

11 Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement

Fastrack« Revision

► Making of Nation

The nation builders are the people of the nation who reside in the boundaries of that nation, someone comes forward to lead such people. Garibaldi is associated with making of Italy, George Washington with America, Ho Chi Minh with Vietnam.

In the same way Indian freedom struggle is identified with Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore he is called as the **Father of Indian Nation**.

► Arrival of Gandhiji in India

- M.K. Gandhi or Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi arrived back to India in January 1915. He spent a period of two decades in South Africa.
- Mahatma Gandhi observed a new form of non-violence protest called as '**Satyagraha**'.
- Satyagraha promoted harmony among different religions.

► Congress in 1915

- Gandhi entered the Indian politics and came to know about Indian National Congress, which spread throughout India in cities and towns.
- The Congress had already broadened its base in middle classes through the **Swadeshi Movement** of 1905-1907.
- After this movement three Indian leaders emerged as Bal Gangadhar Tilak from Maharashtra, Bipin Chandra Pal from Bengal and Lala Lajpat Rai from Punjab.
- These leaders were collectively known as **Lal Bal Pal**. They preferred militant opposition to colonial rule.
- The other group was called as Moderates. They preferred gradual and persuasive approach.
- The group of Moderates included **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** and **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**.

► Gandhiji on National Front

Gandhiji made his first public appearance at the opening of the **Banaras Hindu University**, popularly called as **BHU**, in February 1916.

- Prominent Congress leaders such as **Annie Besant** were invited on this occasion.
- Gandhi was invited for his public work done in South Africa.
- In his speech, there, Gandhiji tried to make Indian nationalism more properly representative of the Indian people as a whole.
- At Congress session in Lucknow in December 1916, a peasant from **Champaran** in **Bihar** approached Gandhiji and informed the harsh treatment given by the Britishers to the indigo farmers.

► Leader of Mass Movement

Through the struggles such as Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda, also known as Kaira, Gandhiji was successful to prove his ability to become a nationalist leader. He had deep sympathy for the poor.

► Early Struggles

- In 1917, Gandhiji achieved successfully the security of tenure for Champaran peasants.
- In 1918, he was busy with two campaigns in his home state Gujarat.
 - Ahmedabad Mill Strike • Kheda Satyagraha
- In the Satyagraha of Kheda in Gujarat he asked the British government for the remission of taxes of peasants following the failure of harvest.

► Gandhiji and Rowlatt Act

- According to Rowlatt Act of 1919, political prisoners could be detained in prison without any trial for two years. These measures were continued after the recommendations by the chairman Sir Sidney Rowlatt.
- Gandhiji started a wider movement against this law.
- He called countrywide campaign against the Rowlatt Act.
- Throughout India shops and schools were shut down to make a success to the 'bandh' call.
- The protest was intense in the regions of Punjab.
- The situation got worsened in Amritsar when a British Brigadier ordered the troops to open fire on a nationalist meeting in April 1919. More than four hundred people were killed. This incident came to be known as the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**.

Knowledge BOOSTER



Rowlatt Satyagraha was a non-violent opposition to Rowlatt Act.

► Non-Cooperation and Caliphate/Khilafat

- Rowlatt Satyagraha helped make Gandhiji truly a national leader so, he gave a call for non-cooperation with the colonial rule. To strengthen his motif he joined the Caliphate/khilafat Movement. Muslims were demanding restoration of Caliph's position.
- These two movements encouraged Indian people to go for popular actions against British.
- Schools and colleges which were run by government were boycotted by students.
- Lawyers boycotted courts.
- Working class did strike in towns and cities.
- Hill tribes of Northern Andhra violated forest laws.

- Farmers did not pay taxes who resided in the regions of Oudh/ Awadh.
- Kumaun peasants refused to carry loads for British officials.

► End of the Non-Cooperation Movement

The most important consequence of the movement was that it shooked the British Raj to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857. But the Non-Cooperation Movement had to be withdrawn due to the incident of Chauri-Chaura. In February 1922 peasants attacked the police outpost and several police personnels were burned. So, Gandhiji withdraw the movement immediately.

► Gandhiji as a People's Leader

By 1922, Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism. Peasants, workers and artisans popularly called him Gandhi Baba, Gandhi Maharaj or Mahatma. His appeal among the poor and peasants was enhanced by his simple lifestyle. His clever use of symbols such as the **dhoti** and the **Charkha**.

Gandhiji was also followed by a group of highly talented Indians between 1917 and 1922. They included Mahadev Desai, Vallabh bhai Patel, J.B. Kripalani, Subhas Chandra Bose, Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Govind Ballabh Pant and C. Rajagopalachari.

► Dandi March : The Salt Satyagraha

Gandhi announced to lead a march to break the salt law. Indian people were forbidden to make salt even for domestic use. They were forced to buy costly salt from shops.

- Gandhiji marched from his ashram **Sabarmati towards sea** on 12th March, 1930. There he made a fistful of salt and broke the salt law.
- Similar salt marches were carried on in other parts of the country.

► Significance of the Salt March:

Salt march was significant because:

- It brought Gandhi into limelight and attracted the world's attention.
- In this movement women also participated.
- It forced the British to think that their British Raj will not continue further.
- Gandhi mobilised a wider discontent against British rule. The whole nation is aroused.

► Quit India Movement

- Quit India Movement was the "third major movement." launched by Gandhiji against the British rule in August 1942.
- It was genuinely a mass movement.
- Younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country. Gandhiji was jailed once.

Knowledge BOOSTER



Gandhiji gave the call "Do or Die" in his speech delivered at the Gowalia Maidan, now popularly known as August Kranti Maidan.

- Socialist members of the congress such as Jayaprakash Narayan were particularly active in underground resistance.

- 'Independent governments' were proclaimed in several districts such as 'Satara' in the West and 'Medinipur' in the East.
- Thousands of ordinary Indians came under the ambit of Quit India Movement. Young people left their colleges in large numbers to go to jail.
- The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion.

► The Last Heroic Days

- In February 1947 Lord Mountbatten became the Viceroy of India. He announced that India would be freed from British rule. The 15th August was the day fixed for the formal transfer of power.
- On 15th August, 1947 India celebrated her Independence.
- Gandhiji was not present on the occasion as he was in Calcutta.
- The nation was divided between Hindus and Muslims.
- Gandhiji appealed to Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims to forget the part and extend the helping hand to one other.

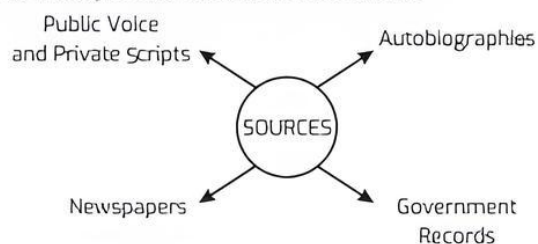
► Death of Gandhiji

An attempt on Gandhiji's life was carried on 20th January, 1948, but he continued his daily routine.

- He was shot dead on the evening of 30th January.
- The shooter (Nathuram Godse) was thinking that Gandhiji was an appeaser of Muslims.
- Gandhiji's assassination created an extraordinary grief throughout the nation.
- The martyrdom of Gandhiji was compared to that of Abraham Lincoln by the Time Magazine.
- International figures such as George Orwell and Albert Einstein appreciated Gandhiji and his deeds towards whole humanity.

► Sources about Gandhiji

- A large number of sources are available which helps us understand the political career of Gandhiji and the history of the Nationalist Movement.



► Public Voice and Private Scripts:

- Speeches make us understand the public voice of an individual.
- Private letters give a glimpse of his/her private thoughts i.e. his/her anger, pain, dismay, anxiety, hopes and frustrations as they cannot be expressed in public statements.
- Mahatma Gandhi used to publish the letters written to him in his journal, 'Harijan'.
- Nehru also edited letters written to him during the National Movement and published 'A Bunch of Old Letters'.

► **Autobiographies:**

- Writing an autobiography is a way of framing a picture of yourself.
- They give us an account of the past that is often rich in human detail.
- They are retrospective accounts written very often from memory. So, in reading these accounts, it is needed to be understood what the author is not telling and the reasons for that silence.

► **Government Records:**

- The letters and reports written by policemen and other officials were secret at the time but are now available in archives.
- The fortnightly reports were prepared by the home department from the early 20th century. In this report, Salt March was seen as a drama, a desperate effort of Gandhiji to mobilize unwilling people

against the British Raj who were happy under the British rule.

► **Newspapers:**

- Newspapers published in both English and different Indian languages are also important sources as they inform about Mahatma Gandhi's movements and activities.
- The people who published newspapers had their political opinions and world views. So, newspaper accounts should not be seen as unprejudiced.
- It is important to look into these reports carefully while interpreting them as the ideas were shaped by the way events were published and reported. e.g. there will be difference in the accounts published in London newspaper and an Indian nationalist newspaper.



Practice Exercise



Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. Where did Mahatma Gandhi originally start the Satyagraha movement?

- a. Champaran
- b. South Africa
- c. Banaras
- d. Gujarat

Q 2. Which one of the following was the main demand of the Khilafat movement? (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

- a. Dominion status for India
- b. Self-rule to India
- c. Restoration of Caliphate of Turkey
- d. Revival of orthodox culture of Islam

Q 3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi support the Khilafat issue?

- a. To protest against Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- b. To protest against Salt law
- c. To ensure Hindu-Muslim unity
- d. None of the above

Q 4. Mahatma Gandhi illustrated his tactical wisdom by picking on Salt Monopoly. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct to prove this?

- 1. State Monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular.
- 2. People were forbidden from making salt for even domestic use.
- 3. Salt was not an essential item.

Choose the correct option: (CBSE SQP 2020)

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. Only 2

Q 5. When did Gandhiji started Dandi March from Sabarmati?

- a. 15 July, 1942
- b. 12 March, 1930
- c. 13 December, 1887
- d. 1 January, 1912

Q 6. Which of these conferences was held in November 1930?

- a. First Round Table Conference
- b. Second Round Table Conference
- c. Third Round Table Conference
- d. Fourth Round Table Conference

Q 7. Consider the following events:

- 1. Cabinet Mission
- 2. Cripps Mission
- 3. Khilafat Movement
- 4. Pakistan Resolution

The correct chronological order of these events is:

(CBSE 2020)

- a. 4, 3, 2, 1
- b. 4, 3, 1, 2
- c. 3, 4, 1, 2
- d. 3, 4, 2, 1

Q 8. Which of these sources can be used to reconstruct the political career of Gandhiji?

- a. Writings and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Government records
- c. Contemporary newspapers
- d. All of the above

Q 9. Which of the following option is correct?

- a. Gandhiji started Quit India Mission in 1930.
- b. Gandhiji gave his first speech in Champaran
- c. Gandhiji worked as radical nationalist leader
- d. Gandhi considered Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his political mentor

Q 10. Who among the following was not a member of Moderate group of National movement?

- a. Bipin Chandra Pal
- b. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- c. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d. Pherozeshah Mehta

Q 11. Gandhiji made his first public appearance in India at:

- a. Champaran Satyagraha
- b. Opening ceremony of Banaras Hindu University
- c. Kheda Satyagraha
- d. Foundation of Indian National Congress

Q 12. Banaras Hindu University was opened in the year:

- a. 1910
- b. 1915
- c. 1916
- d. 1917

Q 13. Gandhiji asked for the remission of taxes for the peasants in which of the following movement?

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

- a. Rowlatt Satyagraha
- b. Champaran Satyagraha
- c. Kheda Satyagraha
- d. Salt Satyagraha

- Q 14. What was the main demand of Khilafat movement?**
 a. Dominion status for India
 b. Self rule to India
 c. Restoration of Caliphate of Turkey
 d. Revival of orthodox culture of Islam

- Q 15. The reason for which Simon Commission visited India was:**
 a. enquiring the conditions in the colony.
 b. granting special privileges to minorities.
 c. granting separate electorate to dalits.
 d. enquiring the excesses of Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

- Q 16. Who among the following was active in underground resistance during Quit India Movement?**
 a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 b. Jayaprakash Narayan
 c. Subhas Chandra Bose
 d. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- Q 17. Mahatma Gandhi used to publish the letters written to him in his journal:**
 a. Harijan
 b. Young India
 c. New India
 d. Indian Opinion

- Q 18. Consider the following statements regarding Rowlatt Satyagraha:**
 I. Rowlatt Act was passed in the year 1915.
 II. It was passed on the recommendation of a Committee chaired by Justice CN Broomfield.
 III. This Act permitted detention without trial.
 IV. Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against this Act.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are not correct?

- a. I and II
 b. II and III
 c. I and III
 d. I, II and III
- Q 19. Consider the following terms regarding Gandhi-Irwin Pact.**
 I. It was signed in the year 1932.
 II. Gandhiji will call off the Civil Disobedience movement.
 III. All prisoners will be released.
 IV. Bhagat Singh will be pardoned.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. I and II
 b. I and III
 c. II, III and IV
 d. I, II and III
- Q 20. Nehru edited a collection of letters written to him during the national movement and published :**
 a. A Bunch of New Letters
 b. A Bunch of Old Letters
 c. A Collection of New Letters
 d. A Collection of Old Letters

- Q 21. Consider the following statements regarding Gandhiji's first public appearance at Banaras Hindu University.**
 I. He was invited due to his status in India.
 II. He charged Indian elite with a lack of concern for the poor.
 III. He was invited due to his work in South Africa.
 IV. Congress leaders like Annie Besant were in attendance.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. I and II
 b. I, III and IV
 c. I, II and IV
 d. Only III
- Q 22. Arrange the following in chronological order and select the correct answer from the options given below:**
 (i) 'Purna Swaraj' accepted as Congress goal.
 (ii) Congress ministries resign.
 (iii) Government of India Act, 1935.
 (iv) Quit India Movement begins.

Codes:

- a. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 b. (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)
 c. (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
 d. (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
- Q 23. These are retrospective accounts written very often from memory:**
 a. Autobiographies
 b. Official accounts
 c. Private letters
 d. Newspapers
- Q 24. When was Gandhi-Irwin pact signed?**
 a. March 1930
 b. April 1931
 c. March 1931
 d. May 1929

- Q 25. In which year was the peasant movement in Bardoli began?**
 a. 1929
 b. 1927
 c. 1928
 d. 1930



Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 26-31): In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q 26. Assertion (A):** Gandhiji hoped that by coupling non-cooperation with Khilafat, India's two major religious communities, Hindus and Muslims could collectively bring an end to the colonial rule.
Reason (R): As a consequence of the Non-Cooperation Movement the British Raj was shaken to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857.
- Q 27. Assertion (A):** In February 1924, Mahatma Gandhi chose to devote his attention to the promotion of Khadi cloth and the abolition of untouchability.
Reason (R): Mahatma Gandhi believed that in order to be worthy of freedom, Indians had to get rid of social evils.
- Q 28. Assertion (A):** Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in the year 1922.
Reason (R): In February 1922 Chauri-Chaura incident occurred in United Provinces.

Q 29. Assertion (A): First Round Table Conference remained fruitless.

Reason (R): Three parties challenged Gandhiji's claim that Congress represented all of India.

Q 30. Assertion (A): In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi was fighting for peasants in Champaran.

Reason (R): Peasants of Champaran did not have freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice.

Q 31. Assertion (A): Cripps Mission failed in its aim.

Reason (R): Congress demanded to appoint an Indian as Defence Member to help British in war.



Fill in the Blank Type Questions

Q 32. The Chauri-Chaura Incident occurred in

- a. February 1928 b. January 1922
c. February 1922 d. March 1922

Q 33. Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India on the advice of

- a. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
b. Sardar Patel
c. Nehruji
d. Subhas Chandra Bose

Q 34. Gandhiji's speech at in February 1916 was the first public announcement of his own desire to make Indian nationalism as a proper representative of the Indian people.

- a. Surat b. Banaras
c. Jhansi d. Madras

Q 35. The First Round Table Conference was held in

- a. November 1935 b. September 1930
c. September 1935 d. November 1930

Q 36. In 1940, the passed a resolution committing itself to the creation of a separate nation called "Pakistan".

- a. Muslim League b. Parliament
c. Central Government d. State Government



Correct and Rewrite Type Questions

Q 37. In January 1909, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to his home land after two decades of residence in England.

Q 38. On the advice of his political Guru, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India, getting to know the land and its people.

Q 39. Emboldened by the success of Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji called for a campaign of "Civil-Disobedience" with British rule.

Q 40. Mahatma Gandhi was very supportive of the modern age in which machines enhance the productivity of human and create wealth to fight poverty.

Q 41. The Socialist activist Sarojini Naidu had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests related with Civil-Disobedience Movement to men alone.



Match the Following Type Questions

Q 42. Match the following statements.

Column I	Column II
A. Peasant Movement in Bardoli	1. 1917
B. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	2. 1918
C. Ahmedabad Mill Strike	3. 1919
D. Champaran Satyagraha	4. 1928

Codes:

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

Q 43. Match the following statements:

Column I	Column II
A. Champaran Satyagraha	1. 1931
B. Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi	2. 1917
C. Kheda Satyagraha	3. 1915
D. Second Round Table Conference	4. 1918

Codes:

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

Q 44. Match the following statements:

Column I	Column II
A. Parallel government	1. Dandi
B. Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi	2. Amritsar
C. Salt Satyagraha	3. Delhi
D. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	4. Satara

Codes:

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

Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (d)
8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (c)
15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (d) 20. (b) 21. (d)
22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (a)
29. (b) 30. (a) 31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (b) 35. (d)
36. (a)

37. In January 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to his home land after two decades of residence in South Africa.
38. On the advice of his political Guru, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India, getting to know the land and its peoples.
39. Emboldened by the success of Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji called for a campaign of "Non-cooperation" with British rule.
40. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour.
41. The socialist activist Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protest related with civil-Disobedience Movement to men alone.
42. (b), 43. (b), 44. (d)



Source Based Type Questions

Source 1

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

Soon after the observance of this "Independence Day", Mahatma Gandhi announced that he would lead a march to break one of the most widely disliked laws in British India, which gave the state a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt. His picking on the salt monopoly was another illustration of Gandhiji's tactical wisdom. For every Indian household, salt was indispensable; yet people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use, compelling them to buy it from shops at a high price. The state monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular; by making it his target, Gandhiji hoped to mobilise a wider discontent against British rule.

- Q 1. This passage had mentioned about the observance of Independence Day, when was it celebrated?**
- On 26th January, 1930
 - On 15th August, 1930
 - On 26th January, 1931
 - On 31st January, 1931
- Q 2. The picking of salt was significant for the success of this movement as :**
- It was associated with both rich and poor men alike.
 - symbolically it reflected the importance of values such as love for nation.
 - it was a free natural resource monopolised by the company for the sake of profits.
 - All of the above

- Q 3. Choose the correct option:**

Assertion (A): For breaking the Salt law Gandhi choose the sea coast of Dandi, located in Gujarat.

Reason (R): This movement was restricted to coastal states only.

Codes:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Answers

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c)

Source 2

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

'Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law.'

On 5 April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi:

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be *arrested*. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence: that power is universally felt. The Government may, if it wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilised man who feels ashamed to do anything which his neighbours would disapprove. The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion.

Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard to this party. What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested? This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is aroused and on the march no leader is necessary.

- Q 1. What were the apprehensions of Mahatma Gandhi when he started his Dandi March?**

Ans. Gandhiji was apprehensive that he might not be allowed to reach Dandi Government might perhaps let the party come to Dandi, but not Gandhi. He would be arrested on the way.

Q 2. Why did Gandhiji say that the Government deserved appreciation?

Ans. Government displayed patience and forbearance and allowed Gandhi to reach Dandi. That is why Gandhi said that the Government deserved to be congratulated for not arresting, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion.

Q 3. Why was the 'Salt March' very significant?

(CBSE 2018)

Ans. Salt march was significant because:

- (i) It brought Gandhi into limelight and attracted the world's attention.
- (ii) In this movement women also participated.
- (iii) It forced the British to think that their British Raj will not continue further.
- (iv) Gandhi mobilised a wider discontent against British rule. The whole nation was aroused.



Very Short Answer Type Questions ➡

Q 1. State the significance of Gandhiji's speech at Banaras Hindu University.

Ans. It was also the first public announcement of the desire of Gandhiji that he wanted to make nationalism more properly representative of the Indian people as a whole.

Q 2. Who were named as the trio – LaL, Bal, Pal?

Ans. (LaL)-Lala Lajpat Rai, (Bal) Bal-Gangadhar Tilak and (Pal)-Bipin Chandra Pal.

Q 3. Who started the Khilafat Movement?

Ans. Ali Brothers– Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

Q 4. What did Mahatma Gandhi see Charkha as?

Ans. He saw charkha as a symbol of human society that would not glorify machines and technology.

Q 5. When did the Salt March begin?

Ans. On 12 March, 1930.

Q 6. Why was the Salt March a significant movement in the Indian struggle for independence?

Ans. It was the first Nationalist Movement in which women participated in large number.

Q 7. What was the most important term of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

Ans. Calling off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q 8. Which day was declared as the First Independence day of India?

Ans. 26 January

Q 9. Why did Gandhiji pick salt to announce the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. This was because in Indian household, salt was indispensable, yet people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use.

Q 10. Why was Mahatma Gandhi not a part of the celebrations held on 15 August, 1947?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi was not a part of the celebrations held on 15 August, 1947 as the long earned freedom had come at an unacceptable price, with a nation divided between Hindus and Muslims.

Q 11. Who wrote Mahatma Gandhi's biography?

Ans. D.G. Tendulkar.

Q 12. Which theory did the Congress party completely refute?

Ans. Two-nation theory.

Q 13. Who was Mahatma Gandhi compared to on his demise?

Ans. Abraham Lincoln.

Q 14. Name some leaders who are identified for making of a nation.

Ans. Garibaldi is associated with the making of Italy. George Washington with the American War of Independence and Ho Chi Minh with the Vietnam freedom struggle.

Q 15. When Gandhiji returned to India in 1915, he observed a few changes in India.

Mention one such change.

Ans. India was far more active in a political sense. Branches of Indian National Congress had been established in major cities and towns.

Q 16. Who contributed in founding of Banaras Hindu University in February 1916?

Ans. The princes and philanthropist have contributed in founding of Banaras Hindu University.

Q 17. Name the three leaders who emerged during the Swadeshi movement.

Ans. There was an emergence of three leaders during this period. These were Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Maharashtra, Bipin Chandra Pal of Bengal and Lala Lajpat Rai of Punjab.

Q 18. Who were moderates?

Ans. Moderates were a group of leaders who advocated a more gradual and persuasive approach towards freedom struggle. This group includes members like Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

Q 19. Name the two campaigns in which Mahatma Gandhi was involved in 1918.

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi was busy in two campaigns in 1918. The first was Ahmedabad mill strike and second one was Kheda Satyagraha.

Q 20. The protest against Rowlatt Act was more intense in which province?

Ans. The protest was intense in Punjab as many men served the British during the war. They expected reward but were given the Rowlatt Act.

Q 21. What happened in Amritsar when British was suppressing Rowlatt Satyagraha?

Ans. The situation got worsened in Amritsar when a British Brigadier ordered his troops to open fire on a nationalist meeting in April 1919. This incident came to be known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Q 22. Mention one reason why Gandhiji coupled Non-Cooperation Movement with the Khilafat Movement?

Ans. Gandhiji coupled Non-Cooperation Movement with the Khilafat Movement in hope to bring two major religious communities, Hindus and Muslims, together.

Q 23. During which movement, Forest laws were violated by hill tribes in Northern Andhra?

Ans. During Non-Cooperation Movement, Forest laws were violated by hill tribes in Northern Andhra.

Q 24. Name some highly talented Indians who were followers of Gandhiji between 1917 and 1922.

Ans. A group of highly talented Indian who followed Gandhiji between 1917 and 1922 included Mahadev Desai, Vallabh Bhai Patel, JB Kripalani, Subhas Chandra Bose, Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Govind Ballabh Pant and C Rajagopalachari.

Q 25. Why was the Congress session of 1929 important?

Ans. The 1929 Congress session held in Lahore was important because commitment of 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence was proclaimed in this session.

Q 26. Why was Salt March notable? Mention one reason.

Ans. The Salt March was notable because by making the salt as his target, Gandhiji wanted to garner the maximum participation of the masses in the national movement.

Q 27. What were the results of elections of 1937?

Ans. Congress won a comprehensive victory in elections of 1937. Eight out of eleven province had a Congress 'Prime Minister' working under the supervision of a British Governor.

Q 28. What was the demand of Muslim League in 1940?

Ans. By March 1940 the Muslim League started demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim-majority areas of the subcontinent.

Q 29. What was the main objective of Cripps Mission?

Ans. In 1942, Churchill sent one of his ministers, Sir Stafford Cripps to India. The aim was try to make a compromise with Gandhiji and the Congress.

Q 30. Mention one reason why some renowned industrialists supported National Movement?

Ans. Industrialists supported National Movement as they believed that with end of colonial era, the favours enjoyed by their British competitors would come to an end.

Q 31. On which date, Independence Day was observed throughout India following Lahore Session of Congress?

Ans. On 26th January, 1930, Independence Day was observed throughout India following Lahore Session of Congress.

Q 32. What happened on the Direct action day?

Ans. Direct action day was called by Jinnah to press the League's demand for Pakistan. On this day of 16th August, 1946, bloody riots broke out in Calcutta.

Q 33. What did Gandhiji appeal to people during riots after independence?

Ans. Gandhiji made an appeal to the Sikhs, the Hindus and the Muslims to forget the past and extend the right hand of fellowship to each other and to determine and to live in peace.

Q 34. What are the different sources which helps us to understand the political career of Gandhiji?

Ans. Sources that help us to understand the political career of Gandhiji are public voice and private scripts, autobiographies, government records and newspapers.

Q 35. On whose advice, Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India, getting to know its land and its people?

Ans. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Q 36. Which incidents marked Gandhiji out as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor?

Ans. His initiatives in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda.

Q 37. Who led the Khilafat Movement (1919-1920)?

Ans. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

Q 38. Which magazine was deeply sceptical of the Salt March of Gandhiji?

Ans. Time Magazine.

Q 39. When did the Muslim League pass a resolution demanding a autonomy for the muslim majority areas of the subcontinent?

Ans. In March 1940.

Identify the Image Type Questions

Q 1. The picture below shows people gathered on bank of Sabarmati River. Name the event which immediately followed this gathering.



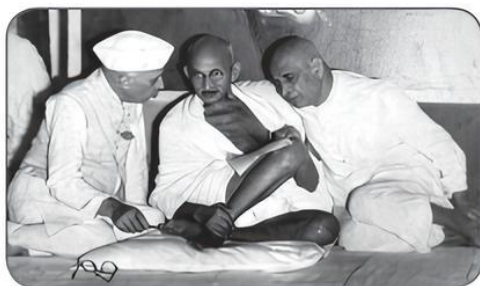
Ans. People gather on the banks of the River Sabarmati to hear Mahatma Gandhi speak before starting out on the Salt March in 1930.

Q 2. Name the famous personality shown in the picture?



Ans. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Q 3. Identify the personalities on the right and left of Mahatma Gandhi conferring with him.



Ans. Mahatma Gandhi conferring with Jawaharlal Nehru (on his right) and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (on his left).

Q 4. Which historical event has been shown in the picture?



Ans. Mahatma Gandhi on the Dandi March.

Q 5. The meeting of which party has been shown in the picture and name the event which immediately preceded this meeting.



Ans. After release of Mahatma Gandhi from prison in January 1931. Congress leaders met at Allahabad to plan the future course of action.

Q 6. Identify in the picture the personality who accompanied Mahatma Gandhi to meet the then Viceroy in 1939.



Ans. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Q 7. This procession took place during Quit India Movement. Name the procession and the place where it took place.



Ans. Women's procession in Bombay during the Quit India Movement.

Q 8. Identify the person in image and mention his name.



Ans. Mahatma Gandhi in Johannesburg.

Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi give emphasis on Hindustani for the national language of India? Explain. (CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi regarded Hindustani as the national language of India as it was not inclined towards people of one community. It was a blend of Hindi and Urdu and acted as the unifying force of Hindus and Muslims and people of the North and South.

Q 2. 'Quit India Movement was genuinely a mass movement bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands ordinary Indians.' Analyse the statement. (CBSE SQP 2022 Term-2)

Ans. Quit India Movement was the "third major movement" launched by Gandhiji against the British rule in August 1942.

It was genuinely a mass movement because:

- (i) Younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country. Gandhiji was jailed once.
- (ii) Socialist members of the congress such as Jayaprakash Narayan were particularly active in underground resistance.

(iii) 'Independent governments' were proclaimed in several districts such as Satara in the West and Medinipur in the East.

(iv) Thousands of ordinary Indians came under the ambit of Quit India Movement. Young people left their colleges in large numbers to go to jail.

The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion.

Q 3. Why are newspapers an important source for the study of the national movement?

Ans. Newspapers an important source for the study of the national movement because:

(i) Newspapers published in both English and different languages are also important sources as they inform about Mahatma Gandhi's movements and activities.

(ii) The people who publish newspapers had their own political opinion and world views. So, newspaper accounts should not be seen as unprejudiced.

(iii) It is important to look into these reports carefully while interpreting them as the ideas were shaped by the way events were published and reported.

e.g., there will be difference in the accounts published in London newspaper and an Indian nationalist newspaper.

Q 4. Describe the conditions observed by Gandhiji in India after returning from Africa. (CBSE 2022, Term-2)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa on 9 January, 1915. He spent a period of two decades in South Africa. He observed a new form of non-violence protest called as 'Satyagraha.' Satyagraha promoted harmony among different religions.

Q 5. How did Mahatma Gandhi seek to identify with common people?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi did the following to identify himself with the common people of India:

(i) He did not behave like professional or an intellectual. He rather mixed with thousands of peasants, workers and artisans.

(ii) He, unlike other nationalist leaders, dressed himself like the common man. He wore simple dhoti or loin cloth.

(iii) He worked on the charkha (spinning wheel) everyday. He also encouraged other nationalists to do the same.

(iv) He did not believe in the traditional caste system.

(v) He often spoke in the mother tongue.

Q 6. How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi was perceived by the peasants in the following ways:

(i) The peasants respected Gandhiji referring to him as their 'Mahatma'. Stories abounded that those who opposed him suffered dire consequences. Rumours spread of how villagers who criticised

Gandhiji found their houses falling apart and their crops failing.

(ii) In some places, peasants believed that Gandhi's power was superior to that of the English monarch and that with his arrival, the British rulers would free the district.

(iii) In other places, peasants believed that he had been sent by the king to redress the grievances of the farmers and has the power to overrule the local officials.

The popular perception of Gandhi was that of a saviour who would rescue peasants from high taxes, oppressive officials and restore dignity to and autonomy to their lives.

Q 7. Describe the importance of writings and speeches of Gandhiji and his contemporaries as important sources to know about the Indian National Movement. (CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Ans. The importance of writings and speeches of Gandhiji were:

(i) Speeches make us understand the public voice of an individual.

(ii) Private letters give a glimpse of his/her private thoughts i.e. his/her anger, pain, dismay, anxiety, hopes and frustrations as they cannot be expressed in public statements.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi used to publish the letters written to him in his journal, 'Harijan'.

(iv) Nehru also edited letters written to him during the National Movement and published 'A Bunch of Old Letters.'

Q 8. Explain the provisions of Irwin-Gandhi pact. Why was it criticised by the radical nationalists?

(CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Ans. The main provisions of the Gandhi Irwin Pact were:

(i) Discontinuation of the salt March by the Indian National Congress.

(ii) Participation by the Indian National Congress in the second Round Table conference.

(iii) Withdrawal of all ordinances issued by the government of India imposing curbs on the activities of the National Congress.

(iv) Release of prisoners arrested for participating in the Salt March.

Q 9. Why was charkha chosen as a symbol of nationalism?

Ans. Charkha was chosen as a symbol of nationalism because:

(i) It was a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology.

(ii) It could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

(iii) It broke the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system, between mental labour and manual labour.

(iv) It symbolised manual labour. Mahatma Gandhi believed in the dignity of labour.

Q 10. What actions took place during the Non- Cooperation Movement?

Ans. Following actions took place during the Non-Cooperation Movement:

- (i) Lawyers refused to attend courts.
- (ii) Strikes were organised by working class in many towns and cities.
- (iii) Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.
- (iv) Peasants in Kumaon refused to carry loads for colonial officials.
- (v) Students boycotted schools and colleges run by the government.
- (vi) Forest laws were violated by hill tribes in Northern Andhra.

Q 11. 'The initiatives in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda marked Gandhiji as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor.' Substantiate the statement.

Ans. 'The initiatives in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda marked Gandhiji out as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor.'

Reasons: In Champaran, he sought to obtain for the peasant: security of tenure, and freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice.

- (i) In Ahmedabad, he intervened in a labour dispute and sought to secure better working conditions for textile mill workers.
- (ii) In Kheda, he sought to persuade the state for remission of taxes for peasants following the failure of their harvest.

Q 12. What were the other protests along with the Salt March?

Ans. The Salt March marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

So, the other protests that followed along with the Salt March are:

- (i) Lawyers boycotted British courts.
- (ii) Students refused to attend government run educational institutions.
- (iii) Peasants in large parts of India went against the colonial forest laws that kept them and their cattle out of the woods in which they once roamed freely.
- (iv) Factory workers went on strike.
- (v) By 1920-22, Gandhiji also encouraged Indians of all classes to make manifest their own discontent with colonial rule.

Q 13. Explain why many scholars have written of the month after the independence as being Gandhiji's 'finest hour'?

Ans. Gandhiji did not attend any function or hoist a flag either on the day of Independence. Instead he marked the day with 24 hour fast, and kept himself isolated from the celebrations.

Reason: He believed that freedom has come at an unacceptable price i.e., country's partition.

After attainment of Independence, Gandhiji:

- (i) kept himself away from political work and engagements.
- (ii) focussed on pacifying people, went around hospitals and refugee camps and giving consolation to distressed people.
- (iii) appealed to Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims to forget the past and extend the hand of friendship and cooperation to one another.
- (iv) believed that all Indians should work together for equality of all classes and creeds.
- (v) thought that though India and Pakistan are divided geographically and politically, but at heart, we shall be friends and brothers and be the one for outside world.
- (vi) shifted to Delhi (after bringing peace to Bengal) and was willing to go to Punjab to console the people.

So, in the last days, Gandhiji spent time to bring peace without any pressure of political objectives, served humanity, tried to reduce the sufferings of displaced people with hands of empathy.

Thus, keeping this in consideration, scholars described the month after Independence being Gandhiji's 'finest hour'.

Q 14. Explain the importance of the Non-Cooperation Movement?
(CBSE SQP 2022-23 Term-2)

OR

How did different sections of the Indian society react on the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans. This movement changed the course of Indian history. It was planned to persuade all the Indians to withdraw their labour from any activity that sustained the British government and economy in India and also to promote self-reliance which included self-rule and Swadeshi. In this movement, Gandhi encouraged people to use Indian made goods and boycott English goods.

The reactions of different sections of the Indian society on the Non-Cooperation Movement is given below:

- (i) **Students:** Students became active volunteers of the movement and thousands of them left government schools and colleges.
- (ii) **Lawyers:** Lawyers participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement by refusing to attend the court.
- (iii) **Working Class:** The working class went on strike in many towns and cities.

- (iv) **Business Class:** The 'economic boycott received support from the Indian business group because they had benefitted from the nationalists' emphasis on the use of Swadeshi. But a section of the big business remained sceptical towards the movement. They seemed to be afraid of labour unrest in their factories.
- (v) **Peasants:** Peasants participation was massive. Peasants in Kumaun refused to carry loads for British officials. Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes. In Feb 1922, a group of peasants attacked and burned a police station in the hamlet of Chauri-Chaura.
- (vi) **Tribes:** The countryside was seething with discontent too. Hill tribes in Northern Andhra violated the forest laws.
- (vii) **Women:** Women gave up Purdah and offered their ornaments for the Tilak fund. They joined the movement in large number and took active part in picketing before the shops selling foreign cloth and liquor.

Q 15. 'The worst is over but Indians need to work collectively for the equality of all classes and creeds.' Substantiate the statement of Gandhiji for bringing communal peace after the partition of India. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. The worst is over but Indians need to work collectively for the equality of all classes and creeds:

- (i) On 26th January 1948, Gandhiji spoke these words at a prayer meeting.
- (ii) He had the hope that geographically and politically India was divided into two but the people will remain friends and brothers forever with respect and help each other.
- (iii) The months after Independence was called as the finest hour of Gandhiji by many scholars.
- (iv) He went to the riot-ridden areas of Bengal, Calcutta and Delhi.
- (v) His meetings were disrupted by angry refugees.
- (vi) Gandhiji was concerned about minorities in India as well as Pakistan.
- (vii) He appealed to the Sikhs, the Hindus and the Muslims to forget their past and live in peace.
- (viii) Due to the initiative of Gandhiji and Nehru, the Rights of Minorities Resolution was passed by the Congress.
- (ix) Gandhiji was a one-man-army in his efforts to restore communal harmony.
- (x) Gandhiji believed that people's hearts could be changed with non-violence.
- (xi) Gandhiji arrived Delhi in September 1947 and addressed the Sikhs at Sisganj Gurudwara to bring peace. Gandhiji started a fast to bring about a change in the hearts of people.

Q 16. 'Amidst the partition of India, Gandhiji showed his conviction for communal harmony.' Explain the statement with examples. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. Amidst the partition of India, Gandhiji showed his conviction for communal harmony as:

- (i) He was not present at the festivities in the capital on 15 August, 1947. He marked the day with a 24 hour fast.
Reason: He thought that the freedom he had struggled for so long had come at an unacceptable price i.e., the partition.
- (ii) He appealed to the Sikhs, the Hindus and the Muslims to forget the past and extend the right hand of fellowship to each other and to determine to live in peace.
- (iii) He went round hospitals and refugee camps giving consolation to distressed people.
- (iv) At the initiative of Gandhiji and Nehru, the Congress now passed a resolution on 'the rights of minorities'. The party had never accepted the two nation theory; forced against its will to accept partition, it still believed that India is a land of many religions and many races and must remain so.
- (v) After working to bring peace in Bengal, Gandhiji then shifted to Delhi, from where he hoped to move on to the riot – torn districts of Punjab.
- (vi) He urged the two divided parts i.e., India and Pakistan to respect and befriend each other.

Q 17. 'The India in which Gandhiji came back to in 1915 was rather different than the one that he had left in 1893.' Substantiate the statement. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. The India in which Gandhiji came back to in 1915 was rather different than the one that he had left in 1893 as:

- (i) Although still a colony of the British, it was far more active in a political sense.
- (ii) The Indian National Congress now had branches in most major cities and towns.
- (iii) Through the Swadeshi Movement of 1905-07, the INC had greatly broadened its appeal among the middle classes.
- (iv) Some towering leaders like 'Lal, Bal and Pal' i.e., Lala Lajpat Rai of Punjab, Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Maharashtra and Bipin Chandra Pal of Bengal emerged on the national scene. They were militant in their approach. They imported an All-India character to the struggle since their native provinces were very distant from one another.
- (v) Some Moderate leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Mohd. Ali Jinnah also appeared on the national scene. They used a more gradual and pervasive approach.

Q 18. How was Non-Cooperation a form of protest?

Ans. Non-Cooperation form of Protest:

- (i) Inspired by the success of Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji called for a campaign of 'non-cooperation' with the British rule. People were asked to adhere to a 'renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government.'
- (ii) Gandhiji coupled the Non-Cooperation Movement with the Khilafat Movement in the hope to bring two major religious communities – Hindus and Muslims together. It brought a surge of popular action which was unprecedented in colonial India.
- (iii) Students boycotted schools and colleges run by government.
- (iv) Forest laws were violated by hill tribes in Northern Andhra.
- (v) Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.
- (vi) Peasants in Kumaon refused to carry loads for colonial officials.
- (vii) Lawyers refused to attend the courts.
- (viii) Strikes were organised by working class in many towns and cities.
- (ix) Peasants, workers and others interpreted and acted upon the call to 'non-cooperate' with colonial rule in ways that best suited their interests.

Q 19. Why were the dialogues at the Round Table Conference inconclusive?

Ans. The dialogues at the Round Table Conference were inconclusive because:

Inconclusiveness of First Round Table Conference:

- (i) The first meeting was held in November 1930.
- (ii) It was an exercise in futility because of absence of a pre-eminent political leader in India.
- (iii) Gandhiji was released from Jail in January, 1931 and the following month had several long meetings with the Viceroy, this culminated in the 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact.'
- (iv) According to this pact, civil disobedience would be called off, all prisoners released and salt manufacture allowed along the coast.
- (v) The pact was criticised by radical nationalists, for Gandhiji was unable to obtain from the Viceroy a commitment to political independence for Indians, he could obtain hereby an assurance of talks towards that possible end.

Inconclusiveness of Second Round Table Conference:

The second meeting was held in London in later part of 1931.

- (i) Gandhiji represented the Congress.
- (ii) However, the claim that his party represented all of India came under the challenge from three parties:

(a) The Muslim League: It claimed to stand for the interests of the Muslim minority.

(b) The Princes: They claimed that the Congress had no stake in their territories.

(c) B.R. Ambedkar: He argued that Gandhiji and the Congress did not really represent the lowest castes.

Thus, due to the challenge from these three parties and unfairly attitude of the British govt. the Second Round Table Conference came out to be inconclusive.

Q 20. 'Wherever Gandhiji went rumours spread of his miraculous powers.' Explain with examples.

Ans. Many rumours were in circulation at various places regarding the miraculous powers of Gandhiji.

These were:

- (i) The peasants regarded Gandhiji as their 'Messiah' and considered him to be having many beneficial and miraculous powers.
- (ii) At some places, the common masses came to believe that he had been sent by the king to remove their miseries and resolve their problems and he had such power that he could even reject the orders of the officials.
- (iii) At some places, it was affirmed that Gandhiji's power was greater than even the English king and it was claimed that with his arrival the colonial rulers would run away out of fear.
- (iv) In many villages, the rumour was in circulation that the persons criticising Gandhiji got their houses mysteriously caved and their standing crops got destroyed without any reason.
- (v) Gandhiji became popular with many names such as 'Gandhi Baba', 'Gandhi Maharaj' or 'Mahatma' among the peasants. They considered him as their saviour and believed that only he could save them from the exorbitant rate of land revenue and the oppressive activities of British officials.

Q 21. What do private letters and autobiographies tell us about an individual? How are these sources different from official accounts?

Ans. Private letters:

- (i) They give a glimpse of a person's private thoughts i.e., his/her anger, pain, dismay, anxiety, hopes and frustration as they cannot be expressed in public statements.
- (ii) Mahatma Gandhi used to publish the letters written to him in his journal 'Harijan'.
- (iii) Nehru also edited letters written to him during the national movement and published 'A Bunch of Old Letters'.

Autobiographies:

- (i) Writing an autobiography is a way of framing a picture of oneself.
- (ii) They give us an account of the past that is often rich in human detail.
- (iii) They are retrospective accounts written very often from memory. So, in reading these accounts, it is needed to be understood what the author is not telling and the reasons for that silence.
- (iv) They are different from official accounts as Government records or official accounts are different from autobiographies and private letters as government records include letters and reports written by policemen and other officials, e.g., Fortnightly reports prepared by the home department from early 20th century.
- (v) These reports were based on information given to the police by the localities, but often expressed what the officials saw or wanted to believe, e.g., in fortnightly reports for the period of Salt March, it is noticed that the home department was unwilling to accept that Mahatma Gandhi's actions had evoked any enthusiastic response from the masses.
- (vi) In the contrary, Dandi March was seen as a drama, to mobilise unwilling people against the British rule by Gandhiji.

Q 22. What were the consequences of Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans. The consequences of Non-Cooperation Movement were:

- (i) The most important consequence of the movement was it shook the British Raj to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857. But the movement came to a standstill after an incident which came to be known as Chauri-Chaura incident.

- (ii) In February 1922, a group of peasants attacked and put on fire a police station in the hamlet of Chauri-Chaura, in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Several constables lost their lives in the incident. This forced Gandhiji to call off the movement altogether.
- (iii) Thousands of Indians were put in Jail. Gandhiji was arrested in March 1922 and charged with sedition. Gandhiji was sentenced for six-year imprisonment.

Q 23. Assess the significance of Salt March in India's freedom struggle. How did the British Government react to it?

OR

'Gandhiji' had mobilised a wider discontentment against the British rule in the Salt Satyagraha.' Elucidate the statement with suitable examples.

[CBSE SQP 2022 Term-2]

Ans. The Salt March, marking the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement, began on March 12, 1930 and Gandhiji broke the salt law by picking up a lump of salt at Dandi in April 6, 1930.

It was significant in the freedom struggle as:

- (i) The violation of the salt law was seen as a symbol of Indian people's resolve not to live under the British made laws and therefore under the British rule.
- (ii) It was significant in making an impact on the British as:
 - (a) Imports of foreign cloth and other items fell
 - (b) Government suffered a loss of income from liquor, excise and land revenue.
 - (c) Elections to Legislative assembly were largely boycotted.

Reaction of British Government:

- (i) Initially, before the launch of the March, when Gandhiji gave an advance notice of his 'Salt March' to the Viceroy Lord Irwin, Irwin failed to grasp the significance of the action.
- (ii) After the breaking of the salt law, the rulers responded by detaining the dissenters. In the wake of the Salt March, nearly 60,000 Indians were arrested, among them, of course, Gandhiji himself.

Q 24. In what way did Gandhiji transform the nature of the national movement?

Ans. Gandhiji transformed the national movement of the masses by following his new technique of struggle based on the principle of Satyagraha and civil disobedience. The ways in which Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the national movement were as follows:

- (i) The mass appeal of Gandhiji was undoubtedly genuine. His qualities of efficient leadership made a remarkable contribution in making the base of Indian nationalism wider.
- (ii) The provincial committees of the Congress were formed on linguistic regions and not on the artificial boundaries of the British India. These different ways contributed greatly to take nationalism to the distant corners of the country.
- (iii) The social groups previously untouched by nationalism, now became an important part of it. Thousands of peasants, labourers and artisans started participating in the national movement. Similarly, the common masses participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement significantly. In Delhi, some 1600 women picketed the liquor shop.



Long Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Explain the causes and events of the 'Salt Satyagraha.'
(CBSE 2023)

OR

'The Salt March of 1930 was the first event that brought Mahatma Gandhi to world's attention'. Explain significance of this movement for Swaraj.

OR

Explain the main events to the Dandi March. What is its significance in the history of Indian National Movement?

OR

Describe the causes and significance of Salt Satyagraha launched by Gandhiji.

(CBSE 2022, Term-2)

Ans. Reason/Problem Associated with launch of Dandi March:

- (i) In British India, the state had a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt.
- (ii) Indian people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use, compelling them to buy it from shops at a high price.

Date of announcement of likely launch of Dandi March: January 1930.

Actual date of launch of Dandi March: 12 March, 1930.

Process of the March:

- (i) Gandhiji along with 78 of his followers began his footmarch from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village of Seashore in Surat District, about 375 km away from Sabarmati Ashram.
- (ii) He reached his destination three weeks later.
- (iii) He made a fistful of salt and thereby made himself a criminal in the eyes of law.

The violation of salt law by Gandhiji was a signal of the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Response of British Government: The government responded by detaining the dissenters. In the wake of the Salt March, nearly 60,000 Indians were arrested, among them of course Gandhiji himself.

Its significance in the Indian National Movement is given below:

(i) **Brought Mahatma Gandhi to World Attention:**

The Dandi March was widely covered by the European and the American press. Thus, it brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention.

(ii) **Increased Participation of Women:** Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay (a socialist activist) persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone and herself courted arrest by breaking the salt laws. Thus, it was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large number.

(iii) **Eye-opener for British Government:** The Dandi March forced upon the British the realisation that their Raj would not last for ever and they would have to devolve some power to the Indians.

Q 2. Examine the role of Gandhiji in the Indian Freedom movement from 1916 till 1922? (CBSE 2023)

OR

In the history of nationalism, Gandhiji was often identified with the making of a nation. Describe his role in the freedom struggle of India.

Ans. Gandhiji returned to India in the year 1915. He played a pivotal role in the Indian freedom struggle (especially during the phase 1919-1947) particularly known as the Gandhian Era). His unique techniques like Satyagraha, non-cooperation, civil disobedience based on non-violence (Ahimsa) and truth laid the strong foundations of Indian National Movement. His role in the freedom struggle of India can be understood by the active role he played at various instances and movements which are described below:

(i) **Role in first Public Announcement at BHU (Banaras Hindu University):** With his first public announcement at BHU, he made his intent clear to make Indian nationalism representative of Indian people as a whole, comprising of all classes of people and not just the elites.

Thus, here he played a pioneer role in widening the gamut of the concept of Indian nationalism.

- (ii) **Role in initiatives in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda:** These initiatives by Gandhiji in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda marked him out as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor.

Reason:

- (a) In Champaran, he sought to obtain for the peasants:

- security of tenure, and
- freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice.

- (b) In Ahmedabad, he sought to secure better working conditions for textile mill workers.

- (c) In Kheda, he sought to persuade the state for remission of taxes for peasants following the failure of their harvest.

- (iii) **Role in Rowlatt Satyagraha:** Gandhiji through his countrywide campaign against the 'Rowlatt Act' became a truly national leader.

- (iv) **Role in Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement:**

- (a) Through his Non-Cooperation Movement, Gandhiji made people realise that Swaraj is very much achievable within a year.

- (b) All that is needed is just renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government.

- (c) By coupling Non-Cooperation Movement with Khilafat Movement, Gandhiji propagated the message of unity of Hindu and Muslims.

- (v) **Role of his Belief in Simplicity and self Reliance:**

- (i) Gandhiji through his simple outlook (e.g., dressing like common people, speaking their language) played a great role in making the common man relate to him and thus widening the social base of the Indian National Movement.

- (ii) Gandhiji, through his belief in self reliance (e.g., his act of spinning on the spinning wheel (the charkha) played a pivotal role in breaking the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system, between mental labour and manual labour and providing the poor with supplementary income.

- (vi) **Role of his Contribution in Setting up of Provincial Committees:**

Due to Gandhiji's contribution, the provincial committees of the Congress were formed on linguistic regions and not on the artificial boundaries of the British India. These

different ways contributed greatly to take nationalism to the distant corners of the country.

- (vii) **Role in Upliftment of Society:** Gandhiji played a pivotal role in upliftment of society through his contribution in making India get rid of social evils such as child marriage and untouchability.

- (viii) **Role in Salt Satyagraha:** Gandhiji played an important role in Salt Satyagraha. Through his famous Dandi March, he:

- (a) got world's attention.

- (b) gave a message of women empowerment (as women participated in large numbers in the Salt Satyagraha), and

- (c) opened the eyes of British that their 'Raj' won't last for ever.

- (ix) **Role in Civil Disobedience Movement:** Gandhiji brought the common masses together in the Civil Disobedience Movement. In Delhi, some 1600 women picketed the liquor shops.

- (x) **Role in Quit India Movement:** Gandhiji through his Quit India Movement brought hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians under the ambit of this mass movement. It also energised the youth who left their colleges in vast numbers to go to jail.

- (xi) **Role during Partition:** Gandhiji did not play the role of divider. He tried to propagate the message of Hindu-Muslim unity even during the time of bloodshed going on in the country. He believed in the concept of 'Secularism' and considered India to be the land where people of different religions live together in harmony.

Thus, under Gandhi, the national movement was transformed into the mass movement.

- Q 3. Examine the different kinds of sources from which the political career of Gandhiji and the history of the National Movement could be reconstructed.**

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

OR

Describe the different sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Gandhiji and the history of National Movement.

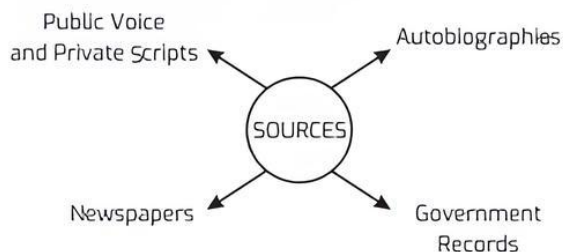
OR

How have the different kinds of available sources helped the historians in reconstructing the political career of Gandhiji and the history of the National Movement that was associated with it? Explain.

OR

How do autobiographies, government records, public voice and private scripts and newspapers help us to know about Gandhiji? Explain.

Ans. The sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Gandhiji and the history of National Movement are given below:



Public Voice and Private Scripts:

- (i) Speeches make us understand the public voice of an individual.
- (ii) Private letters give a glimpse of his/her private thoughts i.e., his/her anger, pain, dismay, anxiety, hopes and frustrations as they cannot be expressed in public statements.
- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi used to publish the letters written to him in his journal, 'Harjan'.
- (iv) Nehru also edited letters written to him during the National Movement and published 'A Bunch of Old Letters'.

Autobiographies:

- (i) Writing an autobiography is a way of framing a picture of yourself.
- (ii) They give us an account of the past that is often rich in human detail.
- (iii) They are retrospective accounts written very often from memory. So, in reading these accounts, it is needed to be understood what the author is not telling and the reasons for that silence.

Government Records:

- (i) The letters and reports written by policemen and other officials were secret at the time but are now available in archives.
- (ii) -The fortnightly reports were prepared by the home department from the early 20th century. In this report, Salt March was seen as a drama, a desperate effort of Gandhiji to mobilize unwilling people against the British Raj who were happy under the British rule.

Newspapers:

- (i) Newspapers published in both English and different Indian languages are also important sources as they inform about Mahatma Gandhi's movements and activities.
- (ii) The people who publish newspapers had their political opinions and world views. So, newspaper accounts should not be seen as unprejudiced.
- (iii) It is important to look into these reports carefully while interpreting them as the ideas were shaped by the way events were published and reported. e.g., there will be difference in the accounts published in London newspaper and an Indian nationalist newspaper.

Q 4. Explain how Gandhiji's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine in the context of Indian politics and how it contributed to his success in broadening the basis of nationalism.

OR

Explain how the coming of Gandhiji broadened the base of the Indian National Movement.

(CBSE 2019)

Ans. Gandhiji's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine in the context of Indian politics and it contributed to his success in broadening the basis of nationalism. as:

- (i) Gandhiji through his belief in self reliance played a vital role in :
 - (a) breaking the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system, between mental labour and manual labour.

COMMON ERROR

Many students only write movement like Non-Co-operation and Khilafat etc.



TIP

Students should write common aspects of Gandhian movements like Hindu-Muslim unity, non-violence etc.

- (b) Providing the poor with supplementary income.
- (ii) Simplicity of Gandhiji and his sympathy for the common masses made him very popular among the common folk. Gandhiji through his simple outlook (e.g., dressing like common people, speaking their language) played a great role in making the common man relate to him and thus widening the social base of the Indian National Movement.

In 1921, during his visit to South India, he got his head shaved and started wearing cotton clothes in order to identify himself with the poor.

- (iii) With his first public announcement at BHU, he made his intent clear to make Indian nationalism representative of Indian people as a whole, comprising of all classes of people and not just the elites. Thus, here he played a pioneer role in widening the gamut of the concept of Indian Nationalism.
- (iv) Through his initiatives in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda, he marked himself out as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor.
- (v) By 1922, the Indian nationalism had undergone an important and substantial change and Gandhiji emerged as people's leader. The awakening arising among the masses because of the Non-Cooperation Movement transformed the National Movement into a Mass Movement.
- (vi) By coupling Non-Cooperation Movement with Khilafat Movement, Gandhiji propagated the message of unity of Hindus and Muslims and thus widened the base of Indian nationalism.
- (vii) Gandhiji through his Quit India Movement brought hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians under the ambit of this Mass Movement.
- (viii) He brought changes in the Congress Organisation: New branches Praja Mandal were introduced.
- (ix) Prosperous industrialists and businessmen were involved in the struggle. Thus, the base for Indian National Movement broadened.

Q 5. 'The Quit India Movement genuinely a mass movement'. Justify the statement.

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Ans. After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. It especially energised the young who, in very large numbers, left their colleges to go to jail.

The Quit India Movement genuinely was a mass movement:

- (i) Failure of Cripps Mission led to the launch of Quit India movement in August 1942 for the liquidation of British imperialism.
- (ii) Dissatisfaction from the govt. of India act 1935.
- (iii) Gandhiji and other important leaders were arrested and jailed.

- (iv) The mass movement was left to the young people of India.
- (v) Younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage.
- (vi) Brought into the movement hundreds of Indians.
- (vii) Socialist members like Jayaprakash Narayan were very active in the underground resistance.
- (viii) 'Independent' govt. was proclaimed in many districts like Satara, Medinipur, etc.
- (ix) British used force to suppress the movement but failed.
- (x) Thousands of ordinary citizens joined the Movement.
- (xi) Young people participated in large numbers.
- (xii) Muslim League was working on expanding its base.
- (xiv) In 1944, Gandhi was released from jail.

Q 6. Describe the role of Gandhiji as people's leader from 1917-22. (CBSE 2018)

OR

Explain how Non-Cooperation Movement made Gandhiji a national leader. (CBSE 2017)

OR

Gandhi transformed Indian Nationalism through Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920. Give arguments to support the statement. (CBSE 2016)

OR

Describe the circumstances that led to the initiation of Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji. Explain the significance of this movement.

OR

Describe the role of Gandhiji as a social reformer and as a Political leader. (CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Ans. Gandhiji emerged as a people's leader from 1917-22:

- (i) Gandhiji led the people to protest against the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- (ii) He used mother tongue and not English in communicating nationalist messages.
- (iii) He took up the Khilafat issue in the Non-Cooperation Movement and demanded Swaraj.
- (iv) Renunciation of all voluntary association with the British government.
- (v) He became people's leader through self-discipline and renunciation.
- (vi) He also promoted the concept of self-rule through charkha.

- (vii) Gandhiji displayed a concern for the labouring poor of India, as he believed that salvation for India could come only through the farmers and workers who constituted the majority of the Indian population. (reference to BHU speech)
- (viii) He wanted Indian nationalism, from being an elite phenomenon - a creation of lawyers, doctors and landlords, to nationalism more suitably representative of the Indian people as a whole.
- (ix) He popularised Satyagraha.
- (x) Non-Cooperation- a much wider and popular movement in terms of participation from all sections, widespread over India, participation by both Hindus and Muslims -Khilafat and Non-Cooperation, a united challenge to British imperialism like never before under his leadership.
- (xi) He popularised Ahimsa.
- (xii) Gave emphasis on Swadeshi and Boycott.
- (xiii) Students stopped going to schools and colleges run by the government.
- (xiv) Lawyers refused to attend court.
- (xv) The working class went on strike in many towns and cities.
- (xvi) Hilly tribals in Northern Andhra violated the forest laws.
- (xvii) Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes.
- (xviii) Peasants in Kumaon refused to carry loads for colonial officials.
- (xix) He emphasised decentralisation through charkha.
- (xx) Emergence of Gandhian nationalism.
- (xxi) His language, dressing style and simplicity helped him connect with the masses.
- (xxii) Stressed on Hindu-Muslim unity, eradication of untouchability, revival of indigenous industries through the symbol of charkha and elevation of the status of women.
- (xxiii) The simple practice of Swadeshi and boycott appealed to the people.
- (xxiv) Empathised and identified with the common people in dress and lifestyle.
- (xxv) He carefully reorganised the Congress by setting up new branches in different parts of the country and Praja Mandals in the Princely States.
- (xxvi) A group of highly talented Indians attached themselves to Gandhiji-Mahadev Desai, Vallabhbhai Patel, J.B. Kriplani, Jawaharlal Nehru and C. Rajagopalachari. All from different regions and traditions.

(xxvii) According to American biographer Louis Fischer- 'Non-Cooperation became the name of an epoch in the life of India and Mahatma Gandhi'.

Q 7. Gandhiji encouraged the communication of the nationalist message in mother tongue rather than in language of the ruler. Examine how he knitted the Non-Cooperation Movement with his philosophy. (CBSE 2015)

Ans. (i) Communication of Nationalist Message in Mother Tongue: Gandhiji believed that any struggle can be successful only when masses will support it. For participating in any movement, masses must know the aim of movement.

In India through local languages or mother tongue, communication with public could be done easily. So, Gandhiji advised nationalist to use mother tongue. Gandhiji believed that mother tongue will play an adhesive role in divided society and will help in bringing masses at single platform.

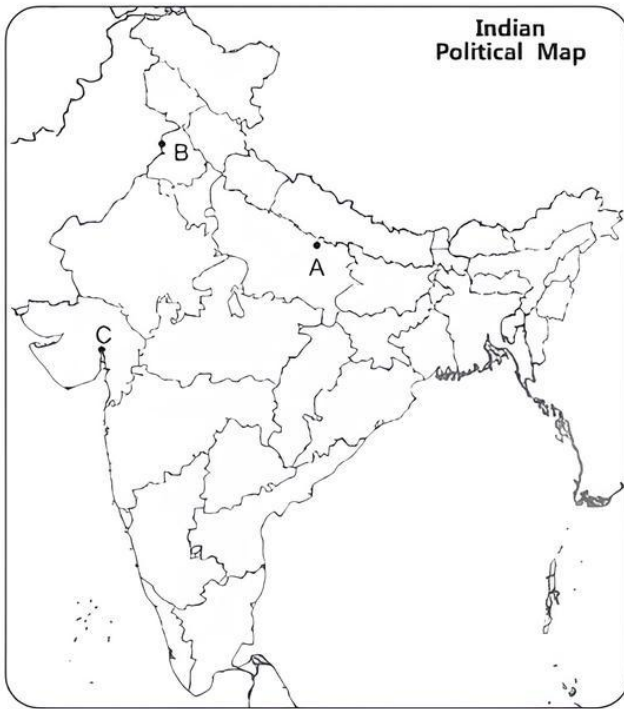
Englishmen during these years believed that their language is superior than other language. Use of Indian language for communication by every Indian will change this notion and along with this it will boost confidence in Indian citizen that their language has its own importance. Therefore, considering all above factors Gandhiji stressed on use of mother tongue.

(ii) Knitting the Non-Cooperation Movement: In Non-Cooperation Movement Gandhiji called for renunciation of all voluntary associations with the British and responded very optimistically to it. Students stopped going to the schools and colleges run by the government, lawyers refused to attend courts. There were strikes in factories, mills and workshops, peasants stopped paying taxes, tribes violated forest laws, forests were burnt and liquor shops were picketed. Non-Cooperation Movement was very successful as masses participated in it without any difference of caste, creed, religion, economic and education, status and language. Non-Cooperation Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi played an important role in uniting different regions of India as country and promoted a sense of nationhood among the fellow citizens.

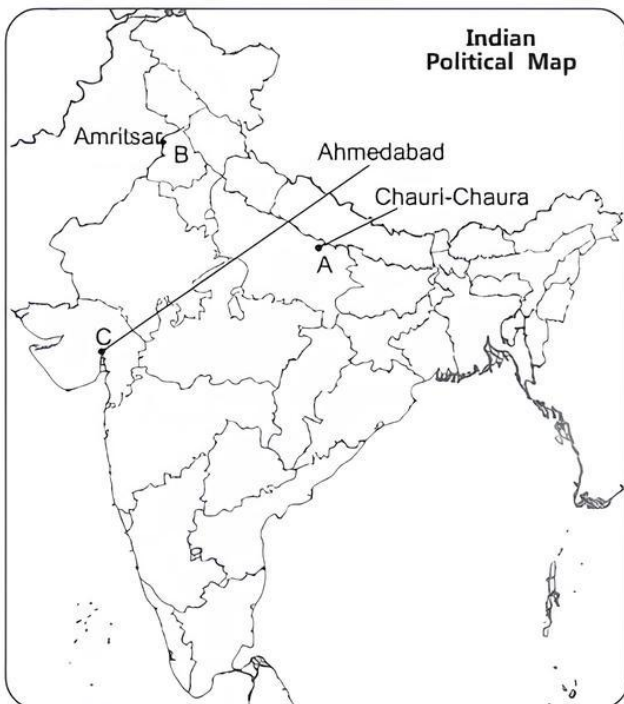


Map Based Questions ↘

- Q 1. On the outline map of India three centres related to the Indian National Movement have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (CBSE 2016)



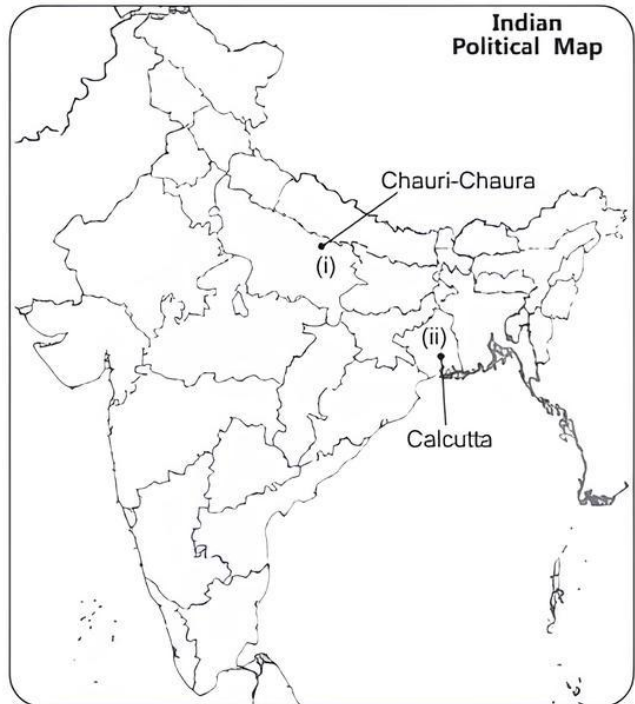
Ans.



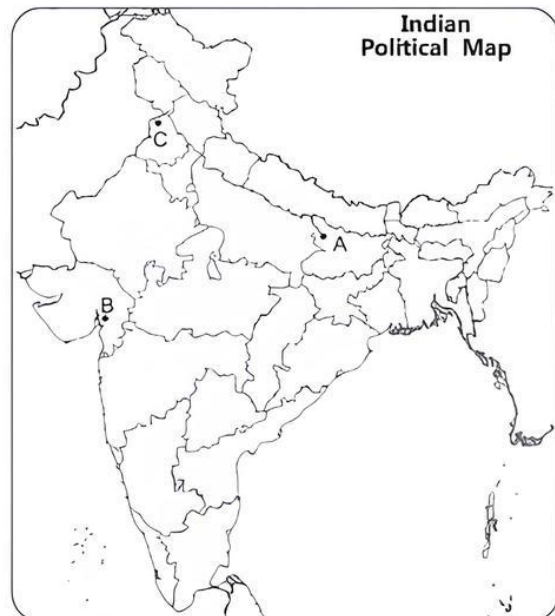
- Q 2. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

- The place where Gandhiji called off Non-Cooperation Movement
- The place where Gandhiji was present when India got independence.

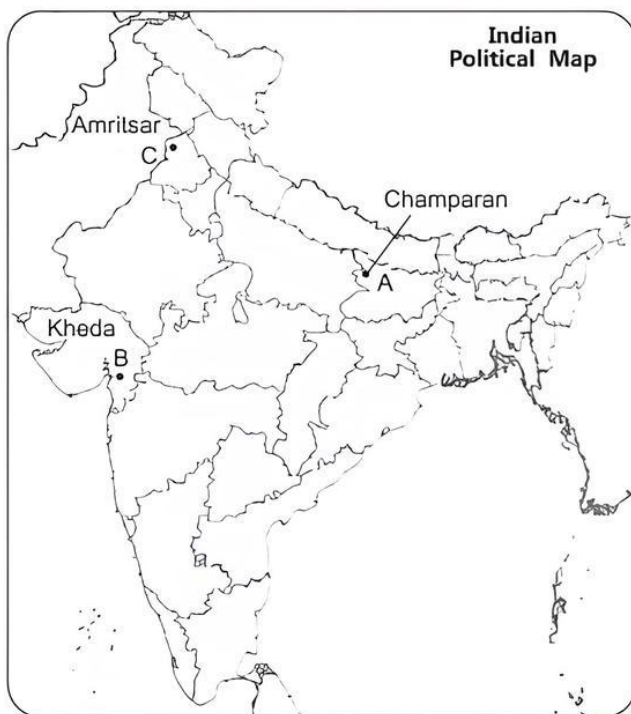
Ans.



- Q 3. On the outline map of India three places related to the Indian National Movement have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (CBSE 2015)



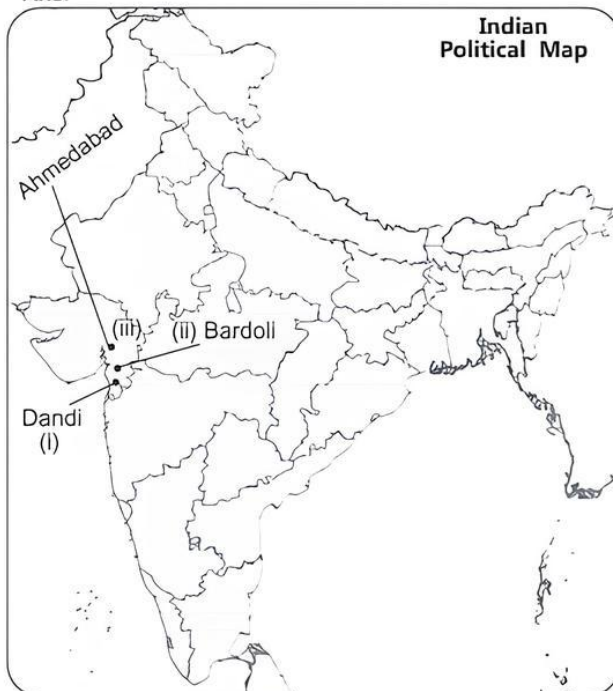
Ans.



Q 4. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following:

- (i) Dandi
- (ii) Bardoli
- (iii) Ahmedabad

Ans.

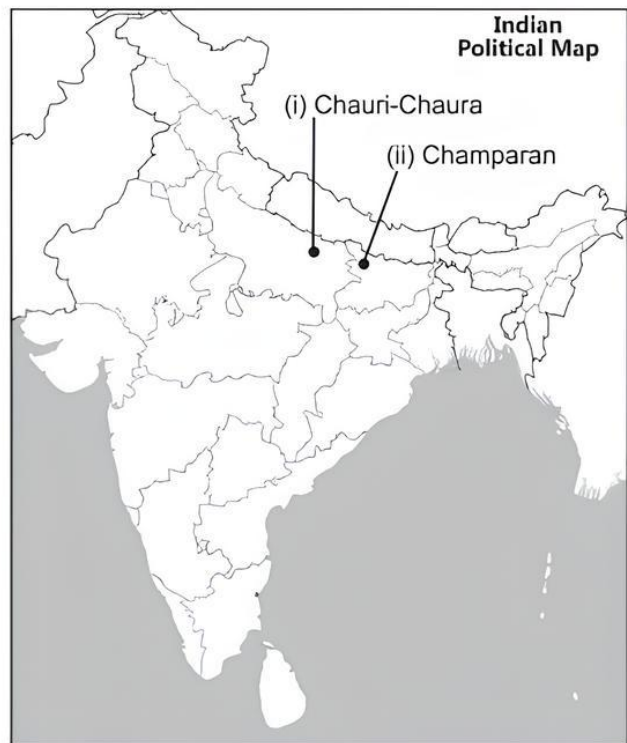


Q 5. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbol:

- (i) The place where Gandhiji withdrew Non-Cooperation Movement.

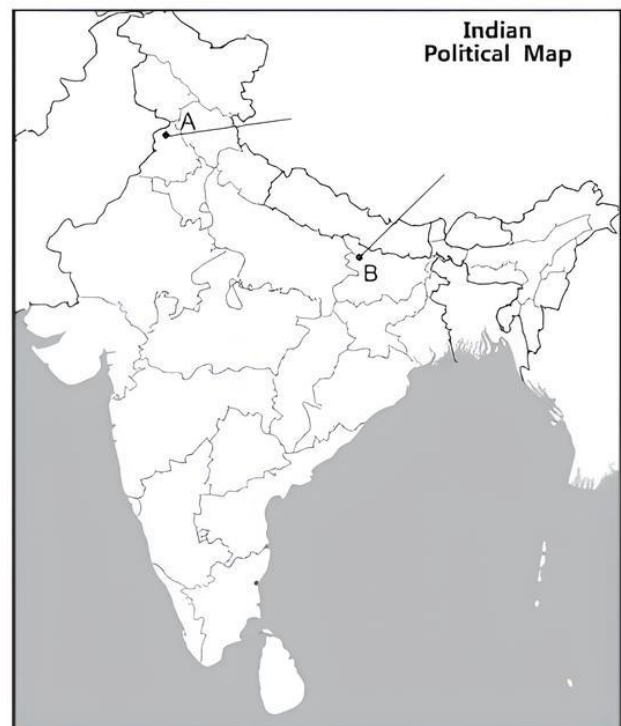
- (ii) The place where Gandhiji started satyagraha for the indigo planters.

Ans.

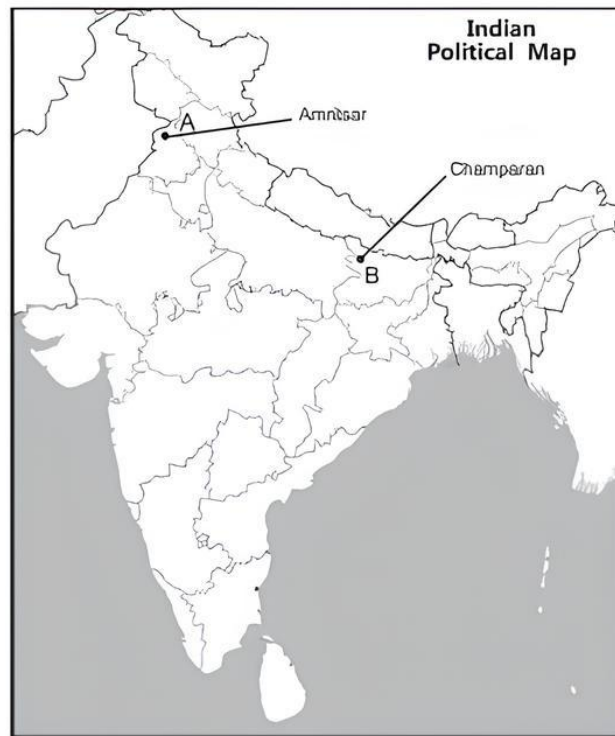


Q 6. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which are the centres of Indian National Movement. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)



Ans.



Chapter Test

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. Where did Gandhi use Satyagraha for the first time?
- India
 - South Africa
 - South America
 - England
- Q 2. Who was the Congress President at its Lahore Session?
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Sardar Patel
 - Subhas Chandra Bose

Fill in the Blank Type Question

- Q 3. The Chauri-Chaura incident occurred in
- February 1928
 - January 1922
 - February 1922
 - March 1922

Identify the Image Type Question

- Q 4. Identify and name the two personalities shown in the picture.



Assertion and Reason Type Question

- Q 5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): The congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to connect different groups together into mass movement.

Reason (R): Unity didn't come without conflicts.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Correct and Rewrite Type Question

- Q 6. In January 1906, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to his home land after two decades of residence in England.

Source Based Question

- Q 7. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved

humans and displaced labour. He saw the *Charkha* as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant. What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on "saving labour", till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.

(Young India, 13th November, 1924)

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages.

The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery

(Young India, 17th March, 1927)

- (i) Why *charkha* was given importance by Gandhiji?
- (ii) How would spinning wheel help poor?
- (iii) How will machines impact the poor?

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 8. Why did Mahatma Gandhi withdraw Non-Co-operation Movement?
- Q 9. On what two things did the Satyagraha emphasis?

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 10. How was Quit India Movement genuinely a mass movement? Explain.
- Q 11. How was Gandhiji a social reformer?

Long Answer Type Question

- Q 12. Examine the outcome of Salt Satyagraha. Why was Salt Satyagraha a notable event?

Map Based Question

- Q 13. On the map three centres of National Movement have been marked as 1, 2 and 3. Identify them and write their names on the line drawn near them.

