



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: HISTORY
Chapter-2 Question Bank:2	Topic: Nationalism In India (Hist)	Year: 2022-2023

1	<p>How did the 'First World War' create new economic and political situations in India? Explain with examples.</p> <p>Ans: The First World War created a new economic and political situation and posed the following problems in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by increasing taxes on Indians. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.• Continuous price rise caused extreme hardship to the common people.• Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers by forced recruitment in rural areas which caused widespread anger. All this was aggravated by failure of crop and famine.• Between 1918 and 1921 crops failed, which further aggravated the anger.• Shortage of essential commodities was the natural outcome of war as industries were geared to produce goods to fulfil war needs.
2	<p>Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Satyagraha emphasized on the power of truth and the need to search for truth.• It was a novel method of protesting through mass agitation, without the use of force, the oppressor could be persuaded to see the truth and it will ultimately triumph.• It suggested that in a struggle against injustice, if the cause is right, there was no need for aggression or physical force. Victory could be won by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
3	<p>How did Mahatma Gandhi successfully organize Satyagraha movements in various places just after arriving in India? Explain with examples.</p> <p>Ans: After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji undertook his experiments with Satyagraha in India</p> <p>Champaran (1916) Gandhiji inspired the peasants of Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive plantation system.</p> <p>Kheda (1917) In 1917, in support of the peasants of the Kheda district in Gujarat, he organized a satyagraha against revenue payment at the time of crop failure and plague epidemic. He demanded relaxation from revenue collection.</p> <p>Ahmedabad (1918) In Ahmedabad, Gandhiji organized Satyagraha favouring the demands of cotton mill workers</p>
4	<p>Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organized?</p> <p>Ans: Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919</p>

	<p>because of the following reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1919, Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed by the Imperial Legislative Council. Indian members unitedly opposed it. • The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. • The Act deprived the Indians of their civil rights. <p>It was organized in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws. • It started with hartal on 6th April 1919. • Rallies were organised in various cities in India. • Workers in the railway work shop went on strike. • Shops were closed down in protest.
5	<p>Describe the incident and impact of the Jallianwalla Bagh.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 13 April, a crowd of villagers gathered in an enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh near Amritsar. These people came there to attend Baisakhi fair and were unaware about the martial law imposed by the military governor General Dyer. Dyer entered the ground, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the innocent crowd, killing hundreds. This incident is referred to as the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre. • General Dyer declared that his main aim was to produce a moral effect and to create a feeling of terror and awe in the mind of the satyagrahis. • This incident proved to be a turning point in the Indian national movement.
6	<p>Explain the Khilafat Movement</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the First World War ended, there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman Emperor. There was a fear that the power of the spiritual head of the Islamic world(Khalifa)would be curtailed. • To defend the Khalifa's powers, a Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919 and Ali Brothers-Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali started the Khilafat movement to defend the powers of the Khalifa. • Gandhiji supported the Khilafat Movement because he saw this as an opportunity to bring Hindus and Muslims together to launch a broad based movement.
7	<p>What was Gandhiji's idea behind launching the Non-cooperation Movement? Mention four proposals suggested by Mahatma Gandhi with reference to Non-cooperation Movement.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi felt (in his book Hind Swaraj, 1909) that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians. It has survived because of their cooperation. If the Indians refuse to cooperate, British rule in India will collapse and Swaraj would come.</p> <p>Proposals suggested by Mahatma Gandhi with reference to Non-cooperation Movement:</p> <p>According to Gandhiji, Non-cooperation could become a movement by unfolding in stages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded • Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools and

	<p>foreign goods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Then if the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. <p>Throughout 1920, Gandhiji and Shaukat Ali toured extensively mobilizing popular support for the movement.</p>
8	<p>How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Non-Cooperation Movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, the teachers resigned and the lawyers gave up their 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 which Brahmans enjoyed. Shops selling foreign goods were picketed and foreign goods were boycotted. <p>The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were extensive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boycotting of foreign goods, liquor and clothes hit the colonial economy. • Value of foreign goods dropped. The import of foreign cloth dropped significantly between 1921 and 1922. • At many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. • As the movement spread, people began to discard imported clothes and started to wear khadi and other homemade clothes. This promoted Indian textile mills and the production of handloom went up
9	<p>Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The Non-Cooperation Movement slowed down in the cities for various reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. So people could not boycott mill cloth for very long. • Similarly boycotting British institutions also posed a problem as there were no alternative national institutions to fulfil the educational needs. • The students and teachers trickled to government schools. The lawyers joined government courts. <p>With all these, the enthusiasm of people in the cities lost its force.</p>
10	<p>Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alluri Sitaram Raju led the peasant rebellion in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh. He became popular because he claimed that he had special powers of astrological predictions and the power to heal people. • He could survive bullet shots. In Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in early 1920s. The main aim of the movement was to protest against

	<p>colonial laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government had closed forest areas for grazing of cattle and collection of firewood or fruits. Government compelled them to work free for road building (begar). • The people revolted under Alluri Sitaram Raju. He spoke about the greatness of Gandhiji and he was inspired by Non-Cooperation Movement. • The people were persuaded to wear Khadi and give up drinking alcohol. He believed India will become independent by force and not by non-violence. The Gudem rebels attacked police stations and attempted to kill British officials.
11	<p>Under what circumstances Swaraj Party was formed? Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were some Congress leaders who argued or advocated the idea of fighting the British from within the legislative councils. • They wanted to pressurize the government for various reforms through councils. • They also wanted to demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic. With these objectives, C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party in 1922.
12	<p>Simon Commission was greeted with slogan 'Go Back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simon Commission was appointed to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The Commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British. According to Indians, the commission did not hold any hopes for further constitutional reforms. • Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was greeted with the slogan 'Go Back Simon' and black flags. • All parties including the Congress and Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.
13	<p>Who presided over the Lahore session of the Congress in 1929 what were the outcomes of this session? Ans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lahore session of the Congress in 1929 was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru. • The historic resolution of Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence was passed at this session. • it was decided to celebrate January 26,1930 as the Independence Day of India.
14	<p>Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931. Ans: Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience movement in 1931 because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political leaders like Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan were arrested. More than one lakh people were arrested.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government responded with brutal repression and peaceful satyagrahis were arrested. Women and children were beaten up. • It resulted in an uprising in Peshawar in 1930. • Industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police post. In Chittagong, the revolutionaries captured the armoury and a battle was fought between the government troops and the revolutionaries. • In such a situation, Gandhiji called off the movement and the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed.
15	<p>Describe the main features of the 'Salt March'.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did the Salt March become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31st January, 1930 he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands, one of which was the demand to abolish Salt Tax. • Salt was one of the most essential food items consumed by the rich and poor alike and a tax on it was considered an oppression on the people by the British Government. • Mahatma Gandhi's letter was an ultimatum and if his demands were not fulfilled by March 11, he had threatened to launch a civil disobedience campaign. • So, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. • The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by Swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British. On 6th April, he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
16	<p>Explain the significance of Gandhi-Irwin Pact</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Gandhi – Irwin Pact was signed on 5th March, 1931</p> <p>Provisions of the pact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji consented to attend the second round table conference. • He called off the civil disobedience movement. • Colonial govt. released the political prisoners.
17	<p>Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi entered into a pact with Irwin on 5 March, 1931.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By this Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji committed to participate in a Round Table Conference in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners. • In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiations

	<p>broke down and he returned disappointed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repressive measures. • Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both in jail and the Congress had been declared illegal. • A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. <p>Thus, with great apprehension Gandhiji relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p>
18	<p>Why did various classes and groups of Indians participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Ans: Various classes and different social groups of Indians participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement led by Gandhiji in 1930. All of them joined this movement on account of their own needs, aspirations and limited understanding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the rural areas, rich farmers and peasant communities such as Patidars (Gujarat) and Jats in Uttar Pradesh were very hard hit by the trade depression and decreasing costs of their commercial crops. They found themselves unable to pay the government's revenue due to the disappearance of their cash income. For them the fight was a struggle against high revenue. So, the rich peasants participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement and supported the boycott programmes. • The poorer peasants were small tenants who used to cultivate rented land taken from landlords. As the depression continued, tenants were unable to pay their land-rent. They demanded that their dues of rent should be remitted. • The business classes participated in the movement to oppose the colonial polices that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against: imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. A few of them attacked colonial control over the Indian Economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement. Besides it they supported the movement financially and boycotted the trading of foreign goods. • The industrial working classes stayed away from this movement except the Nagpur region as industrialists came closer to the congress. • Women took part in this movement. They began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.
19	<p>What were the main limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement? Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Participation of Dalits: Dalits participation in the civil Disobedience movement was very limited, particularly in Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organization was quite strong. • Limited Participation of Muslims: Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement Muslims felt alienated from the congress. • Dominant role of Sanatanis and Hindu Mahasabha: The role of Sanatanis and Hindu Mahasabha was very dominant. Due to the fear of Sanatanis (the conservative high class

	<p>Hindus), congress ignored the Dalits. Congress was very close to Hindu Mahasbha. Hindus Mahasabha strongly opposed the efforts of compromise between Congress and Muslim League.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clash between BR Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi: In 1930 Dr B R Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second-round table conference by demanding separate electorate for Dalits. • Participants have different aspirations: Participation had their own aspirations. There was a contrast between the demands of industrialist and working class. Contrast was also there in the demand of rich peasants and poor peasants. United struggle was not there.
20	<p>Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 demanded separate electorates for dalits in the Second Round Table Conference organised in London. • When British accepted this demand in the name of Communal Award, Gandhiji started a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into the society. • Ambedkar and Gandhiji came to an agreement accepting Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September, 1932. • It gave the depressed classes (later to be known as Schedule castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils. • But they were to be voted in by the general electorate.
21	<p>How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India? Explain. Ans: Though nationalism spread through the experience of united struggle but a variety of cultural processes captured the imagination of Indians and promoted a sense of collective belongingness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of figures or images. The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. Devotion to the mother figure came to be seen as an evidence of one's nationalism. • Indian folklore. Nationalists started recording and using folklores and tales, which they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. So preservation of these became a way to discover one's national identity' and restore a sense of pride in one's past. • Use of icons and symbols in the form of flags. Carrying the tricolor flag and holding it during marches became a symbol of defiance and promoted a sense of collective belonging. • Reinterpretation of history. Indians began looking into the past to rediscover the glorious developments in ancient times in the field of art, science, mathematics, religion and culture, etc. This glorious time was followed by a history of decline when India got colonized, as Indian history was miserably written by the colonisers. All these techniques were used to bring the Indian people together against the common enemy.

