooperation Movement was :

(i) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.

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

(iii) They believed that Gandhiji was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village.

(iv) 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.

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

$4 + 1 = 5$



TOPIC-2

Civil Disobedience Movement

Quick Review

➤ Simon Commission

- The British government constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. The Commission was made to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. But since all the members in the Commission were British, the Indian leaders opposed the Commission.
- The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties joined the protest. In October 1929, Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India but its timing was not specified. He also offered to hold a Round Table Conference to discuss the future Constitution.

➤ Salt March (Beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement)

- Mahatma Gandhi believed that salt could be a powerful symbol to unite the whole nation. Most of the people; including the British scoffed at the idea. Abolition of the salt tax was among many demands which were raised by Gandhiji through a letter to Viceroy Irwin.
- The Salt March or Dandi March was started by Gandhiji on 12th March 1930. He was accompanied by 78 volunteers. They walked for 24 days to cover a distance of 240 miles from Sabarmati to Dandi. Many more joined them in the way. On 6th April 1930, Gandhiji ceremonially violated the law by taking a fistful of salt.
- The Salt March marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Thousands of people broke the salt law in different parts of country. People demonstrated in front of government salt factories. Foreign cloth was boycotted. Peasants refused to pay revenue. Village officials resigned. Tribal people violated forest laws.

➤ **Response of British Rulers :** The colonial government began to arrest the Congress leaders. This led to violent clashes in many places. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested about a month later. People began to attack the symbols of British rule; such as police posts, municipal buildings, law courts and railway stations. The government's repression was quite brutal. Even women and children were beaten up. About 100,000 people were arrested.

➤ **Round Table Conference :** When things began to take a violent turn, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. He signed a pact with Irwin on 5th March 1931. This was called the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. As per the Pact, Gandhiji agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference in London. In lieu of that, the government agreed to release the political prisoners. Gandhiji went to London in December 1931. The negotiations broke down and Gandhiji had to return with disappointment. When Gandhiji came back to India, he found that most of the leaders were

put in jail. Congress had been declared illegal. Many measures were taken to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement. By 1934, the movement had lost its momentum.

Know the Terms

- **Civil Disobedience** : During Civil Disobedience Movement people were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break the colonial laws.
- **Swaraj** : “Swaraj” means freedom or self-rule. In 1920, “Swaraj” meant “Self-Government” within the empire if possible and outside if necessary.
- **Simon Commission** : The New Tory government in Britain constituted a statutory Commission under Sir John Simon . The Commission was sent to India to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. It arrived in India in 1928.
- **Salt Law** : Salt is consumed by both the poor and the rich, and is one of the most essential items of foods everywhere in the world. The British government had the monopoly on the production of salt in India. 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 chose to defy it by breaking the “Salt Law”.
- **Gandhi Irwin Pact** : When British government responded with a policy of brutal repression against the Civil Disobedience Movement, Mahatma Gandhiji decided to call off the movement. He entered into a pact with Lord Irwin on 5th March 1931. Under this pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London.

Know the Dates

- **1920** : The peasant movement in Awadh spread, but the Congress Leader were not happy with them.
- **1921** : A militant Guerrilla movement spread in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh. Movement started by Alluri Sitaram Raju.
- **1921-1922** : The Import of foreign cloth halved. June,1920 Jawaharlal Nehru going around the village in Awadh.
- **February, 1922** : Mahatma Gandhi decided to Withdraw Non-Cooperation Movement. Establishment of Swaraj Party by Motilal Nehru and C.R.Dass.
- **1924** : Raju was captured and executed.
- **1927** : The Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI).
- **1928** : Simon Commission arrived in India.
- **1928** : Foundation of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA).
- **October, 1929** : A vague offer of ‘Dominion Status ‘ for India offered by Lord Irwin.
- **October, 1929** : Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by J.L. Nehru.
- **December, 1929** : Lahore Session of the Congress- Demand for Purna Swaraj.
- **January 26,1930** : Celebrated as the Independence day.
- **January 31,1930** : Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating 11 demands.
- **April, 1930** : Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested.
- **April 6, 1930** : The salt march reached Dandi, Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.
- **1930** : Civil Disobedience Movement continues; Salt Satyagraha: Gandhi’s Dandi March; First Round Table Conference.
- **March 5, 1931** : Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed.
- **December, 1931** : Gandhiji went for Second Round Table Conference.
- **1931** : Second Round Table Conference; Irwin-Gandhi Pact; Census of India.
- **1932** : Suppression of the Congress movement; Third Round Table Conference.
- **September, 1932** : Poona Pact between Gandhiji and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
- **1934** : Civil Disobedience Movement called off.
- **1934** : Civil Disobedience Movement lost its momentum.
- **1935** : The Government of India Act receives Royal Assent.

Know the Links

- www.mapsofindia.com > Personalities > Gandhi
- www.preservearticles.com/201012271752/civil-disobedience-movement.html



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

- [A] Q. 1. 'Hind Swaraj' was written by: Indian? [Board Term-II, 2011]
[Board Term-II, 2011]
 Ans. Mahatma Gandhi. 1
- [U] Q. 2. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session of the Congress?
[Board Term-II, 2011]
 Ans. Lahore Session of 1929. 1
- [U] Q. 3. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted in
Ans. Alluri Sitaram Raju. 1
- [A] Q. 4. Which was the main reason to withdraw Non-Cooperation Movement?
 Ans. Because the movement became violent. 1
- [A] Q. 5. Who was the leader of the peasants in the Gudem Hills of Andhra?
 Ans. Alluri Sitaram Raju. 1



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

- [A] Q. 1. Simon Commission was greeted with slogan 'Go back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments.
[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-I, II, III, 2016]
- Ans. Simon Commission :**
- (i) The new Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.
 - (ii) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
 - (iii) The commission was to look in to the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.
 - (iv) The problem was that the commission didn't have a single Indian member.
 - (v) When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'.
 - (vi) All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. (Any three) 1 × 3 = 3
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]
- [B] Q. 2. What was the objective of Simon Commission? Why was it opposed in India?
[Board Term-II (Set-2076) 2012]
- Ans.** Simon Commission was set up to look into the functioning of the Constitutional System in India and suggest changes.
It was opposed because :
- (i) It had no Indian member.
 - (ii) They were all whites. 1 + 2 = 3
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]
- [U] Q. 3. Explain in brief the 'Dandi March'.
[Board Term-II, (Set-JC)Q6VD) 2016]
 OR
- [U] Describe the main features of the 'Salt March'.
[Board Term-II 2014]
- Ans.** (i) Mahatma Gandhi started his famous 'Salt March' or 'Dandi March' on 11th March, 1930 accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
 (ii) The march was to cover 240 miles from Gandhi's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati Coastal town of Dandi.
 (iii) On 6th April, 1930, he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law by manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.
 (iv) This marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement. (Any three) 1 × 3 = 3
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]
- [U] Q. 4. How did the Salt March become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain.
[Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-I, II, III, 2015]
[NCERT]
- Ans.** 'Salt March' became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because :
- (i) Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.
 - (ii) Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.
 - (iii) Salt was the most essential item of foods and was consumed by rich and poor alike.
 - (iv) Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Gandhiji started Salt march with 78 volunteers. (On 6th April) he reached Dandi, violated law and made salt.
 This March developed the feeling of nationalism, people in different parts of the country broke the salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. (Any three) 1 × 3 = 3
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]
- [A] Q. 5. "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement." Support the statement with examples.
[Board Term-II, Delhi Set-I, II, III, 2016]

OR

A How was the Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non-Cooperation Movement? State any three points of difference.

[Board Term-II, (Set 02/C1) 2011]

Ans. The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement :
Non-Cooperation Movement :

- (i) The people were asked not to cooperate with the government.
- (ii) Foreign goods were boycotted.
- (iii) Liquor shops were picketed.
- (iv) Foreign clothes were burnt in heap.
- (v) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade on foreign goods or finance foreign traders.
- (vi) Students left the government owned schools and colleges.
- (vii) Lawyers gave up legal practices.

Civil Disobedience Movement :

- (i) People were asked to break colonial laws.
- (ii) The countrymen broke the salt law.
- (iii) Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.
- (iv) Village officials resigned from their jobs.
- (v) Forest people violated forest rules and laws.

(Any three points of difference to be mentioned)

$$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

U Q. 6. Why did the different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-I, II, III, 2016]

Ans. Different social groups in the Civil Disobedience Movement :

- (i) **Rich Peasantry Group** : The Patidar and Jats demanded reduction in revenue and participated in the boycott program.
- (ii) **Poor peasantry Group** : They wanted unpaid rent to be remitted, joined radical movement led by the socialist and communist.
- (iii) **Business Class Group** : Prominent industrialist like Purshottamdas, G D Birla formed FICCI. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and rupee sterling exchange ratio and refused to sell imported goods.
- (iv) **Working Class Group** : Nagpur Workers adopted boycott of foreign goods, against low wages and poor working conditions.
- (v) **Women** : Participated in the protest marches, manufacturing of salt and boycotted foreign goods. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

U Q. 7. How did women participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-III, 2015]

Ans. Participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement :

- (i) Women in large number participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) During Salt March thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji.
- (iii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt.
- (iv) They picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- (v) Many went to jail.
- (vi) They began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

R Q. 8. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates for Muslims and the Dalits? [Board Term-II, 2014]

Ans. (i) Dalit began organizing themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions, and a separate electorate. Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organized the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for Dalits.

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

(iii) After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement, large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of Hindu majority. $1 \times 3 = 3$

A Q. 9. Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'.

[Board Term-II, 2015 Outside Delhi Set-I]

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

- (i) The Poona Pact (September 1932) gave Depressed Classes (later to be known as Scheduled Caste) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.
- (ii) They were to be voted in by the general electorate.
- (iii) The Act came into force due to Gandhiji's fast unto death.
- (iv) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's stand. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

A Q. 10. Examine the events that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Why did the industrialists support this movement?

[Board Term-II, (Set-2030) 2012]

Ans. The events that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement include :

- (i) Arrival of Simon Commission consisting of all British members, in 1928 and their report.
- (ii) Successful peasant movement in Bardoli, Meerut and Lahore conspiracy cases in 1929.

- (iii) Lahore session of Congress in 1929.
 - (iv) Nehru report in respect of Indian Constitution.
 - (v) Demonstrators being brutally assaulted in anti-Simon Commission agitation.
- Industrialists supported this movement because: During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful. Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. $2 + 1 = 3$

Q. 11. Explain the efforts made by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar for the political empowerment of the Dalits or Depressed Classes.

[Board Term-II, (Set-68011) 2012]

- Ans. (i) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organized the 'Dalits' into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.
- (ii) He clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for Dalits.
- (iii) In 1932, he signed Poona Pact which gave the depressed classes reserved seats in the provincial and central legislative councils.

$1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. Critically examine the main aspects of Indian National Movement during the period Delhi between 1920 and 1935.

[Board Term-II (Set-68020) 2012]

Ans. Following are the main aspects of the Indian National Movement between 1920-1935 :

- (i) Beginning of Mass Movement after Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- (ii) Application of Satyagraha to Mass Movement, new methods to protest, boycott, picketing, renunciation of titles, and non-payment of taxes.
- (iii) People of different sections and parts shared a common bond of resistance—united in their hatred against the British rule.
- (iv) Industrialists led by Purshottamdas, Thakurdas and G. D. Birla criticized colonialism.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

Q. 2. Explain the grievances of the peasants against the government. What steps were taken to organise Peasant Movement to fulfil their demands during the colonial rule?

[Board Term-II, (Set-68017) 2012]

Ans. Reasons of grievances of the peasants against the government were :

- (i) Due to forest laws of the colonial government.
 - (ii) Depriving them of the traditional rights of entering the forest to graze their cattle or to collect fuelwood and fruits.
 - (iii) High land revenues.
 - (iv) Forced to perform begar. (Any three)
- Steps taken to organize Peasant Movement :**
- (i) Many Kisan Sabhas were organised.
 - (ii) Organized Guerrilla Militant Movement.
 - (iii) Attacked police Stations and attempted to kill British police officials.
 - (iv) Gandhiji declared that no tax to be paid.

(Any two) $3 + 2 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

Q. 3. Which incident marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement? Why did the peasants join the Civil Disobedience Movement?

[Board Term-II, (Set-68015) 2012]

Ans. Civil Disobedience Movement : Violation of Salt Law by manufacturing salt from sea water by Gandhiji marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement.

The peasants joined the Civil Disobedience Movement due to the following reasons :

- (i) Rich peasants (Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh) were active in the movement. They were hard hit by the trade depressions and falling prices. The refusal of the government to reduce the revenue led to widespread resentment.
- (ii) For the rich peasants, fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenue.
- (iii) Poor peasants wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord be remitted so they joined the Civil Disobedience Movement.

$2 + 3 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

Q. 4. Why did the poor peasants join the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)? Why could not the Congress give full support to their demands? [Board Term-II, (Set-68004) 2012]

Ans. The peasants joined the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34) because poor peasantry were not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many had rented land. They could not pay rent because of the depression and dwindling cash incomes. They wanted the unpaid rent to landlord remitted.

Congress could not give full support because they thought rich peasants and landlords would be upset. It was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaign in most places. So, the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$

Q. 5. Explain any five factors which gave rise to the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.

[Board Term-II, (Set-68001) 2012]

Ans. Factors that gave rise to the Civil Disobedience Movement were :

- (i) The problem with the Simon Commission.
- (ii) Irwin's vague offer of Dominion Status for India in an unspecified future.
- (iii) Salt Law.
- (iv) Neglect of eleven demands of Gandhiji by the British.
- (v) Lahore Session of INC (1929). $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

A Q. 6. Describe the significance of the Civil Disobedience, Movement in the freedom struggle of India.

[Board Term-II, Foreign Set-III, 2015]

Ans. Significance of the Civil Disobedience Movement :

- (i) The Civil Disobedience Movement launched against the arrival of the Simon Commission. This continues between 1930 and 1934.
- (ii) Complete Independence was the main aim of Civil Disobedience Movement which formulated this demand in the Lahore session.
- (iii) It was fully fledged mass movement.
- (iv) Mahatma Gandhi started the famous Salt March.
- (v) On 6th April, he ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.
- (vi) This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. (Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

U Q. 7. Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'Salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain.

[Board Term-II, Delhi Set-II, 2016]

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi found 'Salt' a powerful symbol :

Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands on 31st January, 1930. The most stirring of all was to abolish the salt tax. Salt was one of the most essential items of foods. It was consumed both by rich and poor alike. He urged them to peacefully defy the tax imposed on salt. On 6th April he reached Dandi and violated the law. 5 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

U Q. 8. Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain.

[Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-II, 2016]

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

- (i) In December, 1931 Gandhiji went to London for the Round Table Conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed.
- (ii) In India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression.
- (iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both in jail.
- (iv) The Congress had been declared illegal.
- (v) A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.

$1 \times 5 = 5$ [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

U Q. 9. How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.

[Board Term-II, (Outside Delhi Set-III) 2016]

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

- (i) Gandhiji led the Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi with his followers starting the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) Thousands in different parts of the country broke the Salt Law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
- (iii) In the country side like the rich Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement.
- (iv) As rich peasant communities were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices, they became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (v) As the depression continued and cash income dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to be remitted and thus they joined the movement.
- (vi) Merchants and industrialists supported the movement by giving the financial assistance and refused to buy and sell the imported goods.
- (vii) The industrial working class of Nagpur region participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).
- (viii) Railway worker, dock workers, coal mine workers of Chhota Nagpur, etc. participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
- (ix) Women also participated in large numbers.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

U Q. 10. Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the 'Civil Disobedience' Movement'.

[Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-I, 2015]

Ans. The attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the Civil Disobedience Movement was :

- (i) During the 1st World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful.
- (ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a Rupee Sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage import.
- (iii) To organize business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (in 1920) and the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries—FICCI (in 1927).
- (iv) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.

- (v) 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.
- (vi) After the failure of the Round Table Conference business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic.
- (vii) They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and worried about prolonged disruption of business. (Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

U Q. 11. How did different Social groups participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples. [Board Term-II, 2014]

- Ans. (i) In the countryside for the rich peasant communities fight, 'Swaraj' was a struggle against high revenue.
- (ii) The countrymen broke the Salt Law.
 - (iii) Foreign clothes were boycotted and liquor shops were picketed.
 - (iv) Peasants refused to pay the land revenue.
 - (v) Village officials resigned from their jobs.
 - (vi) People violated forest laws.
- (Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]

A Q. 12. "Some of the Muslim political organizations in India, were lukewarm in their response to the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'." Examine the statement. [Board Term-II, 2013]

- Ans. Large sections of Muslims were lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement due to the following factors :
- (i) The decline of Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements led to alienation of Muslims from the Congress.

- (ii) From the mid 1920's, the Congress was seen to be visibly associated with Hindu nationalist groups like the Hindu Mahasabha.
- (iii) Relations between Hindus and Muslims worsened and communal riots took place.
- (iv) The Muslim League gained prominence with its claim of representing Muslims and demanding separate electorates for them. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013]

A Q. 13. Critically examine the reasons of conflict between the Congress and the Muslim League. Why did the Muslim League fail to respond to the call of United Struggle during the Civil Disobedience Movement?

[Board Term-II, (Set-68009) 2012]

- Ans. The important differences between the Congress and the Muslim League were over the question of representation of Muslims in the future assemblies that were to be elected. Suspicion and distrust between the two communities was also a major reason.
- (i) The Civil Disobedience Movement started under this atmosphere of distrust.
 - (ii) Negotiation over the question of representation continued but all hopes of resolving the issue in All Parties Conference in 1928, disappeared when Mr. R. Jayakar of Hindu Maha Sabha strongly opposed efforts of compromise.
 - (iii) Alienated from Congress, large sections of the Muslim failed to respond to the call of a united struggle.
 - (iv) The Muslim feared that the culture and identity of the minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority. $2 + 3 = 5$



TOPIC-3

People's Participation in the Movement and the Sense of Collective Belonging

Quick Review

- **Farmers** : For the farmers, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. When the movement was called off in 1931; without the revenue rates being revised; the farmers were highly disappointed. Many of them refused to participate when the movement was re-launched in 1932. The small tenants just wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They often joined the radical movements which were led by Socialists and Communists. Congress did not want to alienate the rich landlords and hence, the relationship between the poor peasants and Congress was uncertain.
- **Businessmen** : The Indian merchants and industrialists could grow their business during the First World War. They were against those colonial policies which restricted their business activities. They wanted protection against imports and a Rupee-Sterling Foreign Exchange ratio which would discourage imports. The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress was formed in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) was formed in 1927. These were the results of attempts to bring the common business interests

on a common platform. For the businessmen, Swaraj meant an end to oppressive colonial policies. They wanted an environment which could allow the business to flourish. They were apprehensive of militant activities and of growing influence of socialism among the younger members of the Congress.

- **Industrial Workers :** The industrial workers showed lukewarm response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Since industrialists were closer to the Congress, workers kept a distance from the movement. But some workers selectively participated in the Movement. Congress did not want to alienate the industrialists and hence preferred to keep the workers' demands at bay.
- **Women's Participation :** Women also participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers. However, most of the women were from high-caste families in the urban areas and from rich peasant households in the rural areas. But for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to give any position of authority to women within the organization. The Congress was just keen on the symbolic presence of women.
- **The Sense of Collective Belonging**
 - 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 symbolized in a figure or image.
 - This image of Bharat Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870 when he wrote 'Vande Mataram' for our motherland. Indian folk songs and folk sung by bards played an important role in making the idea of nationalism. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore and in Madras, Natesa, Sastri collection of folk tales and songs, this led the movement for folk revival.
 - During the Swadeshi Movement, a tri-color (red, green and yellow) flag was designed in Bengal. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.
 - Means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. The nationalist writers 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.

Know the Terms

- **Folklores :** The traditional beliefs, customs and stories of a community that are passed through the generations by word of mouth. Many nationalist leaders took help of folk tales to spread the idea of nationalism. It was believed that the folk tales revealed the true picture of traditional culture.
- **Reinterpretation of History :** Many Indians felt that the British had given a different interpretation of the Indian history. They felt that it was important to interpret the history from an Indian perspective. They wanted to glorify the rich past of India so that the Indians could feel proud of their history.

Know the Dates

- **1930 :** Dr. B. R. Ambedkar established Depressed Classes Association.
- **1937 :** Election held for Provincial Assemblies.
- **1939 :** Outbreak of the Second World War.

Know the Links

- www.excellup.com/classen/ssten/nationalminasia2.aspx
- shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/14211/11/11_chapter4.pdf



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

Q. 1. Name a leader of the Dalits and the association formed by him.

Ans. Dr B.R. Ambedkar, Depressed Classes Association in 1930. 1

Q. 2. By whom was the first image of Bharat Mata painted?

Ans. Abanindranath Tagore. 1

Q. 3. Why had Congress ignored the dalits for long?

Ans. For fear of offending the Sanatanis. 1

Q. 4. Which Muslim leader was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates?

- Ans. Mohammad Ali Jinnah. 1
- Q. 5. 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. 1
- Q. 6. Who was the writer of 'Vande Matram'?
- Ans. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. 1

? Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

- Q. 1. What were Mahatma Gandhi's views on women's participation in the national movements?
[Board Term-II, (Set-KCG34U9) 2016]

Ans. (i) According to Gandhiji, woman is companion of man and gifted with equal rights of freedom and liberty.

(ii) Woman is more fit than man to take exploration and bolder action in non-violence.

(iii) Woman is the better half of humanity, not the weaker sex. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

- Q. 2. Explain any three features of the Peasant Movement organized in Awadh in the second decade of 20th century.
[Board Term-II, (Set-68010) 2012]

Ans. In the second decade of 20th century, a Peasant Movement started against exploitation of talukdars and landlords.

(ii) The movement was led by Baba Ramchandra who was earlier a Sanyasi.

(iii) The peasants through this movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of 'begar' and social boycott of oppressive landlords. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

- Q. 3. What were the demands of the Peasant Movement? Explain any two. What contribution did Jawaharlal Nehru make to this movement?
[Board Term-II, (Set-68013) 2012]

Ans. (i) Demands of the Peasant Movement were :

(a) Reduction of revenue.

(b) Abolition of begar.

(c) Social boycott of oppressive landlords. (Any two) 3

(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru's : He went around villages to understand the grievances of the villagers. Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up and within a month 300 branches were set up. $2 + 1 = 3$

- Q. 4. What was the limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
[Board Term-II, 2011]

Ans. Limits of Civil Disobedience Movement :

- (i) The Dalits or the Untouchables did not actively participate in the movement, they demanded reservation of seats, separate electorates.
- (ii) Dr B.R. Ambedkar clashed with Gandhiji.
- (iii) Muslim political organisations also kept away from the Movement.
- (iv) Congress seemed more visibly associated with Hindu religious nationalist groups. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

- Q. 5. Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' in 1921? Explain the main features of this 'Swaraj Flag'.
[Board Term-II, Delhi Set-I, II, III, 2016]

OR

- Q. Which flag did Gandhiji design in 1921? Mention its special features.
[Board Term-II, (Set-KCG34U9) 2016, 14]

Ans. (i) In 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag.

(ii) It was a tricolour (red, green and white) flag and had a spinning wheel in the centre representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

(iii) Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

- Q. 6. What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features.
[Board Term-II, Outside Delhi Set-I, II, III, 2016]

Ans. During the "Swadeshi Movement" in Bengal the flag designed was a Tricolour Flag.

The two features of the flag were :

(i) The colour of the flag was-Red, Green and Yellow.

(ii) It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces in British India.

(iii) It had a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. (Any two) $1 + 2 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

? Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

- Q. 1. How did the peasants of Awadh use different methods to achieve their goal? Explain with examples.
[Board Term-II, 2014]

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

- (ii) The landlords and talukdars demanded exorbitantly high rents and other cess. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlord's farms without any payment.
- (iii) As tenants, the farmers had no security of tenure. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
- (iv) In many places, nai-dhobi bandhs were organized by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of barbers and washermen.
- (v) Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru; Baba Ram Chandra and few others.

Within a month, over 300 branches were set up in the villages. The peasants developed in forms. In 1921, the houses of Talukdars and Merchants were attacked. Bazaars were looted. Grain hoards were taken over. $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]

Q. 2. Explain with examples the role of Industrialists in the freedom struggle of India.

[Board Term-II, 2014]

Ans. (i) They lent their support to the Congress in protest against the colonial policies that restricted indigenous business enterprises.

(ii) They also gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell foreign goods. They formed associations like the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and FICCI in 1927.

(iii) They viewed Swaraj as freedom from the domination of market by foreign goods but withdrew their support when the Second Round Table Congress failed.

(iv) They were also concerned about the rise of the socialist ideology in the Congress.

(v) Purshottamdas, Thakurdas and G.D. Birla attacked the Colonial control over Indian economy. $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]

Q. 3. "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement". Examine the statement. [Board Term-II, 2013]

Ans. Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The causes for this are listed below :

- (i) Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organized the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for Dalits.
- (ii) When the British government conceded Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death.

(iii) Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into the society.

(iv) Dr. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.

(v) It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate $1 \times 5 = 5$

Q. 4. "Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation." Support the statement.

[Board Term-II, Delhi Set-I, II, III, 2015]

Ans. Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation. The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. Variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs helped with promotion of nationalism. Literature also helped to arouse national feelings. The ideas of nationalism also developed through the celebration of regional festivals. As the national movement developed nationalist leaders became more and more of icons and symbols in unifying and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. 5

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 5. How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in the making of nationalism in India? Explain with examples.

[Board Term-II, Delhi Set-III, 2016]

OR

How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging? [Board SQP-2016]

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

(ii) But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination :

- (a) The identity of the nation symbolised in a figure or image of Bharat Mata created through literature, songs, paintings etc.
- (b) Movement to revive Indian folklore to enhance nationalist sentiments.
- (c) Role of icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.
- (d) Creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. $1 + 4 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 6. Critically examine any four features of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

[Board Term-II, Set-68003, 2012]

Ans. Four features of the Civil Disobedience Movement :

- (i) The most widespread non-violent mass movement led by Gandhiji.
- (ii) Large scale participation of women.
- (iii) Support given by commercial classes.
- (iv) Workers' participation in the movement, selectively adopting some of the ideas of Gandhian programme strikes of railways and dock workers.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$

Q. 7. Describe the composition of tricolour flag designed during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. [Board Term-II, (Set-WVIVSA5) 2015]

- Ans.** (i) It was designed in Bengal.
 (ii) It was tricolour flag.
 (iii) Having red, yellow and green colours.
 (iv) It had eight lotuses representing our eight provinces.
 (v) A crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]



High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) Questions

Q. 1. Compare the images of Bharat Mata in this chapter with the image of Germania in Chapter 1.

[NCERT]

Ans. (i) The image of Bharat Mata created by Abanindranath Tagore is portrayed as an ascetic figure. She is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. Another image of Bharat Mata is shown with a trishul, standing beside a lion and an elephant-both are the symbols of power and authority.

(ii) Germania was the symbol of the German nation. She is depicted as a female figure standing against a background where beams of sunlight shine through the tricolour fabric of the national flag. Germania is wearing a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

Q. 2. What were the limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Elaborate.

[Board Term-II, 2012, 2016]

Ans. Limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement :

(i) Dalit participation was limited. They began organizing themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions, and a separate electorate. Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organized the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for Dalits. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's proposal and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.

(ii) Muslim political groups were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement, large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. When the Civil Disobedience Movement started, there was sudden atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between communities. Alienated from the Congress, large sections of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of

Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of Hindu majority.

$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$

Q. 3. "The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle." Analyse the reasons.

[Board Term-II, (Delhi Set-I) 2015]

Ans. The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle:

- (i) The industrialists came closer to the Congress, but the workers stayed aloof.
- (ii) Congress felt this would alienate industrialists.
- (iii) It would divide its anti-imperial forces.
- (iv) Civil Disobedience Movement would be weakened.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 4. How did the industrialists relate to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Analyse their role

Ans. Industrialists related to Civil-Disobedience Movement :

- (i) Indian industrialists had made huge profits during the First World War.
- (ii) They became powerful. They wanted to expand their business, they wanted protection against imports of foreign goods.
- (iii) They formed the Indian Industries and Commercial Congress in 1920.
- (iv) They formed Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries in 1927.
- (v) Purshotamdas, Thakurdas and G.D. Birla attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (vi) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$



Value Based Questions

Q. 1. 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?

Ans. The two types of demands mentioned by Gandhiji in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31st January 1930 were :

- (i) The reduction of land revenue.
- (ii) The abolition of salt tax.

But abolition of 'salt tax' was most stirring demand because Gandhiji knew that salt-tax affected all sections of society, especially the poor. $2 + 1 = 3$

Q. 2. How were the untouchables treated in India? Was it a right attitude? What was the attitude of Gandhiji towards untouchability or untouchables?

Ans. (i) Untouchables were not allowed to enter into temple, access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools.

(ii) It was not a right attitude.

(iii) Gandhiji declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated. He called the untouchables as Harijans or children of God. He organized Satyagraha to

secure their entry into temples, access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of the sweeper and persuaded upper castes to change their heart and give up the sin of untouchability. $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 3. Imagining you are a woman participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain what the experience meant to your life?

Ans. (i) As a woman it was a proud moment for me to participate in Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement. It was a time when women were kept inside walls.

(ii) Though I had got good education, I was not allowed to take part in social or political activities. At the call of Gandhiji, I couldn't resist myself. Revolting against my family traditions, I became an active member of the movement.

(iii) I organized the women of my locality and began the activities of the movement. I was full of nationalistic fervour. It was the most memorable and proud phase of my life. $1 \times 3 = 3$

