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Class:X

Subject:SocialScience
Ch-2, NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Topic - History

NCERT QUESTIONS

Q.1). Explain:

a) Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement.

1. Nationalism is a strong feeling of ownness which the people feel when they live under the same political, social and economic system. When they share the same aspirations while living in a common land. More often, the growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement.
2. This is because of the fact that colonial powers exploit the people of their colonies which led to poverty and miseries. So, people decided to throw off the foreign rulers.
3. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied different groups together.
4. Each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied and their notions of freedom were not always the same.

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5. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forget these groups together within one united movement.

b) How the First World War help in the growth of the National movement in India?

OR

Which economic and political situations were created during the First World War?

Ans. The First World War (1914-1918) was a great event in World history. It created many problems for the Indians, especially in the economic field. The World War-1 helped the growth of Nationalism movement in the following ways :

1. The First World War led to a huge increase in defense expenditure. So, the British Government increased the taxes, Custom Duties and introduced the Income Tax.
2. Again, throughout the war years, prices of almost every particle increased which caused much economic hardship to the common people.
3. The forced recruitments from the rural areas caused widespread anger among the people.
4. Food shortage, epidemic and famine resentment among people.
5. In 1921, census 12-13 million people died as a result of famines. People hoped that their land-ships would end after the War was over. But that didn't happen.

c) Why were the Indians outraged by the Rowlatt Act?

OR

What was the Rowlatt Act? What was the reaction of people against the Rowlatt Act?

Ans. Rowlatt Act gave the British Government enormous powers to repress political activists and allowed detention of Political prisoners without trial for two years.

Indians disapproved this act in the following way :

- This act gave an extraordinary power to the Government to arrest anybody without giving any reasons. There was no scope of appeal in any Court.

Rallies were organized in various cities, workers went on strikes in Railways, workshops and offices were closed down.

- Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar and Mahatma Gandhi was banned from entering Delhi.
- In 1919, Gandhiji decided to launch a nation-wide Satyagraha against the act.
- The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was the direct result of the Rowlatt Act of 1919.

d) Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation movement.

OR

What were the causes of the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans.

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- Due to the Chauri Chaura incident where 22 policemen were burnt alive, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the movement.
 - He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and Satyagrahis needed to be trained properly for mass movement.
 - Within the Congress, some leaders were tired of mass struggles and now they wanted to participate in Elections.

Q.2.) What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha?

Ans. The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and need to search for the truth. According to Gandhiji, if your cause is just and true, you are bound to succeed in the end without resorting to violent means. He believed that this Dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

Q.3) Write a newspaper report on:

a) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- On 13th April, 1919 people gathered at a Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar to protest against their leaders and the Rowlatt Act.
- The peaceful gathering consisted of men, women and children. The Bagh was covered on all sides by a high wall and it had only one stage gate to exit.
- A British officer named General Dyer entered the Bagh (the park) with the intention of disrupting the meeting.
- He blocked the only exit point and ordered his soldiers to open fire on the people.
- Hundreds of innocent people were killed in the massacre.

b) The Simon Commission:

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- Sir John Simon was the Head of a statutory Commission set up by the Tory Government in Britain.
 - The Commission was to look into the functioning of the Constitution system in India and suggest changes. It was boycotted by Indians because this Commission did not have any Indian as its members. All members were British.
 - The Commission did not contain any hope of Swaraj for the Indians. So, when the Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the Slogan "Go Back Simon". Congress, Muslim League and all other Political Parties opposed the Simon Commission.
 - The Commission was appointed in 1927. It was vehemently opposed in India by Nehru, Gandhi, Jinnah, the Muslim League and also the Indian National Congress. Lala Lajpat Rai was beaten during a protest in which he was leading. He died later and could not have survived the brutal injuries.

Q.4) compare the images of Bharat Mata in the chapter with the image of germania in chapter 1.

1.The image of Bharat Mata was the symbol of the Indian nation while the image of Germania was the symbol of the German nation.

2.The image of Bharat mata was painted by Abindra Nath Tagore in 1905 while the image of Germania was painted by Philip Veit in 1848.

3. In the picture of Bharat Mata the mother figure is shown as dispensing learning food and clothing. The garland in one hand emphasizes her Asiatic quality. In the

picture of Germania, Germania is shown carrying a sword in one hand and a flag in another hand.

4. Bharat mata is shown as a calm, composed, divine and spiritual lady while Germania is shown as a brave and courageous lady who is protecting her nation.

Q.5) List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.

Ans. Different social groups which joined Non-cooperation movement are:-

- (i) Middle Classes
- (ii) Plantation Workers
- (iii) Peasants and Tribal People
- (iv) Business Class People
- (v) Students and Teachers

Hopes and struggles of the following for joining this NCM.

(i) Peasants and Tribals:

- (a) In Awadh peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra – a sanyasi who had been to Fiji as indentured laborer.
- (b) Movement was against exorbitantly high rents and variety of other taxes taken by Taluqadars and landlords from peasants.

(c) Peasants movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

(d) By October 'Oudh Kisan Sabha' was set up headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Ramchandra.

(e) As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of taluqdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted and grain hoarders were taken over.

(ii) Tribals of Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh:-

(a) It was a militant Guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920's.

(b) Actually, the colonists from entering the forests to graze their cattle or to collect fuel wood and fruits.

(c) This enraged the hill people.

(d) Not only were their livelihood affected but they felt that their traditional rights were being denied.

(e) When the government began forcing them to contribute beggar for road building, the hill people revolted.

(f) Alluri Sitaram Raju was their leader, who claimed to have special process to make correct astrological predictions and hear people and he could even survive bullet shots.

(g) The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill british officials and carried on guerrilla warfare to achieve Swaraj.

(iii) Plantation Workers:-

(a) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant relating a link with the village from which they had come.

(b) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission.

(c) When they heard of the Non-cooperation movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantation and headed home.

(d) They believed that Gandhi raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village.

(e) They however ever reached their destination.

(f) Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

Q.6). Discuss the salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.

Ans.(i) Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

(ii) Salt was something consumed by the rich and poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food.

(iii) The protest was to lift tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production.

(iv) Mahatma Gandhi sent an ultimatum to Lord Irwin, if the demands were not fulfilled by 11th March 1930, Congress would launch a Civil Disobedience campaign.

(v) Irwin was not willing to negotiate. So, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.

(vi) The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhi's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarat Coast of Dandi.

(vii) The volunteers walked 24 days about 10 miles a day.

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

(ix) This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(x) Thousands in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt, and demonstrated in front of government factories.

(xi) As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed.

(xii) Peasants refused to pay revenue and village officials resigned.

(xiii) Worried by the developments, the colonial government began arresting the congress leader one by one.

Q.7) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Women participated in large numbers in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

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- During the Salt March thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches, boycotts of foreign clothes and liquor shops and the manufacture of salt.
 - Many women even went to jail.
 - In urban areas women came from high caste families.
 - In rural areas women who participated belonged to rich peasant households.
 - Women were moved by Gandhi's call to see the service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. So they responded by giving their wholehearted participation.
 - Though for a long-time Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the party.

Q.8) Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?

Ans. After India got independence in 1947 the debates on the framing and drafting of constitution began. During the deliberations the issue of Separate electorates was discussed with much attention. It was the system which was introduced by Britishers and was considered to be the reason for partition of British India. There were different takes on the question of separate electorates:

- Many Muslims leaders feared that without Separate electorates the interest and desires of Muslims in India would be undermined
- Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were against the system of separate electorates and they believe that this will only add communalism in new India. They believed that Muslims are no different from Hindus in India and

in the same way Untouchables are no different from Hindus. This resulted in the Poona Pact 1932.

- Dr. B.R Ambedkar proposed a separate electorate for Dalits for three purposes which were- representation in politics, dalits must not be isolated from politics and influence in elections.

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Q.9.) What were the causes for launching the Khilafat Movement in India?

Ans.i. The First World War ended with the defeat of Ottoman Empire of Turkey.

ii. There were rumors that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman Emperor.

iii. To defend the Khilafat's temporal powers, a Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.

iv. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the Ali Brothers began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue.

v. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified movement called 'Khilafat' and 'Non-Cooperation Movement'.

Q.10) Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement slow down in Cities?

Ans. i. The mill made Foreign cloth was cheaper and refined as compared to Khadi cloth which was rough and quite costly. The poor people could not afford to buy it.

ii. There was no alternative Indian Institution which replaced the British ones. So, students and teachers began to tickle back to Government schools and colleges.

iii. Likewise, other professionals like lawyers joined Government Courts, Clerks their offices etc.

Q.11) How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread in the Countryside?

OR

What do you know about the Peasant movement in Awadh?

Ans. The Non-Cooperation Movement spread in the Countryside. The Peasants and the Tribals had to face a lot of problems because of Foreign rule and their powerful administrative set up. When the Non-Cooperation Movement was started in January 1921, they did not fall behind and took part in it.

i. In Awadh, peasants started movements against Talukdars and Landlords who demanded extraordinary high rents.

ii. Peasants had to beg and work in the Farms of the Landlords for which they were given no payment.

iii. As tenants, they had no security of tenure. They were being thrown out regularly so that they could not acquire right over the leased land.

iv. The Peasant movement demanded reduction of Revenue, abolition of Beggars and social boycott of oppressive Landlords.

v. In many places Nai-Dhobi Bandhs were organized to deprive Landlords of the service of washermen and barbers.

Q.12) Describe the rise of Peasant's agitation under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru in Awadh?

Ans. i). In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the village in Awadh, talking to the villagers and trying to understand their grievances.

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- ii. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up. It was headed by Nehru, Baba Ramachandra and few others.
 - iii. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region.
 - iv. When the Non-Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasants struggle into a wider struggle.

Q.13) Describe the Militant Guerrilla Movement of Andhra Pradesh?

OR

Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhi's ideas?

OR

Describe the movement of peasants in Andhra Pradesh?

Ans.i. Alluri Sitaram Raju was a Tribal leader who encouraged the hill people to fight against the injustice done to them by the British Government.

ii. He talked about the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi.

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- iii. The Colonial Government had prevented the Tribals from entering the forests to graze their cattle or to collect fuelwood and fruits.
 - iv. They were also forced to contribute free services for road building.
 - v. At such conditions they needed a leader who could keep them. This gap was filled by Alluri Sitaram Raju.
 - vi. He claimed that he had a variety of special powers like he could heal people and survive even bullet shots.
 - vii. Raju was really inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement and persuaded people to wear Khadi and give-up drinking.
 - viii. But at the same time, he asserted that India could be liberated by the Force and not by the policies of Non-violence.
 - ix. Raju was captured for his Guerilla Warfare and executed in 1924.
 - x. He gave up his life for the sake of his people who regarded him as a great hero.

Q.14). What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859? How plantation workers of Assam reacted to Non-Cooperation calls or how they saw the Swaraj?

Ans. i) Inland Emigration Act :

Under this act plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permissions.

ii. Saw the Swaraj :

a. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers openly disobeyed the authorities, left the plantation and headed home.

b. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.

c. They had taken part in this agitation with the hope that they would get the right to move freely in and outside the confined space of the plantation.

d. They, however, never reached their destination.

Q.15) What was the importance of the Lahore Session of Congress?

OR

What Revolution was passed in the Congress Session of Lahore in December 1929?

Ans. Under the Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session started. The situation then in India was very bad because of the

death of Lala Lajpat Rai. Some important resolutions were passed in this Session.

i. The Congress declared alignment of complete Independence as its goal. In a special resolution, it was said “The British Government has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, spiritually”. We believe, therefore, that India must attain “Purna Swaraj”.

ii. It was also decided by another resolution that the Congress should launch a Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

iii. It was also decided to observe 26 January as the Independence Day all over the Country year after year. Accordingly, 26 January 1930 was celebrated as the First Independence Day all over the Country.

Q.16). What action did the British Government take after the famous Dandi March?

OR

Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans.

i. Worried by the development, the Colonial Government began arresting the Congress leaders one by one.

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- ii. This led to violent clashes in many places.
 - iii. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested in Peshawar in 1930. The angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar. Many were killed in the Police firing.
 - iv. A month later, Mahatma Gandhi himself was arrested. After his arrest in Sholapur Industrial workers attacked police post, municipal buildings, Government courts and railway stations.
 - v. A frightened Government responded with a policy of brutal suppression. Peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked. Women and children were beaten and about 1,00,000 people were arrested.
 - vi. At such a junction, Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off this movement to avoid bloodshed.

Q.17) In what ways the Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans. i). The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched between 1920 to 1923 while the Civil Disobedience Movement continued between 1930-1934.

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- ii. The Non-Cooperation movement was launched against the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy. The Civil-Disobedience Movement was launched against the arrival of the Simon Commission.
- iii. The Non-Cooperation Movement was started with the aim to attain Swaraj and the Civil Disobedience Movement was started to attain complete Independence or Purna Swaraj.
- iv. During the Non-Cooperation Movement people understood the meaning of Swaraj differently. The Civil Disobedience Movement was quite wide in its scale and it was a full fledged mass-movement.
- v. The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn by Gandhiji after the incident of Chauri-Chaura. The Civil Disobedience Movement itself died out in 1934.

Q 18) Under what circumstances the Civil Disobedience or the Salt Movement was launched? Explain.

OR

Describe the main events leading to Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

Ans. i. FAILURE OF THE SIMON COMMISSION :

The Simon Commission failed to satisfy the Indian people and the leaders of all the parties in the demonstrations. In an effort to win

them over the Viceroy, Lord Irvin, announced in October 1929, a vogue offer of dominion status. But even this failed to satisfy the leaders.

ii. PURNA SWARAJ :

In December 1929, under the Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalized the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence of India.

iii. REJECTION OF GANDHI'S ELEVEN DEMANDS :

On 31st January 1930, Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement, put forward Eleven Demands to correct the wrongs done to the Indians. He assured the Viceroy that he would withdraw the Civil Disobedience Movement on the British Government's acceptance of these demands. However, Gandhi's demands were declared to be unrealistic by the Viceroy.

iv. ECONOMIC CAUSES :

The Great Oppression of 1919 had a deep impact on the Indian Economy, especially on agriculture.

Q.19) Why was the Civil Disobedience Movement relaunched by Gandhiji?

Ans. i. FAILURE OF THE SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE :

In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiation broke down, and he returned disappointed.

ii. NEW CYCLE OF REPRESSION :

Back in India, Gandhiji discovered that the Government had begun a new cycle of repression. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both in jail, the Congress had been declared illegal, and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. With great apprehensions, Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q.20) Explain the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside?

Ans. i. In the countryside, rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active participants.

ii. They participated in the movement because they suffered the most due to the economic depression as their cash disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the Government the revenue.

iii. They demanded a reduction in revenue but the Government refused to do so. This led to widespread resentment. These rich landlords participated in the boycott programs and refused to pay revenues.

iv. But they were deeply discovered when the movement was called off in 1931, without the revenue rates being revised.

Q.21) Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and industrialists towards the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans. The industrialists and the merchants also took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement because of the following reasons :

- i. They felt that the colonial policies of the Government restricted their business activities.
- ii. They wanted protection against the imports of Foreign goods which greatly affected the sale of their own goods.
- iii. Most businessmen came to view that 'Swaraj' would bring such a time when Colonial restrictions on businessmen would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without any restrictions.
- iv. Several industrialists like G. D. Birla with the above attention helped the Nationalist leaders like Mahatma Gandhi in the National movement.
- v. They gave financial help and refused to buy/sell imported goods.
- vi. To organize business interests formed the Indian industrial and commercial Congress in 1920 and FICCI in 1927.

Q.22) Why did the business community later on withdraw from the Civil Disobedience

Movement?

Ans. i. After the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic.

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

iii. They were worried about the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

Q.23) "The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programs of struggle." Analyze the reasons.

Ans. The industrial working classes did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers, except in the Nagpur Session. This was because industrialists were supporting the movement and Congress was reluctant to include workers demand as part of the movement.

Demands of workers :

i. They demanded higher wages.

ii. They demanded proper working conditions.

Q.24) What were the limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

OR

Explain any four limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.

And. i. PROBLEM OF DEPRESSED CLASSES :

Their participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement because the Congress had ignored Depressed Classes for fear of offending the Conservative High Caste Hindus. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who organized the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Associations clashed with Gandhiji at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for Dalits.

ii. WEDGE BETWEEN HINDU-MUSLIM :

From the mid-1920, the Congress came to be more visibly associated with openly Hindu Religious Nationalist Groups like the Hindus, Mahasabha. So, a large section of Muslims started keeping away from it.

iii. SEPARATE ELECTORATES AND TWO NATION THEORY :

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League demanded separate electorates for the Muslim as he feared that the culture and identity of minorities be submerged under the dimensions of a Hindu majority.

iv. NON-PARTICIPATION OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS :

The industrial working class did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers, except in the Nagpur region. This was because industrialists were supporting the movement and Congress was reluctant to include worker's demand as part of the movement.

Q.25) Explain the three efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi to get Harijans their right.

Ans .i. Mahatma Gandhi declared that Swaraj would not come from 100 years if untouchability is not eliminated.

ii. He organized Satyagraha to secure their entry into temple and occurs to public wells, tank woods and schools.

iii. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of sweepers.

iv. He called the 'untouchables' Harijans, or the children of God.

v. He signed the Poona Pact with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar through which some seats were reserved for them in provincial and Central Legislative Councils.

Q.26) What was the Poona Pact of September 1932?

Ans .i. B. R. Ambedkar organized the Dalits into the Depressed Class Association in 1930.

ii. He clashed with Mahatma Gandhi by demanding a separate electorate for Dalits.

iii. When the British Government favored Ambedkar, Gandhi began a fast to death.

iv. Mahatma Gandhi felt the separate electorate would slow down the process of their integration into society.

v. At last, in September 1932, at Poona, B. R. Ambedkar accepted Gandhi's position. By this Pact, both communities agreed to have joint electorate.

vi. The Depressed Classes were given reserved seats both in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils but they were to be voted by the General Electorate.