

- Q.1.** Who founded the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930?
- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
 - (b) C.R. Das
 - (c) M.R. Jayakar
 - (d) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- Q.2.** Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress?
- (a) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Motilal Nehru
 - (b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
 - (d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
- Q.3.** How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside?
- Q.4.** How did Gandhi convert the national movement into a mass movement?
- Q.5.** Describe the Jallianwala Bag incident of 1919.
- Q.6.** Explain the effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front.
- Q.7.** Why did Mahatma Gandhi send eleven demands in his letter to Lord Irwin?
- Q.8.** Which social groups participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement and why ?
- Q.9.** Who was Simon? Why was Simon Commission sent to India? Why did it fail?
- Q.10.** Why did rich peasant communities join Civil Disobedience Movement?
- Q.11.** The merchants and industrialists made a significant contribution to the Civil Disobedience Movement." In the light of the above statement, explain their role in the movement.

TOPIC – NATIONALISM IN INDIA

HINTS AND SOLUTION

Sol.1. (d)

Sol.2. (d)

Sol.3. Non-Cooperation Movement drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals.

(2) In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra, (an indentured labor from Fiji) against the talukdars and landlords churning high rent from peasants.

(3) The peasants rose their voices against beggar and work without any payment.

(4) In 1920, Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Ramchandra.

(5) At Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh a parallel guerrilla movement was started by Alluri Sitaram Raju.

(6) It was against the punitive measures adopted by the Bruisers to prevent the forest tribals to enter the forest enclosures.

Sol.4. Gandhi personality and lifestyle had a great impact on the minds of the people that helped to convert the national movement into a mass movement.

(1) His simple and saintly life and his style of convincing the masses made him popular.

(2) His undisputed leadership and magnetic personality played great roles.

(3) His policy of non-violent Satyagraha was appreciated.

(4) Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements had mass effects.

(5) The vision of Gandhiji of social reforms like, fighting against untouchability were highly appealing.

(6) His commitment to Hindu-Muslim unity gave force and shape to the national movement.

Sol.5. (a) On 13th April, 1919, a crowd of villagers had gathered at Jallianwala Bag. They had come to Amritsar to attend an annual fair.

(2) They were unaware of the Martial Law imposed in Amritsar.

(3) General Dyer entered the area and blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd. Hundreds of people were killed.

(4) As the news spread out, there were strikes, clashes with the police.

(5) The government responded with brutal repression by humiliating the people in many ways. This resulted in the beginning of Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhi.

Sol.6. The effects of Non-Cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic:-

(1) Foreign goods were boycotted.

(2) Liquor shops were picketed.

(3) Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.

(4) The import of foreign goods and cloth was reduced to 50% between 1921-22.

(5) The value of foreign goods import reduced from 102 crore to 57 crore.

(6) Merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trades.

Sol.7. On 31st January 1930, Gandhi sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin in which he mentioned two types of demands:

(1) One was of general interest and the others were specific demands of different classes from industrialists to peasants.

(2) 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.

(3) The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the Salt Tax.

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

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- (5) The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, as Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of the British rule.
- Sol.8.** (1) The rich peasants were enthusiastic supporters as they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand.
- (2) During the World War I, Indian businessmen made huge profits hence, keen on expanding further, they reacted against the colonial policies that restricted business activities.
- (3) The poor peasantry found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlords be remitted.
- (4) The industrial working classes selectively adopted Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods as part of their own movements against low wages, poor working conditions.
- (5) The women participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. They began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty.
- Sol.9.** (1) Sir John Simon was the head of a Statutory Commission set up by Tory government in Britain.
- (2) The Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.
- (3) The Commission did not have any Indian as its members. All its members were the British. Therefore, it was opposed in India.
- (4) When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan "Go back Simon".
- (5) Congress, Muslim league and all other political parties opposed the Simon Commission.
- Sol.10.** The rich peasant communities- Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement due to the following reasons:
- (1) These rich peasants used to produce commercial crops. As the prices fell and trade depression occurred, their income lowered very much.
- (2) As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay government's revenue demands.
- (3) They had to sell their raw materials at arbitrary prices.
- (4) Government refused to reduce the revenue demand.
- (5) This enraged the rich peasants and they became active in the Civil Disobedience Movement as they thought that fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenue.
- Sol.11.** (1) Indian merchants and industrialists had seen huge profits from the economic boom during The First World War. As soon as the boom was replaced by the depression, their business got hit and losses became regular.
- (2) They now reacted against the colonial policies that restricted business activities.
- (3) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods. They wanted such a Rupee Sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- (4) They organized Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and established the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
- (5) They supported the Civil Disobedience Movement as they considered Swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.