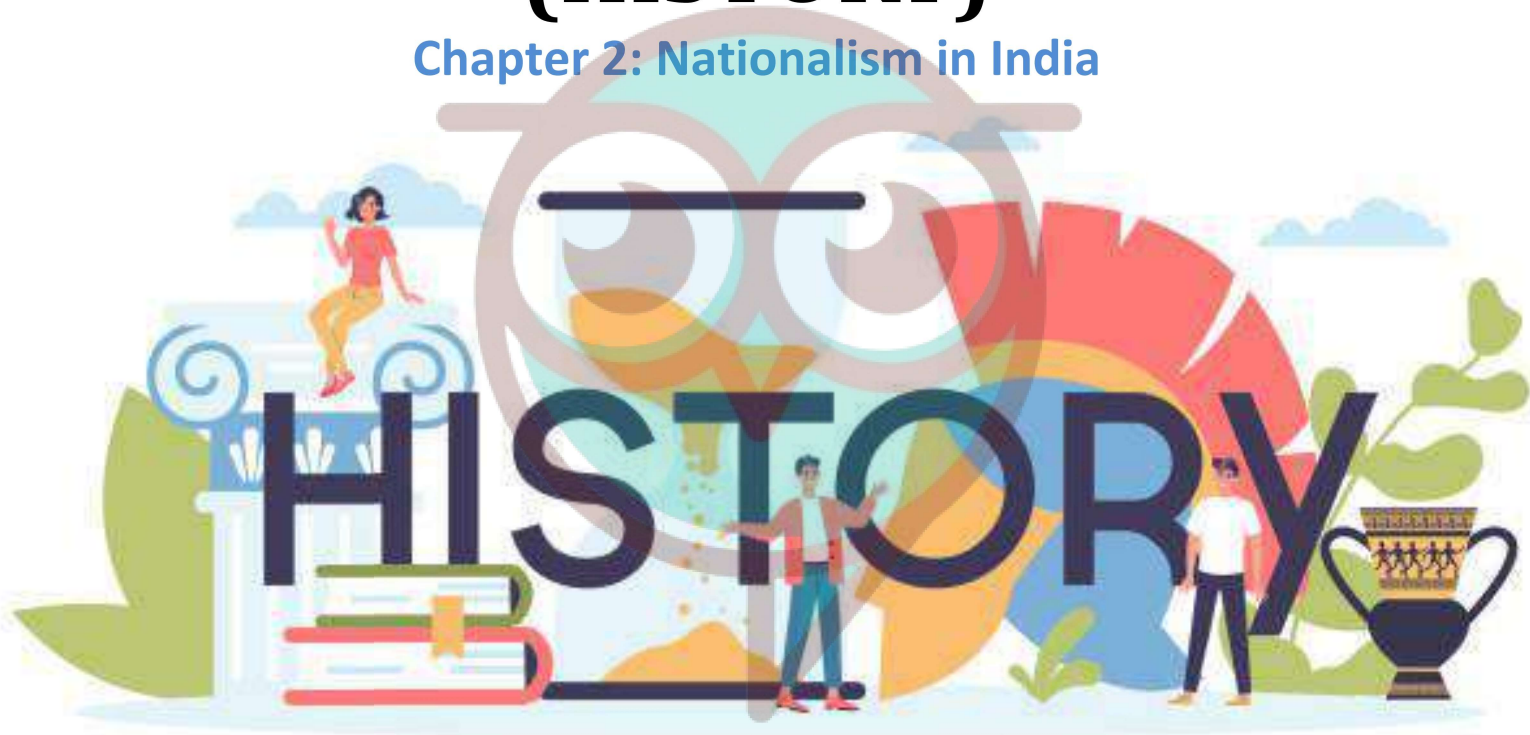


# SOCIAL STUDIES

## (HISTORY)

Chapter 2: Nationalism in India



*Swotters*

## Important Questions

### Multiple Choice questions-

1. Why did Gandhiji organise Satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat?
  - (a) To support the plantation workers
  - (b) To protest against high revenue demand
  - (c) To support the mill workers to fulfil their demand
  - (d) To demand loans for the farmers
2. Why was Satyagraha organised in Champaran in 1916?
  - (a) To oppose the British laws
  - (b) To oppose the plantation system
  - (c) To oppose high land revenue
  - (d) To protest against the oppression of the mill workers
3. Why was the Simon Commission sent to India?
  - (a) To look into the Indian constitutional matter and suggest reform
  - (b) To choose members of Indian Council
  - (c) To settle disputes between the government and the Congress leaders
  - (d) To set up a government organization
4. Why was Alluri Sitarama Raju well known?
  - (a) He led the militant movement of tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh.
  - (b) He led a peasant movement in Avadh.
  - (c) He led a satyagraha movement in Bardoli.
  - (d) He set up an organisation for the upliftment of the dalits.
5. Why did General Dyer open fire on peaceful crowd in Jallianwalla Bagh? Mark the most important factor.
  - (a) To punish the Indians
  - (b) To take revenge for breaking martial laws
  - (c) To create a feeling of terror and awe in the mind of Indians
  - (d) To disperse the crowd
6. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudum Hills in Andhra Pradesh?
  - (a) Satyagraha Movement
  - (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
  - (c) Non-Violent Movement
  - (d) None of the above
7. Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat Movement?
  - (a) Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali

- (b) Gandhiji and Sardar Patel
- (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru

8. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement? [Delhi 2011]

- (a) Gandhiji realised that people were losing interest in the movement.
- (b) Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.
- (c) Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial Councils.
- (d) Some Congress leaders wanted more radical mass agitations.

9. Who were the 'Sanatanis'?

- (a) Saints
- (b) Dalits
- (c) Labours
- (d) High-caste Hindus

10. The main problem with the Simon Commission was that:

- (a) It was an all British commission.
- (b) It was formed in Britain.
- (c) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
- (d) It supported the Muslim League.

11. 'Hind Swaraj' was written by:

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

12. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?

- (a) It introduced the Salt Law.
- (b) It increased taxes on land.
- (c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.
- (d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

13. Due to the effect of the Non-Cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam, they:

- (a) left the plantations and headed home.
- (b) went on strike.
- (c) destroyed the plantations.
- (d) None of these

14. The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which session?

- (a) Karachi Congress
- (b) Haripur Congress
- (c) Lahore Congress

(d) Lucknow Congress

15. Which one of the following Viceroys announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929? [All India 2012]

- (a) Lord Mount batten
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Irwin
- (d) None of these

### Very Short:

1. With which idea the modern nationalism in Europe is associated ?
2. In India what tied many different groups together against colonial power ?
3. What was forced recruitment ?
4. Why did Gandhiji go to Champaran in 1916 ?
5. Which Satyagraha movement was organised in Ahmedabad and when ?
6. State one oppressive feature of Rowlatt Act ?
7. When did Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place and where ?
8. Which famous book was written by Mahatma Gandhi in 1909 ?
9. For what the Congress session of December 1920 is known ?
10. Which party in the province of Madras did not boycott the council elections ?

### Short Questions:

1. What was the view of Mahatma Gandhi about salt tax and govt, monopoly over it ?
2. By which march the Civil Disobedience Movement started ?
3. State one difference between Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement.
4. When was a pact with Lord Irwin signed ? How is it known ?
5. What was main clause of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) ?
6. Why the Congress was reluctant to include workers' demands as part of its programme of Civil Disobedience Movement ?
7. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 ?
8. What was the demand of BR Ambedkar for the dalits at the Second Round Table Conference ?
9. Which are the different factors in making of nationalism ?
10. Who wrote 'Vande Mataram' in 1870s ?

### Long Questions:

- 1. Question:** Explain the reasons and effects of Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

**Or**

Narrate the events leading to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre on 13 April, 1919. What were its effects ?

- 2. Question:** Why did Mahatma Gandhi feel the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India ? How did he achieve this object ?
- 3. Question:** How had non-cooperation spread in cities ? Explain. Why did it gradually slow down ?
- 4. Question:** Describe the causes, events and results of peasants movement of Awadh during the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- 5. Question:** Write a short note on the participation of tribal peasants in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

### Assertion Reason Questions:

- 1. Directions:** - In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:
  - Both assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct, and R is not the correct explanation of A
  - Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is wrong
  - Assertion (A) is wrong, but Reason (R) is correct

**Assertion:** Mahatma Gandhi found salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

**Reason:** Salt was something essential, consumed by the rich and the poor alike.

- 2. Directions:** - In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:
  - Both assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct, and R is not the correct explanation of A
  - Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is wrong
  - Assertion (A) is wrong, but Reason (R) is correct

**Assertion:** When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'.

**Reason:** The Commission did not have a single Indian member.

### Case Study Questions:

1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Manchester imports into India declined as the British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army paving the way for the Indian mills to supply for the huge home

market. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs. As a result, new factories were set up, new workers were employed, and everyone was made to work longer hours. On 13th April 1919, a crowd of villagers, who had come to attend a Baisakhi fair, gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Being from outside the city, many were not aware of the martial law that had been imposed as a repressive measure. General Dyer with his British troops entered the park and closed the only exit point without giving any warning to the assembled people and ordered the troops to fire at the crowds, killing hundreds. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed, and foreign cloth was burnt. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922. Its value dropped from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crores. Many merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. Use of khadi was popularized.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which was the effect of First World War on India as Britain was busy in war in Europe?
  - a. Manchester imports into India declined as the British mills were busy with war.
  - b. Production to meet the needs of the army paving the way for the Indian mills to supply for the huge home market.
  - c. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs.
  - d. All of these.
- ii. Which of the following were related to the incident of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
  - a. On 13th April 1919, a crowd of villagers who had come to attend a Baisakhi fair, gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.
  - b. General Dyer with his British troops entered the park and closed the only exit point without giving any warning.
  - c. Both (a) and (b).
  - d. None of these.
- iii. What were the consequences of non-cooperation movement after 1922?
  - a. Foreign goods were not boycotted.
  - b. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922. Its value dropped from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.
  - c. Many merchants and traders did not refuse to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
  - d. Use of khadi was not popularized.
- iv. What was the name of British officer who was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
  - a. General Dyre.
  - b. Lord Cornwallis.

- c. Lord Wellesley.
- d. Lord Dalhousie.

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

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, 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. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women participated in:
  - a. Providing service to the nation.
  - b. Doing protest marches.
  - c. Fighting for struggle.
  - d. Widespread resentment.
- ii. The women from rural areas, mainly belonging to:
  - a. High caste families.
  - b. Low caste families.
  - c. Rich peasant households.
  - d. Dalit societies.
- iii. When did Gandhi initiated a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive indigo plantation system?
  - a. 1916
  - b. 1920
  - c. 1925
  - d. 1918
- iv. Women thought this as a sacred duty moved by Gandhiji's call:
  - a. Looking after home and hearth.
  - b. Service to the nation.
  - c. Holding position of authority.
  - d. Participating in the movement.

**ANSWER KEY****MCQ:**

1. Answer: b
2. Answer: b
3. Answer: a
4. Answer: a
5. Answer: c
6. Answer: b
7. Answer: a
8. Answer: b
9. Answer: d
10. Answer: a
11. Answer: b
12. Answer: c
13. Answer: a
14. Answer: c
15. Answer: c

**Very Short Answer:****1. Answer:**

Modern nationalism in Europe was associated with the formation of nation-states.

**2. Answer:**

The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied different groups together.

**3. Answer:**

Forced recruitment was a process by which colonial state forced people to join the army.

**4. Answer:**

In 1916 Mahatma Gandhi went to Champaran to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

**5. Answer:**

In 1918 Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise satyagraha movement



amongst cotton mill workers.

**6. Answer:**

It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

**7. Answer:**

Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April, 1919 at Amritsar.

**8. Answer:**

Hind Swaraj.

**9. Answer:**

At Congress session (Nagpur) non-cooperation programme was adopted by the Congress.

**10. Answer:**

Justice Party.

**Short Answer:**

**1. Answer:**

Mahatma Gandhi declared that the tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

**2. Answer:**

Dandi March.

**3. Answer:**

People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British, as they had done in 1921-22, but also to break colonial law such as salt tax law.

**4. Answer:**

The pact known as Gandhi-Irwin Pact, was signed on 5th March, 1931.

**5. Answer:**

Gandhiji consented to participate in the Second Round Table Conference in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners.

**6. Answer:**

The Congress was reluctant to include workers' demands as part of its programme because it was felt that this would alienate industrialists and divide the anti-imperial forces.

**7. Answer:**

BR.Ambedkar.

**8. Answer:**

BR Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for the dalits.

**9. Answer:**

History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all played a part in the making of nationalism.

**10. Answer:**

In 1870s Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.

**Long Answer:**

**1. Answer:**

(A) The reasons/events leading to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre were as mentioned below :

- 1) In March 1919, Rowlatt Act was passed despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave powers to the government to detain political prisoners without trial for two years.
- 2) Gandhiji decided to start non-violent civil disobedience against Rowlatt Act with a hartal on 6 April, 1919.
- 3) Activities under the movement were as given below :
  - (a) Rallies were organised in various cities.
  - (b) Workers went on strike in railway workshops.
  - (c) Shops were closed.
- 4) Policy of the government: The government was alarmed by the popular participation in the movement and was afraid that the lines of communications – railways and telegraph would be disrupted, it decided to follow a strict policy as given below :
  - (a) Local leaders in Amritsar were arrested.
  - (b) Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.
  - (c) On April 10, 1919, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession. As a result of firing people were provoked and attacked banks, post offices and railway stations.
  - (d) The government in order to control the situation, imposed Martial Law. General Dyer took command.
- 5) On 13 April, 1919, i.e., Baisakhi day, villagers gathered in a fair in Jallianwala Bagh. They were unaware of the Martial Law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area and blocked the exit point. He opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. He declared later that his object was to 'produce a moral effect', i.e., create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.

**(B) Effects :**

1. After the Jallianwala Bagh massacre crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings.
2. The government, on the other hand, followed a policy of repression.
  - a) They humiliated and terrorised people.
  - b) Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground.
  - c) They were forced to crawl on the streets and salam all sahibs.
  - d) People were flogged.
  - e) Some villages around Gujranwala in Punjab were bombed. As the violence spread, Gandhiji called off the movement.

## 2. Answer:

**(A)** The reason for a more broad-based movement was that the Rowlatt Satyagraha had been a widespread movement but it was mostly limited to cities and towns.

**(B)** Gandhiji achieved his object in the way as mentioned below :

- 1) Gandhiji felt that a more broad-based movement could not be organised without bringing Hindu-Muslim unity.
- 2) **(a)** One way of achieving Hindu-Muslim unity was to take up the Khilafat issue.  
**(b)** After the defeat of Turkey in World War I there were rumours that harsh terms would be imposed on the emperor of Turkey who was also the Khalifa or the spiritual head of the Muslims.  
**(c)** The Indian Muslims decided to defend the temporal powers of the Khalifa.  
**(d)** Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali — two brothers, met Gandhiji who saw this as an opportunity to bring two communities closer and start a unified national movement.

## 3. Congress sessions at Calcutta and Nagpur:

- (a)** In the special session of the Congress at Calcutta in September 1920, inspite of opposition of some leaders, Gandhiji convinced leaders to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.
- (b)** However, many within the Congress were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920, and they feared that the movement might lead to violence.
- (c)** But finally at Nagpur session in December 1920, a compromise between two Congress groups was worked out and the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

## 3. Answer:

**(a) In the towns, middle classes participated in the movement in the following ways :**

- 1) Students left the schools and colleges. Headmasters and teachers resigned. Lawyers gave up their practice.

- 2) Elections were boycotted except in Madras, where Justice Party, took part in elections because it was a party of non-Brahmans and felt that entering the Council was one way of gaining some power – something that usually only Brahmans had access to.
- 3) Foreign goods were boycotted.
- 4) Liquor shops were picketed.
- 5) Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.
- 6) Many traders refused to import foreign cloth or trade in foreign goods.

**(b) Economic effects of Non-Cooperation Movement were as given below :**

- 1) The import of foreign cloth decreased from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore between 1921 and
- 2) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- 3) People discarded foreign clothes and started wearing only Indian clothes. This led to increased production by the Indian textile mills and handlooms.

**(c) The movement in the cities gradually slowed down for the reasons as given below :**

- 1) Khadi was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.
- 2) Similarly the boycott of British institutions failed because to be successful alternative Indian institutions could not be set up in place of the British ones. As a result of it, students and teachers began to go back to government schools.
- 3) The lawyers too joined back work in government courts.

**4. Answer:**

During the Non-Cooperation Movement, the peasants of Awadh under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra – a sanyasi, participated.

**1. Causes :**

**(a)** The talukdars and landlords demanded high rents and other cesses from the peasants who had to do begar and work at landlord's farms without payment.

**(b)** As tenants, there was no security of tenure and no right over the leased land.

**2. Object and demands :** The demands included reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

**3. Activities during the movement:**

**(a)** In many places, nai-dhobi bandhs were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washermen.

**(b)** By October 1920 Oudh Kisan Sabha was formed. It was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru who had gone there, talked to the villagers to understand their grievances.

(c) Within a month over 300 branches had been setup in the villages around this region.

(d) After the start of non-cooperation movement Congress tried to integrate the Awadh peasants struggle into a wider struggle.

(e) The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with because in 1921 the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over.

The local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor. The name of Gandhiji was used to sanction all actions and aspirations.

**4. Results :** As the peasants struggle had turned violent, the Congress was unhappy.

**5. Answer:**

**1) Causes for participation :**

(a) The colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits.

(b) These restrictions had affected their livelihoods as well as their traditional rights.

(c) They were forced to contribute begar for road building.

**2) Activities :** They attacked police stations and attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.

**3) Their leader and his views :** Alluri Sitaram Raju led them in the militant guerrilla movement. He was influenced by Gandhiji and persuaded them to wear khadi and give up drinking. He believed in the use of force for liberation of the country. He was captured and executed in 1924 and became a folk hero.

**4) Importance :** This shows that tribal people were also influenced by Non-Cooperation Movement and took part in it in their own way. Tribal peasants, however, could not achieve their objects because such activities were not approved by the Congress.

### Assertion Reason Answer:

- (a) Both assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (a) Both assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.

### Case Study Answer:

1.

(i)	(d)	All of these.
(ii)	(c)	Both (a) and (b).

(iii)	(b)	The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922. Its value dropped from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.
(iv)	(a)	General Dyre.

2.

(i)	(b)	Doing protest marches.
(ii)	(c)	Rich peasant households.
(iii)	(a)	1916
(iv)	(b)	Service to the nation.



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