



5. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in _____.

- a. January, 1916
- b. January, 1915
- c. March, 1921
- d. April, 1917

6. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.

- i. Formation of the Muslim League.
- ii. The First World War.
- iii. The first meeting of the Indian National Congress in Bombay.
- iv. Through the war prices increased in double.

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

7. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.

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

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

8. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?

- a. Detention of political prisoners without trial
- b. Forced recruitment in the army
- c. Forced manual labour
- d. Equal pay for equal work

9. Why did Gandhiji organise Satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat?

- a. To support the plantation workers
- b. To protest against high revenue demand
- c. To support the mill workers to fulfil their demand
- d. To demand loans for the farmers

10. Why was Satyagraha organised in Champaran in 1916?

- a. To oppose the British laws
- b. To oppose the plantation system
- c. To oppose high land revenue
- d. To protest against the oppression of the mill workers



11. Why did General Dyer open fire on peaceful crowd in Jallian Walla Bagh? Mark the most important factor.
- To punish the Indians
 - To take revenge for breaking marital laws
 - To create a feeling of terror and awe in the mind of Indians
 - To disperse the crowd
12. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudran Hills in Andhra Pradesh?
- Satyagraha Movement
 - Militant Guerrilla Movement
 - Non-violent Movement
 - None of the above
13. Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat Movement?
- Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali
 - Gandhiji and Sardar Patel
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad
 - Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru
14. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement?
- Gandhiji realised that people were losing interest in the movement?
 - Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.
 - Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial Councils.
 - Some Congress leaders wanted more radical mass agitations.
15. Who were the 'Sanatanis'?
- Saints
 - Dalits
 - Labours
 - High-caste Hindus
16. The main problem with the Simon Commission was that:
- It was an all British Commission.
 - It was formed in Britain
 - It was set up in response to the nationalist movement
 - It supported the Muslim League.
17. 'Hind Swaraj' was written by:
- Abul Kalam Azad
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Sardar Patel
 - Subhas Chandra Bose
18. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?
- It introduced the Salt Law.
 - It increased taxes on land.



- c. It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.
- d. It put a ban on the Congress party.

19. Identify the appropriate reason why Gandhiji took up the Khilafat issue from the options given below:

- a. He wanted to bring the Muslims into the freedom struggle.
- b. Muslims feared to join the freedom movement.
- c. He wanted to decrease import of foreign goods.
- d. He wanted to bring Hindus and Muslims closer together for a united movement.

20. Why was the countryside in turmoil by 1930?

- a. Increased production in agriculture
- b. Distress in countryside
- c. Decreased production in agriculture
- d. World wide economic depression

21. Why did Mahathma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922?

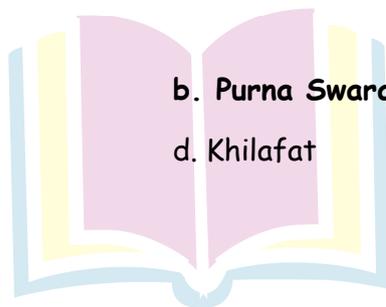
- a. Due to Rowlatt Act
- b. Due to Simon Commission
- c. Due to Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- d. Due to Chauri-Chaura Incident

22. Which leaders of the Congress Party wanted to Participate in election to the provincial councils?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
- b. C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru
- c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal
- d. Thakurdas and G.D. Birla

23. Which of the following resolution was adopted at the Lahore Congress Session in December 1929?

- a. Civil Disobedience
- b. Purna Swaraj
- c. Non Cooperation
- d. Khilafat



Next Generation School



II. Multiple choice questions

- Why did the Simon Commission come to India?
 - To control the campaign against the British in cities.
 - To look into the functioning of the British.
 - To initiate salt law in India.
 - To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India.
- Who was the President of Muslim League in 1930?
 - Sir Muhammad Iqbal
 - Shaukat Ali
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Maulana Azad
- With the growth of Nationalism, who created the image of Bharat Mata?
 - Abanindranath Tagore
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - Mahatma Gandhi
- What was the main problem with the Simon Commission?
 - It was an all British Commission
 - It was formed in Britain
 - It was set up in response to the Nationalist Movement
 - All of the above
- In the 19th Century India, the idea of Nationalism was revived through which of the following?
 - History and fictions
 - Figure of image
 - Folklore or songs
 - Popular prints
- Choose the correct options.

Column A		Column B	
i	Abanindranath Tagore	a	Jana Gana Mana
ii	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	b	The Folklore of Southern India
iii	Rabindranath Tagore	c	Bharat Mata image
iv	Naesa Sastri	d	Vande Mataram

- i - c, ii - d, iii - a, iv - b
- i - b, ii - c, iii - d, iv - a
- i - d, ii - a, iii - b, iv - c
- i - c, ii - a, iii - b, iv - d



7. Find the incorrect option from the following.

- a. Mahatma Gandhi found sugar a powerful symbol that could unite a nation.
- b. On 31st January, 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.
- c. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants.
- d. The idea was to make the demands wide ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign.

8. Find the incorrect option from the following.

- a. Against the background the new Tory Government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.
- b. Set up in response to Nationalist Movement, the Commission was to look into the functioning of the Constitutional System in India and suggest changes.
- c. The problem was that the Commission did not have a single Indian Member.
- d. They were all Americans.

I. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	i) Depressed Classes Association - B
b) B.R. Ambedkar	ii) Famous image of Bharat Mata - D
c) Sir Mohammad Iqbal	iii) The Folklore of Southern India - E
d) Abanindranath Tagore	iv) President of the Muslim League - C
e) Natesa Sastri	v) Vande Matram - A

Ans. a) (v), b) (i), c) (iv), d) (ii), e) (iii)

I. Assertion & Reasoning

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- 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 and R is true.



1. **Assertion (A)** : The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons in the cities.

Reason (R) : As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

Ans. Option (B) is correct

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

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

Ans. Option (A) is correct

3. **Assertion (A)** : In Awadh the peasants were led by Alluri Sitaram Raju.

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

Ans. Option (A) is correct

4. **Assertion (A)** : Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch Civil Disobedience Movement by violating salt Law.

Reason (R) : An image or figure helps people to identify with the nation.

Ans. Option (B) is correct

5. **Assertion (A)** : After the failure of the second Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic.

Reason (R) : They were apprehensive of the militant activities and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as, of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

Ans. Option (A) is correct

In the given questions (Q.19 and Q.20) there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following:

- a) A is correct but R is wrong.
- b) A is wrong but R is correct
- c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.



6. **Assertion (A)** : When the Civil Disobedience Movement started there was thus an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between communities.

Reason (R) : Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.

Ans. Option (C) is correct

7. **Assertion (A)** : Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind.

Reason (R) : Many nationalist thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence.

Ans. Option (D) is correct

II. Assertion & Reason

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

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

1. **Assertion (A)** : Folklores gave a picture of traditional culture, it helps in discovering a national identity and restoring a sense of pride in one's past.

Reason (R) : Nationalism spreads when people discover some unity that binds them together.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

2. **Assertion (A)** : Gandhiji entered into Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5 March 1931.

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

Ans. Option (B) is correct

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

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

Ans. Option (C) is correct



4. **Assertion (A)** : Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.

Reason (R) : It was later included in his novel *Anandamath* and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement.

Ans. Option (A) is correct

5. **Assertion (A)** : Sense of belongingness came partly through the experience of united struggles.

Reason (R) : There was also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

Ans. Option (A) is correct

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

1. **Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?**

Under this Act, Plantation Workers were not permitted to leave tea-gardens without permission.

2. **Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw from the movement in 1922?**

Gandhiji felt that the Movement was turning violent in many places.

3. **Trace the reason why Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1919.**

To protest against the Rowlatt Act.

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

Gandhiji took up the Khilafat issue to bring the Hindus and Muslims on a common platform.

5. **Gandhiji's march from Sabarmati to Dandi is called the _____.**

Ans. Salt March

6. **The Depressed Classes Association was formed by _____.**

Ans. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

7. **The Muslim League was started by _____.**

Ans. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

8. **The Statutory Commission that arrived in India in 1928 was led by _____.**

Ans. John Simon

9. **The Swaraj Party was set up by _____ and _____.**

Ans. Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das.



10. During the First World War, the Indian Industrialists suffered huge loss. [True/False]

Ans. False.

11. Gandhiji's idea which emphasized truth and non-violence is referred as Swaraj

[True/False]

Ans. False

12. Khilafat Movement was led by the Ali Brothers. [True/False]

Ans. True.

13. Baba Ramachandra and Jawaharlal Nehru headed Oudh Kisan Sabha. [True/False]

Ans. True

14. The term 'begar' means homeless labour. [True/False]

Ans. False.

15. What was the reaction of Mahatma Gandhi against the Rowlatt Act?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a non-violent satyagraha movement against this act.

16. Why did Mahatma Gandhi call of Rowlatt Satyagraha?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi had to call of Rowlatt Satyagraha due to widespread violence.

17. What does the term Khalifa refer to?

Ans. The term Khalifa refers to the spiritual leader of the Muslim community.

18. In which Indian National Congress session, the idea of Khilafat-Non-Cooperation Movement was accepted.

Ans. India National Congress Session in Calcutta (Kolkata) in September 1920.

19. What was the result of the boycott of foreign goods and textiles during the non-Cooperation movement.

Ans. Production of Indian textile mills increased.

20. What was the outcome of Congress Session at Nagpur in 1920?

Ans. The adoption of Non-Cooperation programme was the outcome of Congress session at Nagpur in 1920.

21. Who was Baba Ramachandra?

Ans. He was Sanyasi and had been an indentured labour in Fiji. He led the peasants in Awadh.

22. What is meant by begar?

Ans. Forced labour without payment is called beggar.

23. State the major demands of the peasants who participated in the Non-Cooperation movement.



Ans. They demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of beggar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

24. What did 'Swaraj' mean to the plantation workers in Assam?

Ans. For the plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj meant retaining a link with their villages.

25. Which act did not permit plantation workers to leave the tea gardens without permission?

Ans. Inland Emigration Act of 1859.

26. Who headed Simon Commission?

Ans. Sir John Simon

27. At which session of Congress was the resolution of 'Purna Swaraj' adopted?

Ans. The resolution of 'Purna Swraj' was adopted at the Lahore Congress Session in December 1929.

28. What was the main motive of the Salt March?

Ans. The British government acquired monopoly rights over salt production and imposed salt tax. Indians were prohibited from collecting or selling salt. Thus, the main motive of the Salt March was to break the salt law.

29. Who led the Civil Disobedience Movement in Peshawar?

Ans. Abdul Gaffar Khan, also known as Frontier Gandhi.

30. Name the peasant communities of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh who were active in Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans. Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh.

31. Name two industrial organisations which were established by Indian merchants and industrialists to protect their business interests.

Ans. The two industrial organisations which were established by the Indian merchants and industrialists to protect their business interests were:

a) The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920.

b) The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in 1927.

32. Why was the congress reluctant to include workers' demands as part of its struggle?

Ans. The congress feared that this would alienate industrialists and divide anti-imperial forces.

33. Which movement saw the active participation of women for the first time?

Ans. The Civil Disobedience Movement



34. Why did Congress ignore the Dalits for long?

Ans. Congress feared that sanatanis, the conservative high-caste Hindus would offend their move.

35. Why did Dr. Ambedkar and Gandhiji clash in the second Round Table Conference?

Ans. Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for dalits and Gandhiji opposed it.

36. Why was Gandhiji against the demand for separate electorates?

Ans. He was against it because he felt that this would slow down the process of integration of depressed classes into the mainstream of the society.

37. Which agreement gave seats to the depressed classes in provincial and central legislative councils?

Ans. Poona Pact of September 1932.

38. What was the main point of difference between the Congress and Muslim League?

Ans. The main point of difference between the Congress and the Muslim League was over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected.

39. Name the Writer of novel 'Anandamath'.

Ans. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

40. Why did the nationalists in India tour villages?

Ans. Nationalists in India toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.

41. What did the spinning wheel in the Swaraj flag represent?

Ans. It represented the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

1. Under which agreement the Indian 'Depressed Classes' got reserved seats in the Provincial and Central Legislative Councils in 1932?

Poona Pact.

2. What is the important of the Lahore Congress Session of 1929?

It was the session in which the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India was made.

3. Who announced a vague offer of 'Dominion Status' for India in 1929?

Lord Irwin.



4. Why Dr. B.R. Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference?

B.R. Ambedkar clashed over the issue of separate electorates for depressed classes.

5. Who published a massive four volume collection of Tamil Folk tales, the Folklore of Southern India?

Natesa Sastri.

(3 marks each)

I. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Why did Gandhiji start Non- Cooperation Movement? Explain.

- i. Against Rowlatt Act
- ii. Jallianwalla Bagh incidence
- iii. Khilafat Andolan

Detailed answer:

i. Gandhiji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence.

ii. The Indian National Congress withdrew its support for British reforms against the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwalla Bagh incident.

iii. Indian Muslims who had participated in the Khilafat Movement to restore the status of the Kalifa (the spiritual leader of Muslims) gave their support to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

2. Describe the role of Alluri Sitarama Raju in Andhra Pradesh during 1920s.

Role of Alluring Sitarama Raju in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.

i. Alluri Sitarama Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers like making astrological predictions, healing people and surviving bullet shots.

ii. The rebels proclaimed him as an incarnation of God.

iii. Raju was inspired by Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation Movement.

iv. He persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.

v. But at the same time, he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.

vi. He used guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.



3. Describe the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

Ans. i. The rowlatt Act was effective from 10th March, 1919. in Punjab, the protest movement was vast and strong.

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

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

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

v. The firing lasted for ten minutes and sixteen hundred rounds were fired killing about a thousand people and more than two thousand people were left wounded and unattended.

4. What was the impact of the First World War on India?

OR

What was the impact of the First World War on the economic conditions in India?

OR

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

Ans.

- It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans. Government in turn increased taxes in individual incomes and business profits.
- There was a sharp rise in the prices of goods which created great difficulties for the common people.
- The war created a demand for industrial goods and caused a decline of imports from other countries to India.
- Villagers were forcefully recruited as soldiers in the army which led to widespread anger in the rural areas.

5. Explain four points about Gandhiji's idea of 'Satyagraha'.

OR

Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji.

Ans. Four points about Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha are as follows:

- Satyagraha stressed on the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
- It advocated that for the struggle against injustice and right cause, the use of physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.



- c) One can win the oppressor even by appealing to the conscience. Oppressor should be made to see the truth.
- d) According to Gandhiji, Satyagraha is the most effective method of protest. He believed that Satyagraha could unite all Indians.

6. How did Mahatma Gandhi successfully organise Satyagraha movements in various places just after arriving in India? Explain by giving three examples.

Ans. After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji undertook his experiments with satyagraha in India.

- a) Champaran (1916): He inspired the peasants of Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive plantation system.
- b) Kheda (1917): In 1917, in support of the peasants of Kheda district in Gujarat, he organised a satyagraha against revenue payment at the time of crop failure and plague epidemic. He demanded relaxation from revenue collection.
- c) Ahmedabad (1918): In Ahmedabad, he organised satyagraha favouring the demands of the cotton mill workers.

7. What was Rowlatt Act? How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this act?

OR

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide 'Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919)? How was it opposed Explain.

Ans. This act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

The Indians showed their disapproval towards this act in the following ways:-

- a) Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a non-violent civil-disobedience movement against this law.
- b) Rallies were organised and various workers went on strike in railway workshops.
- c) A crowd gathered at the Jallianwallah Bagh to protest against the oppressive policies of the colonial government.

8. Analyse the impact of Jallianwala Bagh incident on the people.

OR

Describe in brief the reactions of the people immediately after Jallianwalla Bagh incident.

Ans. The news of the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy spread in the country like a forest fire. The following were the consequences.



- a) Crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. Strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings were witnessed extensively.
- b) The British used brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people. People were flogged and villages were bombed.
- c) This violence forced Gandhiji to call off the movement.

9. Why and by whom was the Khilafat Movement launched?

Ans. Khilafat movement was launched due to the following reasons:

- a) When the First World War ended, there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman Emperor.
- b) There was fear that the power of the spiritual head of the Islamic world (Khalifa) would be curtailed.
- c) To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.

Ali Brothers - Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali started the Khilafat movement to defend the powers of the Khalifa.

10. Why was the Khilafat Movement supported by Gandhiji in 1919? What was his main aim?

Ans. Though Rowlatt Satyagraha was a widespread movement, it was still limited to certain cities and towns. Gandhiji wanted a more united and broad-based movement especially for bringing the Hindus and Muslims together. In 1919, Gandhiji supported the Khilafat Movement to protest against the humiliation caused to Turkish Khalifa by the British. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to gain the support of the Muslim Community.

Gandhiji's main aim was to unite Hindus and Muslim for a unified national movement.

11. Mention three main proposals with reference to Non-Cooperation Movement, as suggested by Mahathma Gandhi.

Ans. Gandhiji suggested that the Non-Cooperation Movement should be carried out in stages.

The following proposals were suggested by Gandhiji.

- a) To begin with, people were asked to surrender the titles awarded by the government.
- b) Next was to be the boycott of civil services, army, police, courts, legislative councils, schools and foreign goods by the Indians.
- c) Following these developments, if the government used repression, a civil disobedience campaign would be launched.



- d) An extensive tour throughout India was another proposal to mobilise popular support for the movement.

12. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in towns and cities?

Ans. The Non-Cooperation Movement slowed down in towns and cities because of the following reasons.

- Khadi clothes were very costly and beyond the reach of the poor. In the course of time, people again took to machine-made cheap cloth.
- Boycott of daily-use products was also not possible because of lack of swadeshi industries. Indians had to roll back.
- Similarly, boycott of foreign institution too could not continue for long. There were no alternative institutions to fill the gap. So teachers and students had to resume to government schools. Lawyers too reported back in the government courts.

13. Why did some leaders of the Congress oppose the idea of a Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans. Some leaders of the congress opposed the idea of Non-Cooperation Movement because of the following reasons.

- They did not want to boycott the council elections of November 1920.
- They thought that the movement would become violent.
- They wanted to oppose the government policies by participating in legislative councils.

14. Describe the spread of Non-Cooperation Movement in the countryside.

Ans. The following were the main features of the Non-Cooperation Movement organised by peasants and tribal people in the villages:

- In Awadh, Baba Ramachandra organised peasants' movement against the oppression of the landlords and talukdars. The peasants demanded reduction in rent and abolition of beggar. They even formed the Oudh Kisan Sabha.
- In Awadh, the landlords were deprived of the basic services rendered to them by the village folk. Nai-dhobi bandhs were organised.
- In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, Alluri Sitaram Raju led the tribal movement. Tribals demanded their traditional rights over forests.
- The tribals used violence in their struggle against the colonial laws.



15. Explain any three problems faced by the peasants of Awadh.

OR

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

Ans. The following were the problems faced by the peasants of Awadh.

- a) The peasants were burdened with the high rents and a variety of other cesses by the talukdars and landlords.
- b) They were even forced to do beggar in the farms of talukdars and landlords.
- c) At the same time, tenants had no security of tenure and were regularly evicted in order to prevent them from acquiring any right over the leased land.

16. How was the Non-Cooperation Movement taken in the Plantations?

OR

“Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahathma Gandhi's ideas and the nation of swaraj. Support the statement.

Ans. Workers in the plantations of Assam demanded the right to move freely in and out of the tea estates. They opposed the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 which took away the right to free movement. They were not allowed to maintain their link with their villages. When the Non-Cooperation Movement began, they left the plantations and tried to reach their villages. They were hoping that they soon will be granted land in the villages with the coming of Gandhi Raj. But they were not so fortunate. They were caught, brought back and badly beaten.

17. How did different groups of people interpret the idea of 'Swaraj'?

Ans.

- a) Plantation workers took it as the freedom to visit their native places and freedom of movement in and out of plantations. They believed that everyone would be given land in their own villages.
- b) The different groups of people had their own idea of Swaraj. For example, for the middle class-swaraj meant the spread of education and a share in the administration of the country.
- c) For the farmers, it meant reduction in land revenue and rent.
- d) Tribals wanted to get back their traditional rights over forests. They wanted to use forests for animal rearing, fruits collection, firewood collection and shifting cultivation.



18. Explain the incident which forced Gandhiji to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to withdraw the non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain the reasons.

Ans. Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement because of the following reasons.

- a) The movement became violent in some places. In February 1922, in Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh) people turned violent and set fire to a police station. Twenty -two policemen were killed in the incident. Gandhiji was against any such act of violence.
- b) The movement slowed down in urban areas.
- c) Gandhiji thought that it was necessary to train people in non-violent Satyagraha.

19. Examine the significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

Evaluate the major contributions of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Ans. The Non- Cooperation Movement was significant in the following ways.

- a) It was a large scale mass movement. It attracted common people from all social groups.
- b) Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement went together. It promoted Hindu-Muslim unity.
- c) Peasants' and tribals' movements became a significant part of the Indian National Movement.
- d) It was a non-violent movement. So, it popularised the Gandhian idea of non-violent Satyagraha.

20. What was the Simon Commission? Why was it opposed?

Ans. A Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon was constituted by the Tory government in Britain to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. But it was opposed by the Indians on the following lines.

- a) All the members of the commission were Englishmen.
- b) It did not provide any hope of Swraj to Indians.

21. Examine the significance if the Lahore Session (1929) of the Indian National Congress.

Ans. A Congress session was held at Lahore in 1929 under the president ship of Jawaharlal Nehru. It was significant for many reasons. IT was here that the Congress declared 'Purna Swaraj' as its aim. In this session it was decided to celebrate 26 January as Independence Day every year and people were asked to prepare themselves for he struggle for independence. It was after this



session that Gandhiji sought to devise ways to relate the idea of independence with the daily issues of the people to make the struggle more practical.

22. Mahatma Gandhi used 'Salt' as a powerful symbol to unite the nation." Justify the statement?

OR

Why was the 'Salt March' considered an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism?

Ans. Gandhiji wrote a letter to Victory Irwin against the background of some demands which were specific and general in nature.

Of all, the demand for abolition of salt tax was the most important one. So, Gandhiji thought to raise the demand for the abolition of salt tax with which the society could be brought together. He saw in the act a powerful message that would unite Indians for a mass struggle. Salt was one such common commodity that was used by every section of the society. The British government had imposed tax and acquired monopoly rights to produce salt. It resulted in increase in its price.

23. What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

Ans. The Civil Disobedience Movement started by Gandhiji faced brutal response from the British. There were large scale attacks in the satyagrahis. Even women and children were not spared and beaten badly. Thousands of the protesters were arrested.

The situation forced Gandhiji to call off the movement and sign a pact with Lord Irwin. The pact came to be called as Gandhi-Irwin Pact. According to the pact, Gandhiji agreed to take part in the second Round Table Conference in London. In turn, the government agreed to release all political prisoners imprisoned during the movement.

24. Why did Gandhiji relaunch the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' after the Second Round Table Conference? Explain any three reasons.

OR

Why did Gandhiji re-launch the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain any three reasons.

Ans. The Round Table Conference in London was a failure. On returning to India, Gandhiji took a conscious step to re-launch the Civil Disobedience Movement because of the following reasons.

- Many nationalist leaders including Abdul Gaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were imprisoned.
- The British government had again started using force to suppress nationalist activities like meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.
- The Congress had been declared illegal.



25. Why did the rich peasants take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Give four reasons.

Ans. The rich peasants too-like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh-had their own views about Swaraj. They joined the movement because of the following reasons.

- a) The rich peasants who produced commercial crops were hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices.
- b) Their cash income which decreased and in turn they could not pay the government's revenue.
- c) The government, on the other hand, was reluctant to reduce the revenue demand.
- d) This led to widespread resentment among the peasants and they began to support the Civil Disobedience Movement, believing they would be saved from this situation.

26. Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

Ans. Following was the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'-

- a) The business classes supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. For them, swaraj meant an end to the oppressive policies of the colonialists.
- b) They all reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities as they wanted to expand their business.
- c) They gave financial assistance and refuse to buy or sell imported goods.

27. What were the aims of the Civil Disobedience Movement? How far was the Congress successful in its objectives?

Ans. The Civil Disobedience Movement aimed at complete refusal of cooperation to the British and hinder the functioning of the government. It also aimed at refusal to paying taxes, boycotting government institutions and foreign goods.

However, the Congress had little success in this initiative. The movement had to be called off because it was turning violent and the government started the use of force to control the situation.

28. How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India?

Explain.

OR

Describe the cultural process through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

OR

How had a variety of cultural processes develop a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century? Explain with examples.



Ans. The sense of collective belongingness among the Indians came from a united struggle of the people against the colonisers under whom they suffered oppression suppression and cruelty. A variety of other cultural processes that helped in building the sense of collective belongings are as follows.

- a) **Personification of Bharat Mata:** The image of country India was transformed as Bharat Mata first by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Later, other artists like Abandranath Tagore too painted the image of Bharat Mata portraying her as a calm, composed, divine and spiritual figure. People began to pledge their devotion to her as a proof of nationalism.
- b) **National Song 'Vande Mataram':** Bankim Chandra wrote 'Vande Mantaram' as a hymn to the motherland in his novel Anandamath. This song became so popular that it began to be sung widely in the nationalist movements.
- c) **Folklore:** Nationalist leaders made every possible effort to collect folk songs and legends. Rabindranath Tagore himself began to revive folk songs, dances, folk tales, cultures, etc. Natesa Sastri published a four volume collection of Tamil folktales The Folklore of southern India.
- d) **Use of Icons and Symbols:** During the Swadeshi movement, a tricolour was designed depicting signs and symbols used by both Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag. Carrying and holding the flag during marches became a symbol of opposition.
- e) **Rediscovery of India's Past:** British colonisers portrayed Indians as backward and primitive. Nationalists thought it necessary to discover India's glorious past. They wrote about the achievements made by the Indians in the field of art, science, mathematics, etc. And urged Indians also to take pride in India's great glory.

29. Explain the steps taken by the Indians for the reinterpretation of the Indian History.

Ans. By the end of 19th century, there was a need felt to develop national pride among the Indians. The following steps were taken by the Indians to reinterpret the Indian history.

- a) Countering the British version on Indians as backward and primitive, they began the task of uprooting the great achievements made by the Indians in the past.
- b) New thoughts began to be written emphasising the developments made in art, science, mathematics, etc. In ancient periods.
- c) They also began to propagate that this glorious past was shadowed by the advent of the British. They persuaded the readers to develop a sense of self confidence, national pride and patriotism among them.



II. Short Answer Type Questions.

(3 marks each)

1. Describe the role of poor peasantry in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'

The peasants joined the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34) because the poor peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue but also remission of rent as many had rented land and had been unable to pay the rent during the years of depression of decreasing cash incomes. Many had rented land. They could not pay rent because of the depressing and dwindling cash income. When the movement was called off in 1931; without the revenue rates being revised; the farmers were highly disappointed. In some parts of the country, they launched 'no rent' campaign which was not supported by the congress because this might upset the rich peasant and the landlords. Many of them refused to participate when the movement was re-launched in 1932. These poor peasants joined a variety of radical movements, often led by socialists and communists.

2. Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

Role of Business Class in 'Civil Disobedience Movement':

- i. The business class reached against policies that restricted business activities.
- ii. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- iii. In order to organise business interest, they formed the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
- iv. They gave financial assistance for the movement.
- v. They refused to buy and sell imported goods.

3. "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement."

Support the statement with examples.

(Or)

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

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

Non-Cooperation Movement:

- i. The people were asked not to co-operate with the government.
- ii. Foreign goods were boycotted.
- iii. Liquor shops were picketed.



iv. Foreign clothes were burnt in heap.

v. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade on foreign goods or finance foreign traders.

vi. Students left the government - owned schools and colleges.

vii. Lawyers gave up legal practices.

Civil Disobedience Movement:

i. People were asked to break Colonial Laws.

ii. The countrymen broke the Salt Law.

iii. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.

iv. Village officials resigned from their jobs.

v. Forest people violated Forest Rules and Laws.

4. Simon Commission was greeted with slogan 'Go back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments.

Simon Commission:

i. The new government in British constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.

ii. It was set up in response to the Nationalist Movement.

iii. The Commission was to look into the functioning of the Constitutional System in India and suggest changes.

iv. The problem was that the Commission didn't have a single Indian Member.

v. When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back, Simon'.

vi. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.

5. Explain in brief the 'Dandi March'.

(Or)

Describe the main features of the 'Salt March'.

i. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous 'Salt March' or 'Dandi March' on 11th March, 1930 accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.

ii. The March was to cover 240 miles from Gandhi's Ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati Coastal town of Dandi.

iii. On 6th April, 1930, he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law by manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.



iv. This marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement.

6. Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'.

The main features of 'Poona Pact' were:

- i. The Poona Pact (September 1932) gave Depressed Classes (Later to be known as Scheduled Caste) reserved seats in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils.
- ii. They were to be voted in by the general electorate.
- iii. The Act came into force due to Gandhiji's fast unto death.
- iv. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's stand.

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

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

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

10. Evaluate the contribution of folklore, songs, popular symbols etc., in shaping nationalism during the freedom struggle.

Role of folklore:

- i. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of Nationalism.
- ii. The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.
- iii. In the 1870s Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.
- iv. The idea of Nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.

Detailed Answer:

In India, the feeling of nationalism is associated with the anti-colonial movement. In the process of their struggle against the colonial yoke people began to discover their own identity of belonging to one nation. Various folk tales, songs, symbols like national flag, tricolour flag gave a sense of identity to the people. It gave a true picture of India's culture which was so rich and uncorrupted. They served to produce a sense of achievement and to glorify India's past. They boosted Indians' self-confidence who then strongly waged a war against the colonial rule.



i. National song like Vande Matram instilled a sense of belongingness uniting people from different languages. Identify of India came to be associated with Bharat Mata which was depicted as composed, divine and spiritual.

ii. Folk tales, songs, hymns were used by our national leaders to given a sense of pride in our culture.

iii. Likewise, kahdi, charkha used by Mahatma Gandhi became symbols of agitation and resistance.

iv. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths.

v. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths.

vi. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, 'The Folklore of Southern India' which he believed was the national literature.

11. Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' in 1921? Explain the main features of this 'Swaraj Flag'.

(Or)

Which flag did Gandhiji design in 1921? Mention its special features.

i. In 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag.

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

iii. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.

12. What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal? Explain the main features.

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

The two features of the flag were:

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

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

iii. It had a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.

Next Generation School



I. Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

1. Explain the meaning and notion of 'Swaraj' as perceived by the plantation workers. How did they respond to the call of the Non-cooperation Movement.

i. For plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj mean 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.

ii.

a. 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.

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

c. They believed that Gandhi Raja was coming, and everyone would be given land in their villages.

d. 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.

2. Why did Mahatma Gandhi Launch the 'Non-Cooperation Movement'? How did this movement unite the country? Explain.

i. Against Rowlatt Act

ii. Jallianwalla Bagh incidence

iii. Khilafat Andolan

Detailed answer:

i. Gandhiji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence.

ii. The Indian National Congress withdrew its support for British reforms against the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwalla Bagh incident.

iii. Indian Muslims who had participated in the Khilafat Movement to restore the status of the caliph (the spiritual leader of Muslims) gave their support to the Non-Cooperation Movement.



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

(Or)

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

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

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

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

iv. People's hope that the end of the war would bring an end to their misery and near to their goals and this led to their support for the National Movement.

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

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

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

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

4. How did Non-Cooperation Movement start with Participation of middle class people in the cities?

(Or)

How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities. Explain.

(Or)

How did the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front.

(Or)

The middle classes played an important role in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities. Explain.



The Non-Cooperation Kailafat Movement was started by the Congress Party in January 1921. Initially, this movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students, teachers and Lawyers gave up their institutions and profession and joined the movement. This movement began in different cities across the country. The Non-Cooperation Movement dramatically affected the economy of British India. The economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement were as follows.

- i. As foreign goods and foreign clothes were boycotted, the import of foreign clothes halved between 1921 and 1922, and its value dropping from 102 crore to 57 crore rupees.
- ii. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or invest in foreign trade.
- iii. As people discarded imported clothes and started to use Indian clothes, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

5. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide 'Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919)? How was it opposed or organised? Explain.

Gandhiji decided to launch a nation-wide Satyagraha:

- i. This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.
- ii. Indian members opposed the Act.
- iii. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.
- iv. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

It opposed in the following ways:

- i. Rallies were organised in various cities.
- ii. Workers went on strike.
- iii. Shops were closed.
- iv. Communication, railway, telegraphs lines were disrupted.
- v. Any other relevant point.

Detailed Answer:

Gandhiji decided to launch nationwide sayagraha against Rowlatt Act in 1919 because of the following reasons:

- i. The terms and conditions of the Rowlatt Act were very obnoxious, they were violating the civil rights of Indians.
- ii. This act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.



iii. Moreover, Gandhiji had already seen the success in satyagraha movements in regions like Champaran, and Kheda. He had prepared the ground for a nation-wide satyagraha.

6. How did Colonial Government repress the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Colonial Government repressed the 'Civil Disobedience Movement':

- i. The colonial government took brutal steps to repress the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- ii. The government began arresting the congress leaders one by one. This led to violent clashes in many places.
- iii. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devoted disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested (April 1930).
- iv. Angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar facing armoured cars and police firing, many were killed.
- v. Gandhiji was himself arrested.
- vi. A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal repression.
- vii. Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten.
- viii. About 100,000 people were arrested.

7. Describe the incident and impact of the Jallianwala Bagh.

(Or)

Explain the reason and effects of Jallianwala Bagh incident on the people.

(Or)

Explain the impact of Jallianwala Bagh incident on the people.

(Or)

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

Incident and Impact of the Jallianwala Bagh.

On 13th April, large crowd gathered in Jallianwala Bagh.

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

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

Impact:

- i. As the news spread, the crowd took to the streets in North Indian towns.
- ii. There were strikes, clashes with police.



- iii. Attacks on government buildings.
- iv. The government responded with brutal repression to terrorise people.
- v. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground.
- vi. People were flogged and villages were bombed.
- vii. The British violated the freedom of speech and expression.

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

- a. The response of the plantation workers to the Non-Cooperation Movement was:
 - i. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
 - ii. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.
 - iii. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village.
 - iv. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.
- b. For them, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.

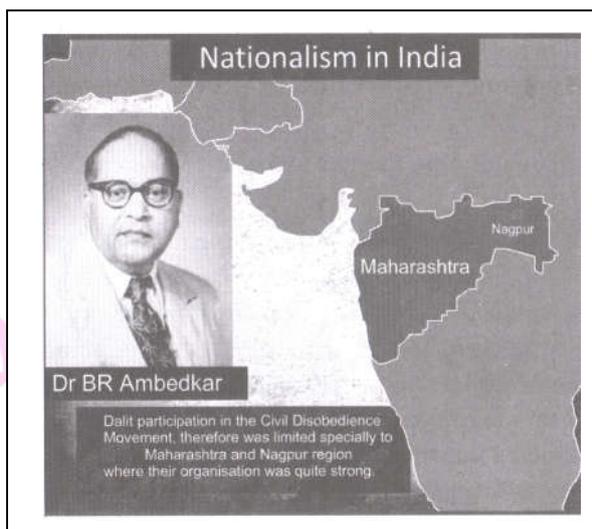
9. Assess the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the nationalist movement with special reference to the methods adopted by him.

Ans. After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji played a leading role in the Indian National Movement from 1916 till his death.

- a) He successfully involved the masses in the Satyagraha movements at Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad to raise the voice of the peasants and workers.
- b) He organised nationwide movements like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement to pressurise the colonial government to withdraw from India.
- c) He mobilised the people to unite for a mass struggle. His call was responded to with whole-hearted support.
- d) He took up the cause of depressed classes and called them Harijans and dignified their work.
- e) His unique method of Satyagraha based on truth and non-violence was appreciated even by the Britishers. His method included boycott of British institutions like legislative councils,



- f) law courts, schools, colleges, etc., picketing the shops selling foreign goods, renunciation of titles awarded by the British, non-payment of taxes, etc.



10. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide 'Satyagrah' against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919)? How was it opposed? Explain.

Ans.

- The Rowlatt Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
- The Act gave the colonial government enormous powers to repress political activities.
- It allowed detention of Political prisoners without trial for two years.

It was opposed in the following ways

Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went to strike in railway workshops, and shops were closed down. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagrah against the proposed act. He wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.

11. Explain the features of the Boycott and Swadeshi Movement.

Ans. The following were the features of Boycott and Swadeshi Movement.

- British Institutions and services were denied by students, teachers and lawyers.
- Picketing of foreign liquor shops by women.
- Refusal and bonfires of foreign clothes.
- Reduction in imports of cloth.
- Refusal of traders to deal in foreign goods or finance foreign trade badly affected the British economy.
- Increase in the production of Indian handloom and textile and coming up of Indian industries.



12. Mention the features of the Gudem Hills rebellion? What methods were adopted by the tribals to gain swraj?

Ans. The following were the features of the Gudem Hills rebellion.

- a) It was a guerrilla militant movement initiated by Alluri Sitaram Raju against the colonial misrule.
- b) This rebellion was against preventing the forest people from entering the forests for grazing cattle, collecting fuelwood and fruits. It denied them their traditional rights over the forests and affected their livelihoods.
- c) The tribal people were also forced to do beggar for road building which enraged the forest people.

The Tribal people took the following steps to gain swaraj.

- a) Alluri Sitram Raju inspired by Gandhiji and his Non-Cooperation Movement persuaded people to adopt khadi and give up drinking habits. But, at the same time, he asserted that India could only be liberated by the use of force.
- b) The Gudem rebels attacked police stations and attempted to kill British officials. They carried on their guerrilla warfare and inflict losses on the British.

13. How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front.

Ans. Non-Cooperation Movement started with participation of middle class people in the cities in the following ways-

- a) Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges.
- b) Head Masters and teachers resigned.
- c) Lawyers gave up their legal practice in the courts.
- d) The Council election was boycotted in most of the provinces.

The Following was the economic impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the economy of India.

- a) The foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- b) Import of foreign cloth decreased the half causing huge economic loss to the Britishers.
- c) The merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade even though it meant loss of profits to them.
- d) As the non-Cooperation Movement spread, more and more people began to discard imported clothes and use Indian made clothes.
- e) Production of Indian textiles went up which boosted Indian industrialisation and economy.



14. Write a short note on the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Ans. Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Gandhiji's in 1920. He had the following three basic objectives.

- He wanted remedial action from the British for the wrong done in Jallianwalla Bagh.
- He wanted a solution to the Khilafat issue.
- The most important objective was the attainment of swaraj.

The Non-Cooperation Movement had different versions for the people living in the urban areas, countryside, plantations and hilly areas. With the call of Gandhiji, educated middle class led the movement in towns and cities. The teachers and students left educational institutions, lawyers refused to practise in the government law courts and people began to boycott foreign goods. This had a great economic impact on the Britishers. In the countryside too, peasants organised movements against talukdars and landlords in villages under the leadership of Baba Ramachandra to reduce revenue demand and abolition of beggar. Tribal people started an armed struggle in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh led by Alluri Sitaram Raju. Workers in the Plantations of Assam began opposing the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 to retain their right to free movement.

At some places the movement turned violent. The tragic incident at Chauri-Chaura forced Gandhiji to call off the movement. Here the crowd attacked the police station and set it on fire, killing many policemen. Gandhiji felt that Indians need to be trained for a non-violent mass movement.

15. Why did the Congress decide to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement?

OR

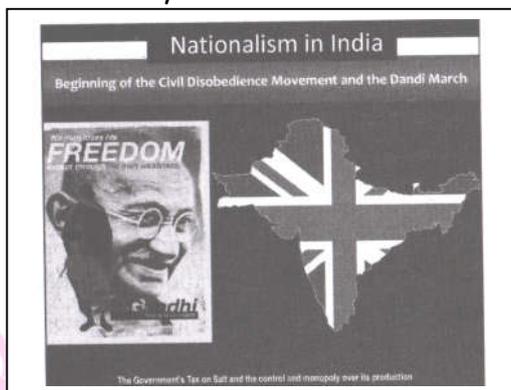
What were the developments that led to the launching of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. Congress decided to launch a nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement because of the following reasons.

- Lord Irwin showed reluctance towards the eleven demands raised by Gandhiji. This led to the famous Salt March and beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Worldwide economic depression slashed agricultural prices. This led to a decline in demand and exports. Peasants were the hardest hit by this crisis. On that, the government was not ready to lower the revenue demand.
- The only-British commission called the Simon Commission was sent to India to look into the developments of the constitutional system. Indians got enraged as it had no Indian member in it. There were widespread agitations against the commission.
- Lord Irwin's proposal of granting dominion status and discussion at the Round Table Conference could not satisfy the nationalists.



- e) Finally at the Lahore session of Congress in 1929, it was decided to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement. This movement was sought to be related with the problems people faced in their daily life.



16. Who presided over the Lahore Congress Session in December 1929? What were the immediate outcomes of this session?

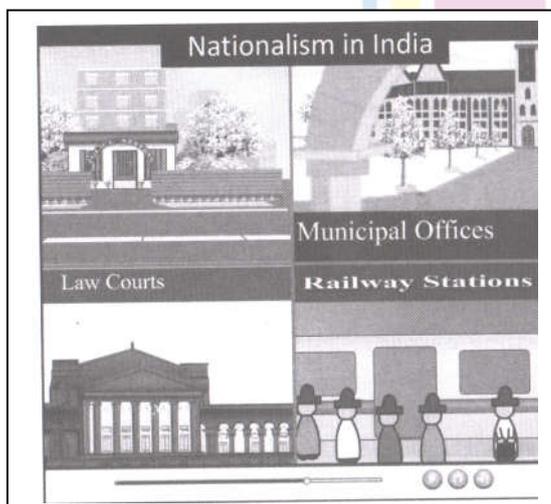
Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru preside over the Lahore Congress Session in December 1929. The following were the immediate outcomes of this session.

- The demand for Purna Swraj or complete independence was formalised.
- It was declared that 26th January 1930 will be celebrated as the Independence Day.
- People were asked to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence.
- Gandhiji tried to find a way to relate this idea of freedom to issues of everyday life. This later came in the form of famous Civil Disobedience Movement.

17. How the colonial government repress the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain.

Ans. The colonial government repressed the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' in the following ways-

- Colonial government responded with a policy of brutal repression. They arrested many leaders.
- Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahathma Gandhi, was arrested in April 1930.
- Angry crowds demonstrated in Peshwar, facing armoured cars and police firing.
- Peaceful satygrahis were attacked and women and children were beaten.
- About 100,000 people were arrested.





18. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Ans. By the end of 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement had spread in many parts of India.

- a) The colonial government began to use stern steps to stop the mass agitation. Various Congress leaders were arrested which led to widespread violent clashes with the police.
- b) The arrest of Abdul Gaffar Khan in Peshawar resulted in a demonstration and defying of police authority by the crowd. Many died in the clash.
- c) Mahatma Gandhi himself was arrested which led to attacks on police posts, municipal buildings, law courts, etc.,
- d) The British once again began a series of brutal repression of the demonstrators and attacked peaceful satyagrahis. Women and Children were beaten.
- e) A large number of people were arrested.

Apprehending the situation turning violent and going out of control, Gandhiji decided to call off the movement.

19. How did different social groups participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.

OR

Why did various classes and groups of Indians participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. Different social groups participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement with their own ideals of swaraj.

- a) Worldwide trade depression affected the rich peasants as the prices of agricultural produce fell sharply. They demanded reduction in land revenue but were denied. For them swaraj meant reduction in land revenue but were denied. For them swaraj meant reduction in taxes.
- b) Depression affected the poor peasants too. They could not pay the rent and demanded reduction in rent. For them swaraj meant reduction in land rent.
- c) The business classes demanded protection against the import of foreign goods. They wanted a rupee-sterling exchange rate that would discourage imports. They formed the Indian Industrial and commercial Congress in 1920 and set up, Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and industries (FICCI) in 1927 and gave financial help to the movement. They saw swaraj as a time when there will be no colonial restrictions on business and industry would flourish.
- d) The condition of the industrial workers was very miserable. They demanded better wages and better working conditions. But they stayed aloof because of the close relations between the businessmen and the Congress.
- e) Some selectively adopted Gandhian ideas of boycott. Railways workers and dockyard workers too went on strikes. Workers in mines wore Gandhi caps and took part in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
- f) Thousands of women came out of their houses and took active part in protest marches and produced salt.



20. Name two prominent industrialists who supported the Civil Disobedience Movement. Why did the initial enthusiasm of the merchants and industrialists fade away during the later stages of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. The two prominent industrialist who supported the Civil Disobedience movement were Purshottamadas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla.

- The initial enthusiasm saw Swaraj as freedom from colonial restrictions in business and expansion of trade and industry without constraints.
- The failure of the Round Table conference demoralised the business groups who lost the enthusiasm to be part of any such movement.
- The spread of militant activities worried the business classes as there were long disruptions in business due to frequent bandhs and hartals.
- They were also afraid of the growing influence of socialism among the younger members of the Congress.

21. Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Ans. The Congress, led by Gandhiji had a view that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. For a long time the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

There was large scale participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- During the Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji.
- They took active part in protest marches, produced salt, picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many of them even went to jail.
- In urban and rural areas, women from rich and upper castes were more closely associated with the movement.

22. What solution was suggested by the dalit leaders to solve the problems of the depressed classes? How did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar try to improve the condition of depressed classes? Explain any three points.

Ans. The dalit leaders sought a political solution to the problems faced by the depressed classes. They organised themselves and demanded reservation of seats in educational institutions so that they could be a part of the decision-making process. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar believed that it was only through political empowerment that the situation of the depressed classes could be made better. He tried to improve the condition of depressed classes in the following ways.

- He organised the dalits into an organisation called the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.
- He demanded separate electorates for dalits at the second Round Table Conference, which was finally conceded by the British.
- He signed the Poona Pact with Gandhiji and gave up the demand for separate electorates but secured reserved seats for dalits in the provincial and central legislative councils to be voted in general election.



23. Explain the reasons for the lukewarm response of some Muslim organisations to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans. When Gandhiji called for the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Muslims had lukewarm response because of the following reasons.

- a) The failure of Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement led to a large number of Muslims to wave out from the nationalist struggle.
- b) The Congress was more closely associated with the Hindi nationalists groups like the Hindu Mahasabha, which distanced Muslims from the nationalist activities.
- c) The relationship between the Hindus and the Muslims worsened when the two began organising religious processions with militant fervour.
- d) Each community began to provoke other community leading to communal clashes and riots. This further increased differences between the two communities.
- e) There were attempts at negotiations and compromise by Congress and Muslim League, but these could not get success. Some or the other differences derailed the efforts.
- f) Muslim leaders and intellectuals were concerned about their minority status in India and feared that their culture and identity would be suppressed by the domination of Hindu majority.
- g) Muslims were disappointed with the way the Civil Disobedience Movement ended without any concrete outcome.

So when the Civil Disobedience Movement was again launched, Muslims under the clouds of distrust and suspicion, could not respond to the mass struggle.

24. How did the Civil Disobedience Movement differ from Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans. The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the Non-Cooperation Movement in the following ways.

- a) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched between 1920 and 1922, while the Civil Disobedience Movement continued from 1930 to 1934.
- b) The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched because of the anger of Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy and the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched to protest the arrival of the Simon Commission.
- c) Non-Cooperation Movement began with the surrender of titles, boycott of British Institutions and goods, whereas Civil Disobedience Movement began with defying and breaking the colonial laws, like Salt Law.
- d) Non-Cooperation Movement aimed for swaraj or self-government. Civil Disobedience Movement demanded complete independence or Purna Swaraj.
- e) The Non-Cooperation Movement got the support of almost all sections of the society whereas Civil Disobedience Movement had many limitations. The Dalits, Muslims, industrial workers and businessmen did not participate fully.



25. "Method of reinterpretation of history was followed to encourage a feeling of nationalism." Give any five arguments to support this statement.

Ans. Reinterpretation of history created a feeling of nationalism in India in the following ways.

- a) By the end of nineteenth century, there developed a feeling of sense of pride in the nation and this could be done through interpreting Indian history in a different way.
- b) The British considered Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. Indians responded by looking into the past to discover India's great achievements.
- c) Glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished and began to be re-written.
- d) It was felt that Indian glorious past was neglected with the coming of foreign powers.
- e) The readers were urged to read history and take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under the British.

II. Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

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

Civil Disobedience Movement means to disobey the rule of the British Government.

Participation of rich and poor peasant:

- i. In the countryside, rich peasant communities like patidars of Gujarat and Jats of U.P. were active in movement.
- ii. Rich peasants participated in the movement as a struggle against high revenue demand.
- iii. Rich peasants organized their community to support Civil Disobedience Movement.
- iv. The poor peasants participated as they wanted their unpaid rent to be remitted.

Detailed Answer:

Definition of Civil Disobedience Movement: Civil Disobedience Movement refers to the act by a group of people by refusing to obey laws or pay taxes, as a peaceful way of expressing their disapproval of those laws or taxes and in order to persuade the government to change them. Gandhiji and Martin Luther King both conducted Civil Disobedience Movements in their respective countries to get rid of the exploitation and oppression offered by their colonial rules.

- i. **Rich Peasants:** Depression and fall in prices affected them badly. They demanded reduction in land revenue. Swaraj meant reduction of taxes for them. They were disappointed when the movement was called off.



ii. Poor Peasants: Depression affected them badly. They demanded reduction in rent. Swaraj meant reduction of rent for them. They joined Communist and revolutionary movements.

2. Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed classes Association in 1930?

Describe his achievements.

Depressed Classes Association was organized by Dr.B.R. Ambedkar in 1930.

Achievements:

- i. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar raised the demand of separate electorate for Dalits.
- ii. British Government conceded Ambedkar's demand of separate electorates for Dalits.
- iii. The depressed classes got reservation of seats in provincial and Central Legislative Councils
- iv. Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's proposal and as the result Poona Pact was signed.

Detailed Answer:

Dr.B.R. Ambedkar had organized the Dalits into the "Depressed Classes Association" in 1930.

Following were his achievements:

- i. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organized the Dalits into Depressed Classes Association because he wanted Dalits to get a share in the political power.
- ii. He clashed with Gandhiji in the Second Round Table Conference. He demanded separate electorate for the Dalits.
- iii. He signed the Poona Pact with Gandhiji and got reservation of seats for the Dalits in legislatures.

3. Why was the 'Salt March' considered an effective symbol of resistance against Colonialism? Explain.

Salt March:

- i. Salt was consumed by all the sections of the society.
- ii. It was the most essential item of food.
- iii. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over production.
- iv. Gandhiji found salt as a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.
- v. On 31st January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.
- vi. The idea was to make the demands wide ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign.
- vii. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.



4. Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Congress reluctant in the participation of women:

- i. Congress was keen only on the symbolic presence of women within the organization.
- ii. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives.

Participation of women in Civil Disobedience Movement.

- i. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches.
- ii. Manufactured salt and picketed liquor shops.
- iii. Boycotted foreign goods.
- iv. Many went to jail.
- v. Women from high caste families and from rich peasant households participated.
- vi. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to Nations a sacred duty of women.

5. The Civil Disobedience Movement saw the participation of different social classes and groups. Give reasons for the participation of the following: (a) rich peasants (b) poor peasants (c) business classes (d) industrial working classes (e) women.

(Or)

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

(Or)

How did different social groups participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.

The reason for the participation of various social classes and groups in Civil Disobedience Movement are as follows:

a. Rich peasants: Rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh joined the Movement because, being producers of commercial crops they were hard hit by the Trade Depression and falling prices. Due to the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand made them fight against high revenues.

b. Poor peasants: Joined the Movement because they found it difficult to pay rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.

c. Business class: They reacted against Colonial Policies that restricted activities because they were keen on expanding their business and for this they wanted protection against imports of



foreign goods. They thought that Swaraj would cancel Colonial restrictions and trade would flourish without restrictions.

d. Industrial working class: They did not participate in large numbers except in the Nagpur region. Some workers did participate in, selectively adopting some of the Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods, as a part of their own Movements against low wages and poor working conditions.

e. Women: There were large scale participation of women in the Movement. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.

6. Explain the measures taken by Gandhiji to eliminate the problem of untouchability.

i. Mahatma Gandhi declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.

ii. He called the 'untouchables' harijan or the children of God.

iii. He organized satyagraha to secure their entry into temples and access to public well, tanks, roads and schools.

iv. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of bhangi, the sweepers.

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

7. What were the limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Elaborate.

Limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement.

i. Dalit participation was limited. They began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions, and a separate electorate. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1920, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table conference by demanding separate electorates for Dalits. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's proposal and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.

ii. Muslim political groups were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement, large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. When the Civil Disobedience Movement started, there was a sudden atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between communities. Alienated from the Congress, large sections of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identify of minorities would be submerged under the domination of Hindu majority.



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

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

9. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off Civil Disobedience Movement because.

- i. Worried by the development of Civil Disobedience Movement the Colonial Government began arresting the Congress leaders one by one.
- ii. This led to violent clashes in many places.
- iii. When Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in April 1930, angry crowd demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar, facing armoured cars and police firing. Many were killed.
- iv. A month Later, when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested; industrial workers in Sholapur attacked Police Force, Municipal Buildings, Law Courts, Railway Stations and all other structure that symbolised British rule.
- v. A frightened government responded with the policy of brutal repression.
- vi. The peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and about 1 lakh people were arrested.

Under these circumstances Mahatma Gandhi called off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Detailed Answer.

- i. By drawing inspiration from Gandhiji's salt March, thousands of people broke, the Salt Law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
- ii. People boycotted foreign cloth and picketed liquor shops. In many regions, peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned and forest people broke forest laws going into reserved forests, to graze cattle or collect firewood and fruits.
- iii. British Officials, seeing the incidents, decided to clamp down on nationalists. When Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested, people demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar, facing armoured cars and police firing. Many were killed.



iv. Frightened the government responded with brutal repression. Peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and around 1,00,000 Satyagrahis were put in jail. Seeing so much of violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the Movement and entered into Pact with Irwin on 5th March, 1931.

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

i. Gandhiji led the Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi with his followers starting the Civil Disobedience Movement.

ii. Thousands in different parts of the country broke the Salt Law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

iii. In the country side like the rich Pattidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the Movement.

iv. As rich peasant communities very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices, they became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

v. As the depression continued and cash income dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlords to be remitted and thus they joined the Movement.

vi. Merchants and industrialists supported the Movement by giving financial assistance and refused to buy and sell the imported goods.

vii. The industrial working class of Nagpur region participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).

viii. Railway worker's, Dock workers, Coal-mine workers of Chota Nagpur, etc. participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.

ix. Women also participated in large numbers.

11. Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

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

i. During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful.

ii. They wanted protection against import of foreign goods and a Rupee-Sterling Foreign Exchange ratio that would discourage import.



iii. To organise business interest they formed the Indian and the Federation of Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (in 1920) and the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries - FICCI (in 1927).

iv. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.

v. Most businessmen came to see 'Swaraj' as a time when Colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.

vi. After the failure of the Round Table Conference business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic.

vii. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and worried about prolonged disruption of business.

12. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the nineteenth century India? Explain.

(Or)

How was the sense of collective belonging developed during the Freedom Movement? Explain.

(Or)

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

(Or)

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

i. The identify of the nation is most often symbolised with the image of Bharat Mata.

ii. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.

iii. Novel Aanadamath.

iv. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mat and portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

v. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.

vi. Icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.

vii. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed.

viii. Reinterpretation of history to instill a sense of pride in the nation.



13. How had a variety of cultural process developed a sense of collective belonging in India during the 19th century? Explain with examples.

Collective belongingness:

- i. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of Nationalism.
- ii. Identify of the nation was most often symbolized in a figure or image.
- iii. The identify of India came to be visually associated with the Image of Bharat Mata.
- iv. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and Abanindra Nath Tagore created a picture of Bharat Mata.
- v. Vande Matram as a hymn for the motherland.
- vi. Folklores and tales gave true picture of traditional culture.

Detailed Answer:

Collective responsibility means that people began to believe that they were all a part of the same nation and discovered some unity, which bound them together.

Examples of main cultural processes.

a. Figures or Images: These helped in creating an image with which people could identify the nation. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism. It was with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India was associated with the Image of Bharat Mata. This image was firstly created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who wrote the song 'Vande Mataram' in his novel Anandamath. Then Abanindranath Tagore painted the famous image of Bharat Mata. He was greatly inspired by the Swadeshi Movement.

b. Movement to Revive Folklore: In the late 19th century, in India, Nationalists started recording folk tale sung by bards and they toured the villages to gather folk songs and legends. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the Movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri Published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, "The Folklore of Southern India".

c. Icons and Symbols: During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, a Tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses, representing eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was also a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre - representing the Gandhian ideals of self-help.



d. **Reinterpretation of History:** Many Indians started looking at the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times. This glorious time, when India was colonized. These Nationalists urged the reader to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable condition of the life of Indians under the British rule.

14. "Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation."

Support the statement.

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

15. Describe the composition of tricolour flag designed during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.

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

I. Competency Based Questions.

(4 marks each)

Case Based MCQs

I. Read the extract given below and answer any 5 out of 6 the questions.

The Movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government- controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The Council Elections were boycotted in most provinces except



Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

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

But this Movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. How then could they boycott mill cloth for too long? Similarly, the boycott of British institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up. So students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in Government Courts.

1. What was the purpose of Justice Party to contest Elections to the Council in Madras?

Select the appropriate option:

- a. It wanted to contest elections to the Council as it was one of the ways one of the ways to . gain some income that usually only Brahmans had access to.
- b. It wanted to contest elections to the Councils as it was one the ways to gain some power that usually only Brahmans had access to.**
- c. It wanted to contest elections to the Council as it was one of the way to gain more popularity that usually only Brahmans had access to.
- d. It wanted to contest elections to the Council as it was one of the ways to take revenge from Brahmans.

Ans. Option (b) is correct

2. How was the effect of 'Non-Cooperation on the economic front' dramatic?

- a. Merchants refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.**
- b. The merchants imported goods from other countries.
- c. The neighbouring countries were offering same goods at cheaper prices.
- d. Public was not interested in buying foreign goods.

Ans. Option (a) is correct



3. The import of foreign cloth between 1921 and 1922 saw changes because:

- a. Its value dropped from Rs.100 crore to Rs.97 crore.
- b. Its value dropped from Rs.201 crore to Rs.150 crore.
- c. Its value dropped from Rs.102 crore to Rs.57 crore.**
- d. Its value dropped from Rs.102 crore to Rs.75 crore.

Ans. Option (c) is correct

4. Thousands of _____ left government controlled schools and colleges and _____ gave up their legal practices.

- a. Teachers, judges
- b. Headmasters, clerks
- c. Students, advocates
- d. Students, lawyers**

Ans. Option (d) is correct

5. Who were the first ones to join the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- a. Higher class
- b. Middle class**
- c. Service personnel
- d. Politicians

Ans. Option (b) is correct

6. Movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons. Choose the correct reason.

- a. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass. Produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.
- b. The boycott of British institutions posed a problem.
- c. Alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up.
- d. All of the Above**

II. Read the extract given below and answer any 5 out of 6 the questions.

In the countryside, rich peasant communities -like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. 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. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were



deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So, when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate.

The poorer peasantry were not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Apprehensive of raising issues that might upset the rich peasants and landlords, the Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So, the relationship between the poor peasant and the Congress remained uncertain.

1. Patidars and Jats and rich Peasants of which State?

- a. Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh
- b. Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh
- c. Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
- d. Punjab and Haryana

2. Who led the Peasant's Movement in Awadh?

- a. Baba Ramnath
- b. Baba Ramachandra
- c. Baba Ramdev
- d. Baba Ram Mohan

3. Which Act did not permit the plantation workers in Assam to leave the tea gardens without permission?

- a. Inland Emigration Act of 1947
- b. Inland Emigration Act of 1839
- c. Inland Emigration Act of 1859
- d. Inland Emigration Act of 1887

4. Congress was unwilling to support _____ campaigns in most places.

- a. high rent
- b. no rent
- c. low rent
- d. equal rent

5. When was the movement called off?

- a. 1930
- b. 1931
- c. 1932
- d. 1933

6. When was the movement restarted?

- a. 1931
- b. 1932
- c. 1933
- d. 1934

Next Generation School

III. Read the extract given below and answer any 5 out of 6 the questions.

A growing anger against the colonial government was thus bringing together various groups and classes of Indians into a common struggle for freedom in the first half of the twentieth



century. The Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi tried to channel people's grievances into organized movements for independence. Through such movements the nationalists tried to forge a national unity. But as we have seen, diverse groups and classes participated in these movements with varied aspirations and expectations. As their grievances were wide-ranging, freedom from colonial rule also meant different things to different people. The Congress continuously attempted to resolve differences, and ensure that the demands of one group did not alienate another. This is precisely why the unity within the movement often broke down. The high points of Congress activity and nationalist unity were followed by phases of disunity and inner conflict between groups.

In other words, what was emerging was a nation with many voices wanting freedom from colonial rule.

1. What was the single factor which brought together various groups together into a common struggle for freedom.

Ans. A growing anger against the colonial government

2. What did Gandhi try to do?

Ans. Gandhiji tried to channelize people's grievances into organised movement.

3. Through such movements what did the nationalists try to do?

Ans. They forged to National Unity.

4. Why did the unity within the movement often break down?

Ans. Since Divers group of people participated it meant different things to different people.

5. Was Congress successful in resolving the difference that emerged among various groups?

Ans. No they were not successful.

6. Who tried to channelize people's grievances into organized movements for independences?

Ans. Nationalist

IV. Read the extract given below and answer any 5 out of 6 the questions.

Quiet India Movement

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July, 1942., passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August, 1942, in Bombay the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the



country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call of 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

1. What factors led Gandhi to launch Quit India Movement?

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of the World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhi to launch a movement calling the complete withdrawal of the British from India.

2. What was main demand of the Quit India Movement?

The main demand of the movement was to end the British rule in India and to get the cooperation of Indians against fascism.

3. When and where was the Quit India Resolution passed?

The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 in Bombay.

4. Who gave the slogan 'Do or Die'?

Gandhiji gave the slogan to the people - 'Do or die'.

5. Who was the female leader of the 'Quit India Movement'?

Aruna Asaf Ali.

6. Why was Quit India Movement a mass movement?

Quit India Movement was a mass movement because it had the participation of lakhs of ordinary people.

V. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Many within the Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920, and they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence. In the months between September and December there was an 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 programme was adopted.

1. Which of the following is/are main reasons for the launching of Non-Cooperation Movement?

1. Redress the wrongs done to the people of Punjab
2. **Attainment of Swaraj**
3. Redress Khilafat issue
4. Oppressive plantation system in Champaran

Select correct option.

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

2. Which one of the following activities is not included in the stages of Non-Cooperation Movement?

- a. Surrender of titles that the government had awarded
- b. Boycott of civil services, army, police courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods.
- c. If the government used repression then a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.
- d. **Boycott of Khadi cloth as it was expensive**

3. When did the Non-Cooperation Movement begin?

- a. December 1920
- b. **January 1921**
- c. January 1922
- d. December 1921

4. What is the meaning of 'boycott'?

- a. **The refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities, or buy and use things; usually a form of protest.**
- b. The acceptance to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities, or buy and use things appropriate for oneself.
- c. A form of labour that people were forced to contribute without any payment.
- d. None of the above.

VI. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahathma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in



India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue.

1. Who started the discussion with Mahatma Gandhi on Khilafat issue?

- a. Muhammad Ali
- b. Shaukat Ali
- c. **Both (i) and (ii)**
- d. Baba Ramachandra

2. Why was the Rowlatt satyagraha started?

- a. **Because of the unjust laws of Rowlatt Act.**
- b. To unite Hindus and Muslims for the Rowlatt Act.
- c. To boycott the council elections in provinces.
- d. Because of exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses demanded from peasants by British.

3. What does the term "Khalifa" refer to?

- a. A young generation of Muslim leaders
- b. **The spiritual head of the Islamic world**
- c. A place in Turkey
- d. An Islamic Code of conduct

VII. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to victory Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi demand to abolish the salt tax?

- a. Salt, one of the most essential items of food, was consumed by the rich and the poor alike.
- b. The government monopoly over its production
- c. **Both (i) and (ii)**
- d. Salt is an unnecessary food item on which imposition of tax burdens the common man.

2. By which date the eleven demands were stated to be fulfilled?

- a. 11 February
- b. **11 March**
- c. 11 April
- d. 23 March



- ❖ On 13 April, a large crowd had gathered in the enclosed ground to attend the annual Baisakhi fair who were unaware of the Martial law. At that time Dyre entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire killing hundreds.

b) Consequences of Jallianwalla Bagh incident:

- ❖ As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings.
- ❖ The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people: satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (saluate) to all sahibs;
- ❖ People were flogged and villages were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the Rowlatt satygraha.

c) Satygragi's were those who followed Gandhiji's novel method of mass agition, which he called satyagraha.

They believed in the idea of satygraha which emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth, Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive a satygrahi could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

IX. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

In February 1922, Mahathma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement. He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919.

- Why did some of the Congress leaders decide to participate in the provincial elections?**
- Which party was formed within the Congress to agree for a return to council politics? Who formed the party?**
- Why did Mahathma Gandhi withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement?**

Ans.

- Some of the Congress leaders decided to participate in the provincial elections because they were tired of mass struggles and felt the need and importance to oppose the British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that the present councils were not truly democratic.



B. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics.

C. Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement because of the following reasons.

- i. The movement became violent in some places. In February 1922, in Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh) people turned violent and set fire to a police station. Twenty-two policemen were killed in the incident. Gandhiji was against any such act of violence.
- ii. The movement slowed down in urban areas.
- iii. Gandhiji thought that it was necessary to train people in non-violent Satyagraha.

X. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement, each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj, but the term meant different things to different people.

From the cities, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside. It drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals which were developing in different parts of India in the years after the war.

- a. How did the peasants of Awadh interpret the meaning of Swaraj?
- b. How did the Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahathma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj?
- c. How did the workers in the plantations of Assam interpret the meaning of Swaraj?

Ans.

A. Peasants of Awadh:

- ❖ In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ram Chandra. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents and a variety of cesses.
- ❖ Their main demand was reduction of revenue, abolition of 'begar' and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

B. The movement of the Tribal peasants was led by Alluri Sitram Raju who was an interesting figure and used to consider himself as an incarnation of God.

- ❖ He was inspired by Non-Cooperation movement and Gandhiji and persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. But was of the view that India could be liberated by the use of force and not by non-violence.
- ❖ They attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.



C. **Swaraj in the Plantations:** Workers in the plantation of Assam too had their own notions of swaraj. For them, 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 infact 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 that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. Unfortunately, they never reached their destination and were caught and beaten up brutally.



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