

Nationalism in India

2



Objective Section _____ (1 mark each)

- Q. 1. Who among the following wrote the Vande Mataram ? [CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]
(a) Rabindranath Tagore
(b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(c) Abindranath Tagore
(d) Dwarkanath Tagore

Ans. (b)

- Q. 2. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order :
[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

1. Coming of Simon Commission to India
 2. Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC.
 3. Government of India Act, 1919
 4. Champaran Satyagraha
- Choose the correct option :

- (a) 3 – 2 – 4 – 1 (b) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3
(c) 2 – 3 – 1 – 4 (d) 4 – 3 – 1 – 2

Ans. (d)

- Q. 3. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers? [CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 was troublesome for plantation workers because plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without official permission. In fact people rarely got such permissions. People were not allowed to go to their homes.

- Q. 4. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

[CBSE Delhi, Set 2, 2020]

Ans. Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 because in same year at Chauri-Chaura (Gorakhpur), a peaceful mob turned violent and clashed with police resulting in death of several policemen.

- Q. 5. Why did Indians oppose the 'Simon Commission' ? [CBSE Delhi, Set 3, 2020]

Ans. Indian opposed the 'Simon Commission' because this commission was set up to give an account of how the Indian Constitution was working without having any Indian representation.



Very Short Answer Type Questions _____ (1 mark each)

- Q. 1. Name the writer of the book '*Hind Swaraj*'. [CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans. The book '*Hind Swaraj*' was written by Mahatma Gandhi.

- Q. 2. What is the meaning of 'Begar'?
[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 2, 2017]

Ans. Begar was a system of forced labour in parts of India. In times, when India was a colony, peasants had to do 'begar' and work at landlord's farms without any payments.

- Q. 3. What is meant by Satyagraha?
[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 3, 2017]

Ans. Satyagraha is non-violent method of mass agitation against the oppressor. The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth.

- Q. 4. Name the writer of the novel '*Anandamath*'.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans. The author of this novel is Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

- Q. 5. Who organised Dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930?

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 2, 2017]

Ans. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar organised the Dalits into "Depressed Classes Association" in 1930.

- Q. 6. Under which agreement the Indian 'Depressed Classes' got reserved seats in the Provincial and Central Legislative Councils in 1932?

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 3, 2017]

Ans. 'Poona Pact' between Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi in Pune in 1932, got reserved seats in Provincial and Central Legislative Council.

Q. 7. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 2, 2015]

Ans. The Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities gradually slowed down such as:

(i) Khadi cloth was often more expen-

sive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford it.

(ii) The boycott of British institutions posed a problem.

(iii) Students and teachers began trickling back to government school.



Short Answer Type Questions-II _____ (3 marks each)

Q. 1. Describe the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India.

OR

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

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. The implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India are discussed below :

Economic

(i) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.

(ii) Through the war years prices increased—doubled between 1913 and 1918—leading to extreme hardship for the common people.

Political

(i) Forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.

(ii) The failure of the crops in many parts of India created food shortages, leading to the added misery of the people.

(iii) There was an outbreak of the great influenza epidemic. Millions of people perished due to influenza and starvation.

OR

Ans. (i) The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand but they wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.

(ii) They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists.

(iii) The Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places.

Q. 2. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows.

Source : The Movement in the Towns

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 Brahmins had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from 102 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or 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.

2.1 Explain the role of 'Justice Party in boycotting of Council elections'

2.2 How was the effect of 'non-cooperation on the economic front dramatic'

2.3 Explain the effect of 'Boycott movement on foreign textile trade'

[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

- Ans.** 2.1 The Justice Party members were non-Brahmans and so far had not been able to win elections, as the Brahman candidates always won. They thought it was a golden opportunity for them to enter the councils. So, they decided not to boycott council elections.
- 2.2 The effects of Non-Cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic because the movement was 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. Liquor shops picketed and foreign goods were boycotted.
- 2.3 The effects of 'Boycott Movement' on foreign textile trade were foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.

Q. 3. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' in February, 1922? Explain any three reasons.
[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

- Ans.** Causes of withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement are as follows:
- (i) Some activists of Non-Cooperation Movement set a police station on fire at Chauri-Chaura (Gorakhpur), Uttar Pradesh in which 21 policemen were burnt alive.
 - (ii) Gandhiji felt that people of India were not ready for a nation-wide movement of mass struggle and felt that he should withdraw the movement.
 - (iii) Moreover, many members of the Indian National Congress felt that the Non-Cooperation Movement was tiresome and unnecessary, since they wanted to contest the election.

Q. 4. Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

- Ans.** The role of business classes in the Civil Disobedience Movement is as follows:
- (i) Keen on expanding their business, the business classes supported Civil Disobedience Movement and Protested against colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against import of foreign goods and a rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
 - (ii) To organise business classes against colonial policies, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
 - (iii) The business community interpreted Swaraj in their own way. They came to see Swaraj at the time when colonial restriction on business would no longer exist and the trade industry would flourish without constraint.

Q. 5. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

- Ans.** In 1919, Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed 'Rowlatt Act (1919)'. Despite opposition by Indian National Congress, the Act was passed and it gave enormous powers to the government to repress political activities.
- (i) This act had been hurriedly passed though the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition from the Indian members.
 - (ii) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.

- (iii) The colonial government allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

Q. 6. Evaluate the contribution of folklore, songs, popular prints etc., in shaping the nationalism during freedom struggle.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a vital role in shaping the nationalism during freedom struggle. It can be described in the following points:

- (i) Identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. He also wrote '*Vande Matram*' as a hymn to the motherland.
- (ii) In the same way khadi and charkha used by Mahatma Gandhi became symbol of agitation and resistance.

Q. 7. Analyse any three reasons for slowed down of Non-Cooperation Movement in cities.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 2, 2017]

Ans. The movement of Non-Cooperation started with middle class participation in cities and gathered momentum in a very big way. However, this movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons. The few reasons are:

- (i) Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill clothes and poor people could not afford to buy it.
- (ii) Boycott of British institutions posed a problem as alternative Indian Institutions were not available.
- (iii) Students and teachers began trickling back to colonised government schools and lawyers also joined back work in government courts.

Q. 8. Explain any three effects of 'Non-Cooperation Movement' on the economic front.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 3, 2017]

Ans. Non-Cooperation movement during freedom struggle of India, had many effects on the economic front. The main effects were:

- (i) With the call of Non-Cooperation movement, shopkeepers and public boycotted the 'Foreign Goods'.

(ii) The movement in cities received huge support from the middle class people who picketed liquor shops and foreign clothes were burnt in huge numbers.

(iii) When the movement gathered momentum, import of foreign cloth halved.

(iv) At many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

Q. 9. What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

Ans. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag with red, green and yellow colours was designed. It had 8 lotuses which represented 8 provinces and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.

Q. 10. "The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj". Support the statement with arguments.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

Ans. The plantation workers too had their own understanding of Gandhiji's notion of Swaraj:

- (i) 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 retaining a link with the village from which they had come.

(ii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and, 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.

- (iii) They interpreted the term Swaraj in their own ways, imagining it to be a time when all sufferings and troubles would be over.

Q. 11. "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement." Support the statement with examples.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

Ans. The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement. The main differences between these two movements are as follows:

- (i) The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1921 by Gandhiji, but the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930.
- (ii) The Non-Cooperation Movement started with middle class participation, whereas the Civil Disobedience Movement was first supported by industrialists like—GD Birla, Purshottamdas Thakur etc.
- (iii) Due to Khalifa issues, Muslim community participated in the Non-Cooperation on a large scale. But the growing proximity of the Congress party and the Hindu Mahasabha prevented the Muslims to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q. 12. Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'. [CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

Ans. The Poona Pact was the agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar signed on 24 September, 1932. The major points in this pact were as follows:

- (i) 148 seats were to be allotted to the depressed classes in the provincial legislatures. This was more than double from the 71 seats as promised in the Communal Award.
- (ii) Certain percentage of the seats allotted to the general Non-Muslim electorate would be reserved for the depressed classes.
- (iii) Congress agree that adequate representation would be given to the depressed classes in the civil services.
- (iv) The depressed classes agreed to adhere to the principles of Joint Electorate.

Q. 13. How did 'Salt March' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi found salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating his eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was the most essential item of food and was consumed by rich and poor alike. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Gandhiji started Salt march with 78 volunteers. On 6th April he reached Dandi, violated law and made salt. This march developed the feeling of nationalism, people in different parts of the country broke the salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

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

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 2, 2015]

Ans.

- (i) Here the movement was against talukadars and landlords who demanded from peasant's exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses.
- (ii) The peasants had to beg or work at landlords farms without any payment.
- (iii) As tenants they had no security of tenure were regularly evicted so that they have no right over the leased land.
- (iv) The peasants demanded reduction of land revenue and abolition of begar.
- (v) They also demanded the social boycott of oppressive landlords.
- (vi) In the meantime Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh.
- (vii) The Awadh Kisan Sabha was set up in the villages.
- (viii) The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with.
- (ix) As the movement spread, the houses of talukdars and merchants

were attacked: bazars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.

Q. 15. Describe any three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation Movement.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 3, 2015]

Ans. In the days of Non-Cooperation Movement, the peasants of Awadh faced a lot of problems. Those were:

- (i) Talukdars and landlords demanded exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other taxes from the peasants.
- (ii) Peasants had to do begar (labour without any payment) and work at landlord's farms.
- (iii) As tenants, the peasants had no security of tenure, they were being regularly evicted so that they could not acquire any right over the leased land.

Thus, the peasant movement in Awadh demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

Q. 16. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

Ans. March 1919, the government passed the Rowlatt Act. This Act was authorised by the government to imprison a person without trial and conviction. The Act, thus, severely curtailed the civil liberties of Indians in the name of curbing terrorist violence.

Rowlatt Act was an openly undemocratic measure taken by the British government. It sanctioned the detention of India political leaders without any trial for a period upto three years.

The law was passed in an autocratic fashion without considering the opinion of the Indian populace which was going to be affected by it.

Q. 17. "The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle." Analyse the reasons.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

Ans. Congress wanted to include the demands of the masses and not any particular groups and classes. Moreover, the industrialists provided financial help to Congress. Thus, if the demand of the workers were included then the industrialists would be offended. Congress did not want to alienate the industrialists and to create the anti-imperialist feelings.



Long Answer Type Questions _____ (5 marks each)

Q. 1. How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples.

OR

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

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2019]

Ans. The economic effects of the First World War were:

- (i) The First World War led to huge expenditures in defence. These expenditures were to be financed by increasing the taxes and by raising custom duties.

(ii) During the time of the First World War, crop failure resulted in acute shortage of food.

(iii) During the war, the food prices increased, they almost doubled between 1913 and 1918. This increased the hardships of the people of India.

(iv) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers. At some rural places, the colonial government forced people to join the army. It caused widespread resentment and anger amongst the people. It set the stage for the Great Depression.

(v) There was spread of influenza epidemic which contributed to the

hardships of the people. The war weakened the gold standard.

OR

Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation and when they discover that it binds them together. This sense of collective belonging unites people of different communities, regions or languages by experience of many united struggles.

There were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular poems and symbols, all played a vital role in the awakening of the spirit of nationalism. The identity of a nation is often symbolised by a figure or image. It was in the early 19th century, with the growth of nationalism that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and in the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure, who is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In the late 19th century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.

These tales gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. When people heard these songs, they were filled with a spirit of belongingness to the country. They felt energised and highly patriotic. It was thus, essential to spread this folk tradition in order to discover citizen's national identity and restore a sense of pride for their past.

Q. 2. Who had organised the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements.

OR

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

[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2019]

Ans. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.

Achievements:

- (i) The 'Depressed Classes Association' was in favour of separate electorate for dalits.
- (ii) It uplifted the dalits against the dominance of upper caste hindus.
- (iii) It gave the depressed classes, reserved seats in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils in proportion to their population.
- (iv) The 'Depressed Classes Association' enhanced the dignity of marginalised section of society such as SC, ST, OBC.
- (v) Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's position and as a result, the Poona Pact was signed.

OR

The term 'Civil Disobedience' meant "Refusal by a large group of people to obey particular laws or pay taxes, usually as a form of peaceful political protest".

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 hit hard by the trade depression and falling prices. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.

Poor peasants wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord 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 peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

Q. 3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the 'Non-Cooperation Movement'? How did this movement unite the country? Explain. [CBSE, 2019]



Topper's Answers

(v) However the government didnot fulfill the demands and Viceroy Linin didnot agree to negotiate.

(vi) Hence, Mahatma Gandhi began his march, along with 78 followers, from the Sabarmati Ashram to the coast of Dandi.

(vii) Gandhi ceremonially violated the salt law and manufactured salt, thus laying the foundation of civil disobedience movement.

UNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY

(i) It was a true mass movement that shook the British government.

(ii) Hindus and Muslim alike participated in the movement.

(iii) The participation of women from the rich household and upper-caste families was significant.

(iv) Rich farmers initially participated in the movement demanding the reduction in revenue rates.

(v) People unikdly violed the salt law, pickered liquorshops etc.

(vi) The industrialist too were enthusiastic at the beginning though later their support declined.

Q. 4. How did Non-Cooperation Movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front.

OR

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.



Introduction : The Non cooperation movement started in Jan 1921. Each group took it in its way. In the cities middle class group participated :-

(a) Students left govt schools, headmasters & teachers resigned, lawyers gave up their practice.

(b) Everyone joined the movement by boycotting European goods, using Swadeshi products, Dealers refused to trade in European products.

(c) Economic Front:-

→ Foreign clothes burned in huge bonfires.

→ Dealers refused to trade in imported goods.

→ Liquor shops picketed, foreign ^{goods} clothes boycotted.

→ Imports of British goods fell by half.

(d) However, ^{poor} people couldn't afford to wear rich khadi instead of cheap mill-made clothes.

(e) People began tickling back to govt institutions as Indian institutions were slow to come up.

Conclusion : Thus, Non-cooperation movement of cities was organised.

[CBSE, 2018]

Ans. Non-Cooperation Movement started with middle class participation in the cities:

- (i) This movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1920. Its aims were to show resentment to actions considered oppressive like Jallianwala Bagh and Rowlatt Act. Thousands of students left government controlled school and colleges.
- (ii) Teachers, Headmasters resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices.
- (iii) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except made as where the justice party, the party of non-Brahmans felt that entering

power the council was one way of gaining.

Impact on Economic Front—

- (i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign clothes were burnt hugely.
- (ii) In many areas, traders and merchants refused to trade in foreign goods and sometimes they even refused to finance foreign trade. The import of foreign trade halved between 1921 and 1922.
- (iii) As the boycott movement spread, people used only Indian clothes and began to discard foreign clothes. As a result, production of Indian textile mills and handloom went up largely.

OR

Gandhiji was convinced that it was duty of a woman to look after her family and home, they should be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. Women' participation took its way in the following ways :

- (i) During Gandhiji's Salt March thousands of women came out of their houses to listen to him.
- (ii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- (iii) Many women were arrested and were sent to jail. In urban areas these women were from high caste families. e.g., Sarojini Naidu, Satyavati Devi, Kamla Nehru etc. In rural areas they came from rich peasant household.
- (iv) Women broke doors of shops, came on the roads and helped the movement leaders.
- (v) In Bombay, a large section of women of Gujarati community was influenced by Gandhiji' idealism and participated in National Movement. Bengal being the nervecentre of female education in India, increased the women's participation in nationalism. In 1930 women rallied before Bethune College, Calcutta in support of Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q. 5. How did the Colonial Government repress the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' Explain.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans. The 'Civil Disobedience Movement' boycotted foreign cloth and picketed liquor shops. Peasants refused to pay revenue and taxes, village officials resigned. The Colonial Government repressed the members participating in movement.

- (i) In many places, forest people violated forest laws by going into reserved forests to collect wood and graze cattle. Worried by the developments, the colonial government began arresting the Congress leader one by one. This lead to violent clashes in many places.

- (ii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple was arrested in April 1930. Many people were killed who protested it.
- (iii) When Mahatma Gandhi was arrested, industrial workers of Sholapur attacked police posts, municipal buildings, law courts and railway stations.
- (iv) British government was worried and frightened by these development of movement and it followed a policy of brutal repression.
- (v) Peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and about one lac people were arrested.

Q. 6. How was the sense of collective belonging developed during the freedom movement? Explain.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 2, 2017]

Ans. Nationalism spread in India when people began to believe that they were all part of the same nation, when they discovered some unity that bound them together. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggle. It was in the 20th century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata, created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In 1870, he wrote "*Vande Matram*" as a hymn to the motherland.

Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folkore. Nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk song and legends. As the national movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. In 1921, Gandhiji had designed the swaraj flag. It was a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre. Carrying this flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.

Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times

when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy had flourished and decline in these areas began when India was colonised.

Q. 7. Explain the measures taken by Gandhiji to eliminate the problem of untouchability.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 3, 2017]

Ans. The measures taken by Gandhiji to eliminate the problem of untouchability were:

- (i) He said that swaraj would not come for hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.
- (ii) Gandhiji himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of a sweeper.
- (iii) Gandhiji persuaded the upper caste to change their heart and give up 'sin of untouchability'.
- (iv) He organised satyagraha to secure their entry into temples, access to public wells, tanks, roads and public schools.
- (v) He signed the Poona Pact in September 1932 with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar through which some seats were reserved for the depressed classes in provincial and central legislative council.

Q. 8. "Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the notion of 'Swaraj'," Support the statement.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]

Ans. Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhiji's ideas and the notion of "Swaraj"

- (i) For plantation workers, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.
- (ii) Retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- (iii) Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission and in fact they were rarely given any money in return.
- (iv) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.

- (v) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and every one would be given land in their own villages.

Q. 9. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. [CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the 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 crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar, facing armoured cars and police firing. Many people were killed.
- (iv) A month later, when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested, industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police force, municipal building, law courts, railway stations and all other structures that symbolized British rule.
- (v) 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.

Q. 10. Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 2, 2016]

Ans. In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London to attend the Second Round Table Conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed. After returning to India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression. Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both in jail, the Congress had been declared illegal. A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. With great apprehension, Mahatma Gandhi re-launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q. 11. How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 3, 2016]

- Ans.**
- (i) Gandhiji led the salt march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi with his followers.
 - (ii) Thousands from different parts of country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of the Government and salt factories.
 - (iii) In the country side the rich patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement.
 - (iv) The industrial working class of Nagpur region participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - (v) Women also participated in large numbers.

Q. 12. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? How was it organised? Explain.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Rowlatt Satyagraha due to following reasons:

- (i) The Rowlatt Act was an openly undemocratic measure taken by the British government. It sanctioned the detention of Indian political leaders without any trial for a period of upto two years.
- (ii) The law was passed in an autocratic fashion without considering the opinion of the Indian population which was going to be affected by it.
- (iii) Gandhiji latched on the issue of Rowlatt Act because it had become an emotive political issue and had the potential to unite the Indians against a common enemy.

Organisation of Satyagraha

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a *hartal* on 6 April.
- (ii) Rallies were organised in various cities. Workers went on strike in railway workshops and shops closed down.

- (iii) Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was banned from entering Delhi.

Q. 13. Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 2, 2016]

Ans. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands on 31st January, 1930. The most shocking of all was to abolish the salt tax. Salt was one of the most essential items of food. Irwin was not ready to negotiate. So, Gandhiji started the famous salt march. The march was over 240 miles, from Sabarmati to Dandi. Thousands of people came to support Gandhiji wherever he stopped. He urged them to peacefully defy the British rule. On 6th April he reached Dandi and violated the law by making salt.

Q. 14. How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in making of nationalism in India? Explain with examples.

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 3, 2016]

Ans. Role of cultural processes in making of nationalism in India are:

- (i) The sense of collective belonging came through the experience of united struggles.
- (ii) There were varieties of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.
- (iii) History, fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols played an important part in the making of nationalism.
- (iv) The identification of the nation is most often symbolised in an image.
- (v) This helped to create an image with which people can identify the nation.

Q. 15. Explain any five major problems posed by the First World War in India.

[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 2, 2015]

Ans. Problems posed during the First World War in India were:

- (i) Huge increase in defence expenditure.
- (ii) Taxes and customs duties were increased and income tax was introduced.

- (iii) The prices got doubled during the war leading to extreme hardships for the common people.
- (iv) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
- (v) Crop failure in many parts of India resulted in acute shortage of food.
- (vi) Famine and Epidemics like influenza perished large number of people.

Q. 16. 'How did the Non-Cooperation Movement' spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front. [CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 3, 2015]

Ans. The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement was started by the Congress party in January 1921. Initially, this movement was started with the 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 Britishers in India.

The economic effects of Non-Cooperation Movement were as follows:

- (i) As foreign goods and clothes were boycotted, the import of foreign clothes halved between 1921 and 1922, and its value dropped 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. In this way, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country.

Q. 17. "Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation." Support the statement. [CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

Ans. Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all a part of the same nation. The sense of collective belonging comes partly through the experience of united struggles. Variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs helped with the 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.