



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Question Bank	Topic: NATIONALISM IN INDIA	Note: 2020-21

1	Begar :- Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.
2	Picket: - A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop or office.
3	The Oudh kisan Sabha was set up and headed by :- Jawaharlal Nehru.
4	Boycott: - The refusal to deal and associate with people or to participate in activities in the form of protest.
5	The inland Emigration Act was passed in :- 1859
6	In Awadh, the peasants were led by:- Baba Ramachandra
7	The Resolution of Non-cooperation was passed by the Congress in the :- Nagpur session
8	The Novel Ananda Math was written by:- Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
9	The depressed class association of 1930 was founded by:- Dr. B.R Ambedkar
10	The Simon commission was appointed in 1927 by:- The new Tory Government of Britain and reached in India in 1928.
11	Explain the Concept of "Satyagraha" . It was a novel method of mass agitation introduced by Gandhiji in India. . It emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for the truth. . It is against the use of physical force against the oppressor. . Gandhiji believed that a satyagrahi could win the battle through non- violence and there by the truth will triumph . . He believed that this Dharma of non- violence could unite all Indians. .It is the passive resistance which is the weapon of the weak.
12	Explain the impact of the First World War in India? . The war created a new economic and political situation. . It led to the increase in custom duty and income tax. .The increase in prices of the essential commodities resulted extreme hardship for common people. . Forced recruitment was introduced. . There was famine, epidemic and influenza.
13	Name the three early satyagraha movements organized by Gandhiji. .The Champaran movement or the movement against Indigo plantation in Bihar (1916). .The Kheda Satyagraha in Gujarat. (1917) .The Ahmadabad textile mill workers strike (1918)
15	. Explain the JallianwallaBagh Tragedy? Refer page no: 55 – 56 (New Book- Page31-32)
16	Who were the Ali Brothers? :-Maulana Mohammed Ali and Shoukat Ali.
17	Explain the Economic impact of the non- cooperation movement? (C.B.S.E. 2011). . Foreign goods were Boycotted, Liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloths were burned In huge bonfires. . Because of this, the import of foreign cloths were reduced and between 1921 and 1922 and it's Value dropping from 102 crores to 57 crores. . In many places merchant and traders refused to trade foreign goods or to finance foreign trade

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . As boycott movements spread, people began to discard the imported cloths and began to wear Indian cloths. . This was a boost to increase the production of Indian textile mills and Handlooms.
18	<p>The impact of the non-cooperation movement was slowed down in cities. Give reasons? C.B.S.E .2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The congress advocated the use of Khadi during the non- cooperation movement. . But it was more expensive than the mass produced British mill made cloth, which the poor Could not afford to buy. So they didn't boycott the British cloths. .There were no sufficient Indian Educational institutions as substitute to boycott the British Educational institutions. . Because of this the students and teachers began to go back to the schools, and the lawyers Joined back to government courts.
19	<p>What were the aims of the peasants in participating in the non-cooperation movement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The peasants participated against the Talukdars and the landlords who demanded high rents. . It was a movement of the peasants against the system of Begar. . They demanded the reduction of revenue and social boycott of oppressive landlords. . Nai - dhobi bandhs were organized in panchayats to deprive services of washer man and Barber. . In 1920 the Oudh kisan sabha was set up and headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.
20	<p>Explain the contributions of Alluri sitaram Raju.(Refer page no: 60) New book. Page.36)</p>
21	<p>Explain the inland Emigration Act of 1859 . what was "swaraj" for the workers in the Plantations? Refer page no: 60 – 61.(New book Page – 36-37)(New Book- Page,no.36)</p>
22	<p>Who were the founders of the swaraj party? Explain their objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru were the founders of the swaraj party within the congress. .They wanted to contest in elections . They wanted to oppose the British policies from within the councils. . They argued for reforms and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly Democratic.
23	<p>. Explain the significance of the Lahore session of the congress of Dec.1929.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . It was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru. . In this session, the congress passed the Resolution of Poorna swaraj. . The congress decided to celebrate 26TH January 1930 as the day of complete Independence . Gandhiji decided to launch the Civil Disobedience movement.
24	<p>Gandhiji decided to break the salt law – Give reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . British imposed high tax up on salt and its production was monopolized by them. .It is an essential commodity for the rich and the poor which is consumed by the rich and the poor alike could bring about unity and strengthen the national movement. .By violating the salt law Gandhij wanted to reveal the most oppressive face of the British rule in India.
25	<p>Explain the Dandi march. (Refer page no: 63) New book. Page 39)</p>
26	<p>Gandhi- Irwin pact was signed- Give reasons. What were its provisions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The first round table conference of 1930 ended in failure due the non participation of the congress. . To ensure the congress participation in the second R.T. C Lord Irwin entered in to an agreement with Gandhiji known as Gandhi- Irwin pact, by which- . The congress agreed to participate in the second R.T.C. . The British agreed to release all the political prisoners. . Gandhiji re launched the civil disobedience movement, after the failure of the second R.T.C.
27	<p>The rich and the poor peasants had divergent objectives in participating in the civil Disobedience movement. Explain. (Refer page no: 65) (New book page.41)</p>
28	<p>Explain the aims and objectives of the Indian merchants and the industrialists in Participating the civil disobedience movement? (Refer page no: 66 -67) (New book Page 41-42)</p>
29	<p>The industrial working class didn't participate in the civil disobedience movement- Give Reasons; (Refer page no: 66) New book page 67)</p>

30	<p>Critically examine the main aspects of Indian national movement during the period Between 1920 to 1935.(C.B.S.E 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . In 1919 the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre. . In 1920 Launched the Non- Cooperation Movement. . In 1922 the Chauri-Chaura incident took place & Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement. . In 1922, the Swaraj Party was formed . In 1927, the Tory Government appointed the Simon commission and reached India in 1928 which was greeted by the congress with the Slogan “Simon go back”. . In December 1929, the Lahore session of the Congress passed the resolution of Poorna swaraj. . In 1930 Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. The first RTC at London . In 1931Gandhi- Irwin Pact was signed. . In 1931 Gandhiji participated in the Second Round Table Conference. . In 1932 Poona Pact was signed . In 1935, The Govt: of India Act was passed. . The Application of Satyagraha to mass movement, new methods to protest, boycott, picketing, renunciation of titles and non- payment of taxes. . People of different sections and parts shared a common bond of resistance united in their hatred against the British rule. . Industrialists led by purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D Birla criticized colonialism.
31	<p>Explain the limitations of the civil disobedience movement? (C.B.S.E 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .All the social groups were not participated in the civil disobedience movement. Eg: the Dalits . The congress had ignored the Dalits for fear of offending the higher caste Hindus. .Some of the Muslim organization in India were lukewarm to their response to the civil Disobedience movement. . There was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between the Hindus and the Muslims. . The Muslims feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of the Hindu majority.
32	<p>Explain how the non- cooperation movement was different from that of the civil disobedience Movement?</p> <p><u>Non-cooperation movement:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aimed to attain swaraj and advised the people to follow non-violence. . The peasants, the working class and the tribal people who participated had their own aims and Objectives. . Gandhiji withdrew the movement due to the Chauri - Chaura incident. <p><u>Civil disobedience movement:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aimed to achieve poorna swaraj or complete independence. .The rich and the poor peasants and the industrialists participated in the movement to Protect their own interest. .Larger participation of women for the first time made the National movement much more popular.
33	<p>Poona pact was signed. Give Reasons? (Refer page no 68) New book-page.44)</p>
34	<p>Explain the various causes for the rise of Indian nationalism in the late 19TH century?</p> <p>(A)Through united struggles:-</p> <p>The sense of collective belongingness through History and fiction, folklore and songs, Popular prints and symbols played a major part in making united struggles against the British.</p> <p>(B) Identity of the nation:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . People identified the nation in a figure or image to be visually associated with the image of Bharat matha created by Bankim Chandra chattopadhyay. . In 1870s he wrote ‘Vande Mataram’ as a hymn to the motherland. . Later it was included in his novel ‘Anandamath and was widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.

(C) Nationalism developed through Folklore:-

.The folk tales sung by bards can able to create a true picture of traditional culture which had been corrupted and damaged by the British.

For Eg:-Folklore of southern India in 4 volumes written by Natesa sastri

(D) Icons and symbols:-

. Icons and symbols became an unifying force of the people during the nationalist movement.

For Eg:-The tri color flag with a spinning wheel in the center designed by Gandhiji.

(E) Re-Interpretation of History

. To the British, the Indians were backward, primitive and incapable of governing by themselves.

. But Indians had a sense of pride about the nation and began to wrote about the glorious ancient times when art, science, mathematics, law etc. had flourished.

. The nationalist Histories urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and the struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule