

Chapter-3

Nationalism in India

1 marks Questions

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

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

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

Ans. d) Both B and C are true

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

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

Ans. b) Calcutta

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

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



Ans. b) Baba Ramchandra

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

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

Ans. d) The Inland Emigration act

5. Name the leaders who founded Swaraj Party?

- a) CR Das and Motilal Nehru**
- b) CR Das and Jawaharlal Nehru**
- c) CR Das and Gandhiji**
- d) CR Das and Dr B.R Ambedkar**

Ans. a) CR Das and Motilal Nehru

6. At which of the following place did Gandhiji make salt out of sea water

- (a) Ahmedabad**
- (b) Wardha**
- (c) Sabarmati**
- (d) Dandi**

Ans. d) Dandi

7. Who wrote 'Hind Swaraj'?

- a) Subhas Chandra Bose**
- b) Jawaharlal Lal Nehru**
- c) Mahatma Gandhi**



d) Sardar Patel

Ans. c) Mahatma Gandhi

8. Which incident forced Gandhiji to halt the Non – cooperation movement?

- a) Jallianwala Bagh massacre**
- b) The Rowlett act**
- c) Chauri Chaura**
- d) Arrest of Alluri Sitaram Rammaya**

Ans. c) Chauri Chaura

9. Who among the following led the civil disobedience movement in Peshawar ?

- a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**
- b) Mohamad Ali**
- c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan**
- d) None of the above**

Ans. c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

10. Who first created the image of Bharatmata?

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore**
- (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**
- (C) Rabindra nath Tagore**
- d) None of the above**

Ans. (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

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

Ans. Alluri Sitaram Raju

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



assembly?

Ans. Poona Pact

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

Ans. Swaraj Party

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

Ans. Separate electorate would create divisions in the society.

15. Name the leaders that formed the Swaraj Party?

Ans. Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das

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

Ans. 1919

17. In which year was kheda Satyagraha organized?

Ans. 1917

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

Ans. Salt.

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

Ans. Chauri Chaura



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

Ans. on 6 January 1921

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

Ans. 1918

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

Ans. Alluri Sitaram Raju

23. Who was M.R. Jayakar?

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

24. What is Begar?

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

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

Ans. Harijans or the children of God.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

29. Describe the main events leading to civil disobedience.

Ans. 1) World wide economic depression

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

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

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

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

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

2) Retaining link with their villages

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



3 Marks Questions

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

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

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

3) Many women went to jails

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

2. Explain the problems faced in unifying people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Ans. By the end of Nineteenth century anti-colonial Movement in most of the colonies led to the growth of nationalism. The colonial exploitation led to poverty and caused miseries to the people. The shared a common hatred against the colonial rule. In colonies the people began to discover their unity in the process of their struggle against colonialism. Each section of the society felt the effects of colonialism. The British policy of racialism and that of divide and rule exposed the nature of their rule and created the feeling of oneness among Indians. They felt the sense of common hatred against colonial rule.

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

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

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

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

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

Movement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. Separate electorates are usually demanded by minorities who feel it would otherwise be



difficult for them to get fair representation in government. Separate electorate for Dalits means that Dalits will choose their separate leader by separate elections for Dalits.

Gandhiji was against the demand of separate electorate of Dr B R Ambedkar because he believes that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organizations locally known as.

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

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

11. Why were Indians reacted against Rowlatt Act?

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

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

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

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

Ans. In 1921 Gandhiji had designed the swaraj flag.

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



2. Tricolors were-red, green and white.
3. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.

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

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

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

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

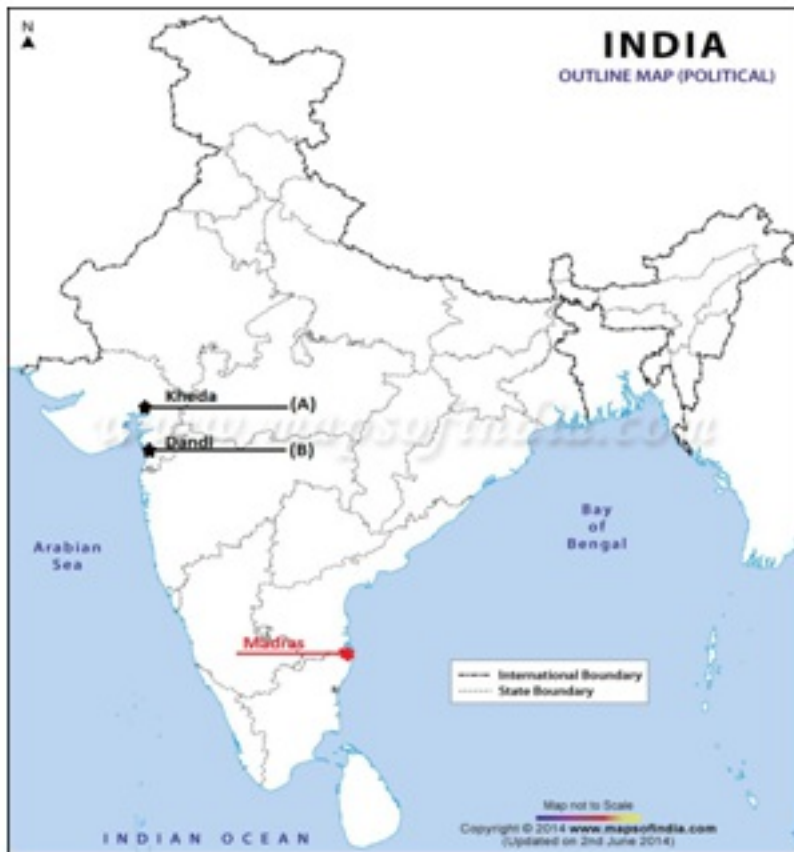
14. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. The place of Peasants Satyagraha.
2. The place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement

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



Ans.



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

Ans. Many within the congress were, however concerned about the proposals given by Gandhiji. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections of November 1920 because they feared that the Movement might lead to popular violence. In the months between September and December there was intense tussle within the congress. For a while there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non cooperation program was adopted.

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

Ans. The effect of non co-operation on the economic front was more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfire. The import of foreign cloths halved between 1921 and 1922 its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57

crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textiles mills and handlooms went up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. 1. The movement was **turning violent**.

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

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

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

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

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

arrival of **Simon Commission**.

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

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

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

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

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



Ans.



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

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

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

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

4. Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers.

5. Forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger

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

Ans. That opportunity was ‘Khilafat Issue’. The First World War ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the ottoman emperor-the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khailifa). To defend the



khalifa's temporal power, a khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslims leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of unified national movement.

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

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

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

Ans. 1. Alluri Sita Ram Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers: he could make correct astrological predictions and heal people, and he could survive even bullet shots.
2. Captivated by Raju, the rebels proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God. Rajju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, said he was inspired by the Non Cooperation Movement, and persuaded people to wear Khadhi and giving up drinking.
3. But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.
4. The Gudum rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj. Raju was captured and executed in 1924, and over the time became a folk hero.

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

Ans. 1. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).
2. Rallies were organized in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and



shops closed down.

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

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

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

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

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

3. They feared that the movement led to popular violence.

4. In the months between September and December there was intense tussle within the congress.

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

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

1. He believed that folklore was **national literature**;

2. It was most **trustworthy manifestation** of people's real thought and characteristics.

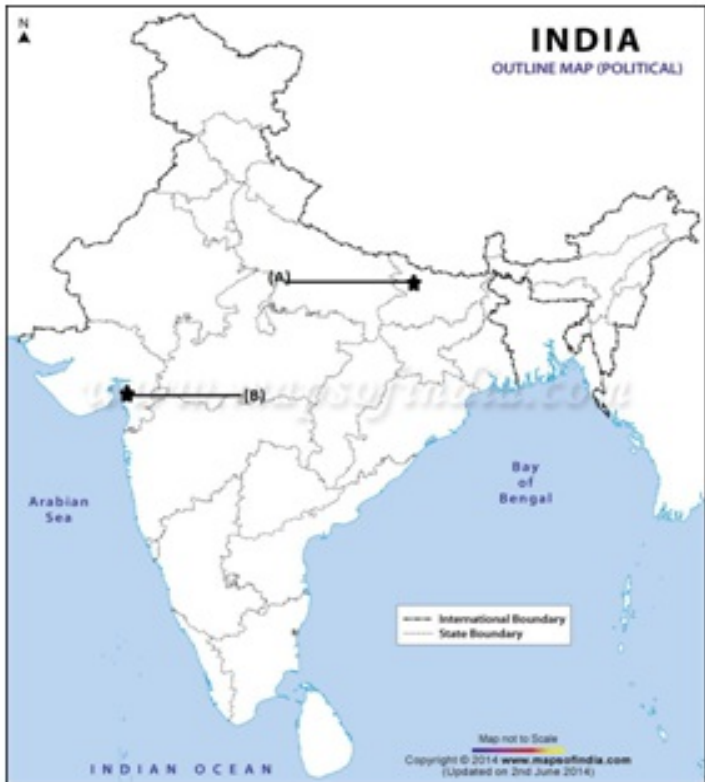
28. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. The Satyagraha of the peasants

2. Place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.

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





Ans.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3) In 1918 he went to Ahmedabad to organize this movement amongst cotton mill workers.

4) In 1919 he launched Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act.

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

Ans. 1) Economic exploitation

2) Administrative and economic unification of the country.

3) Western education

4) Development of Press.



5 marks Questions

1. Read the passage and write down the answers of given questions:

It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance. Indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active.....Satyagraha is not physical force. A Satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction.....in the use of Satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.

1. Who is this great man who spoke these words?
2. Name two methods used by him during the struggle for independence?
3. What is Satyagraha?
4. For what purpose the Satyagraha was used by the person named by you in South Africa?
5. What is difference between physical force and soul-force?

Ans. 1. Mahatma Gandhi

2. Satyagraha and Non-Violence

3. It was a non-violence method of mass agitation against the oppressor. The method suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, there is no need for physical force to fight the oppressor.

4. Against injustice and apartheid system in South Africa,

5. Satyagraha is a soul force whereas arms force is a physical force. Physical force depends



upon ill-will while in the use of Satyagraha there is no ill-will.

2. Identify the reasons that why Muslim Political organizations in India were lukewarm in their response to the civil disobedience Movement.

- Ans.** 1. Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
2. After the decline of the Non- Cooperation–Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the congress.
3. From the mid-1920s the congress came to be more visibly associated with openly Hindu religious nationalist group like the Hindu Mahasabha.
4. As relation between Hindus and Muslims worsened, each community organized religious processions with militant fervor, provoking Hindu-Muslim communal clashes and riots in various cities.
5. Every riot deepened the distance between the two communities.
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3. Explain the issue behind the Khilafat Movement.

- Ans.** 1. The First World War had ended with the defeated of Ottoman Turkey.
2. There were rumors that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor –the spiritual head of the Islamic world.
3. To defend the Rowllat Act, Mahatma Gandhi felt, to take the Khilafat issue.
4. To bring the Hindus and Muslims closer, he felt, to take the Khilafat issue.
5. Muslim leaders Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali began discussing with Gandhiji the possibilities of a united mass action on the issue.
6. Later at Calcutta Session in 1920, Gandhiji convinced the leaders in congress, to start a non cooperation movement in support of khilafat.



4. Read the passage and write down the answers of given questions:

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the Place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how later described the meeting: “they behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten-but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God’s goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was-and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humanity on non-violence-I needed the lesson more than they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.”

Quoted in Sarvapalli Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography, Vol.1.

- 1. Name the Movement during which the police in the united province fired at the peasants.**
- 2. Name the leader about which Jawaharlal Nehru is talking about.**
- 3. Name the weapons used by the leaders during National Movement for independence.**
- 4. What was Nehru’s feeling and how did he change them?**
- 5. What is source of the above passage?**

Ans. 1. Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement.

2. Mahatma Gandhi.

3. Satyagraha and Non Violence.

4. He was very angry but the thought of Mahatma Gandhi changed his feelings.

5. Quoted in Sarvapalli Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography, Vol.1

5. Why was Gandhiji decided to call off the Rowlett Satyagraha?



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

2. On 13 April the famous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowd took to the streets in many north Indian towns.

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

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

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

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

Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement

6. How did the revival of Indians folklore develop the ideas of Nationalism among Indians? Explain.

Ans. 1. Idea of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.

2. In late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.

3. These tales they believed gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.

4. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.

5. In Bengal, Rabindernath Tagore himself began collecting ballades, nursery rhymes and myths and the movement for folk revival.

7. "Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore? Support the statement with suitable examples?"



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- Ans.** 1. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive India folklore.
2. In the late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
3. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.
4. In Bengal Rabindernath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.
5. In Madras Natesa Shastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, the Folklore of Southern India.
6. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thought and characteristics.
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8. Can you identify the different limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement?

- Ans.** 1. Limited participation of Dalits: Dalits' participation in the civil Disobedience movement was very limited, particularly in Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organization was quite strong.
2. No Participation of Muslims: Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement Muslims felt alienated from the Congress.
3. Dominant role of Sanatanis and Hindu Mahasabha: The role of Sanatanis and Hindu Mahasabha was very dominant. Due to the fear of Sanatanis the conservative high class Hindus, Congress ignored the Dalits. Congress was very close to Hindu Mahasabha. Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed the efforts of compromise between Congress and Muslim League.
4. Clash between BR Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi: In 1930 Dr B R Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second round table conference by demanding separate electorate for Dalits.



5. Participants have different aspirations: Participation had their own aspirations. There was a contrast between the demands of industrialist and working class. Contrast was also there in the demand of Rich peasants and poor peasants. United struggle was not there.

9. How the plantation workers of Assam understand Mahatma Gandhiji and the notion of swaraj?

Ans. Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed the Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. 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.

10. Explain the contribution of Gandhiji to uplift the position of Untouchables in the society?

Ans. 1. Gandhiji declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.

2. He called the untouchables Harijans children of God,

3. He organized satyagraha to secure them entry into temples and to access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools,

4. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of Bhangi (the Sweepers).

5. He persuaded the upper castes to change their heart and give up the sin of untouchability.



MCQ 1 Marks

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

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

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

Ans. d) Both B and C are true

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

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

Ans. b) Calcutta

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

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

Ans. (b) Baba Ramchandra

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

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



Ans. d) The Inland Emigration act

Q.5 Name the leaders who founded Swaraj Party?

- a) CR Das and Motilal Nehru b) CR Das and Jawaharlal Nehru
c) CR Das and Gandhiji d) CR Das and Dr B.R Ambedkar

Ans.a) CR Das and Motilal Nehru

Q.6 At which of the following place did Gandhiji make salt out of sea water

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Wardha (c) Sabarmati (d) Dandi

Ans.(d) Dandi

Q.7 Who wrote 'Hind Swaraj'?

- a) Subhas Chandra Bose b) Jawaharlal Lal Nehru c) Mahatma Gandhi d)
Sardar Patel

Ans.c) Mahatma Gandhi

Q.8 Which incident forced Gandhiji to halt the Non – cooperation movement?

- A) Jallianwala Bagh massacre b) The Rowlett act c) Chauri Chaura
d) Arrest of Alluri Sitaram Rammaya

Ans.c) Chauri Chaura

Q.9 Who among the following led the civil disobedience movement in Peshawar ?

- a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad b) Mohamad Ali c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
d) None of the above

Ans.c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Q.10 Who first created the image of Bharatmata?

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay



(C) Rabindra nath Tagore (d) None of the above

Ans.(b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Short Answer questions

Q.1 What were the effects of non cooperation on the economic front?

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

Q.2 What were the causes for the gradual slowing down of the Non- co operation movement in the cities?

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

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

Q.3 Describe the main events leading to civil disobedience.

Ans. 1) World wide economic depression

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

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

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

Q.4 What did freedom mean to Plantation workers in Assam?

Ans. 1) Right to move freely in and out of their enclosures.11

2) Retaining link with their villages

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

Q.5 what was the role of women in the civil Disobedience movement?

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

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

3) Many women went to jails

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

Q.6 Explain the problems faced in unifying people.

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

Q.7 Why and how is the identity of a nation symbolized in a Figure?

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

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

Long answer questions

Q.1 What was the outcome of the Poona pact? How did it benefit the dalits?

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

Q.2 Explain the differences that emerged between the congress and the Muslim league on Political issues.

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

Q.3 How did Mahatma Gandhi organize Satyagraha in various places in India ?

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



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- 2) In 1919 he organized Satyagraha to support peasants of Kheda in Gujarat.
 - 3) In 1918 he went to Ahmedabad to organize this movement amongst cotton mill workers.
 - 4) In 1919 he launched Satyagraha against Rowlatt act.

Q.4 Explain the factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in the later half of the 19th century.

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

