**NATIONALISM IN INDIA**

1. Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act ?

Ans. Rowlatt Act was initiated in 1919. The Imperial Legislative

Council passed the act despite the opposition from Indian members.

i. Under this act, the police could arrest anybody without trial for two years. Under the aegis of Mahatma Gandhi ji, Congress condemned the act as Black Act.

ii. The provisions of the act outraged Indians. Meetings were conducted and processions adopted. It was the first time when the Indian jointly opposed the British men.

2. Explain some economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Ans. In the economic sphere, the effects of Non-Cooperation

Movement as follows:

1. Foreign goods were boycotted and eliminated from the market.

2. Liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth was burnt in large bonfires.

3. The import of foreign cloth reduced to half between 1921 and 1922.

4. In large number of places, merchants, peasants and traders refused completely to trade in foreign good or finance foreign trade.

3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi ji feel the need to launch a broad based movement in 1920 ? Give any three reasons.

Ans. 1. In 1919, imperial legislative Assembly passed the Rowlatt Act. This Act provide immense power in hand of police to detain any political leader for two year .

2. The Martial Law of 1919, that took place in Jallianwalla Bagh at Amritsar , killed hundreds of innocent people.

3. Khilafat issue: Gandhi saw this as an opportunity to bring muslim under the umbrella of unified national broad based movement in1920.

4. Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement ?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi aimed to call off Non-Cooperation Movement because the movement adopted a violent turn at Chauri Chaura, Uttar Pradesh (U.P .). At this place, people set the police station ablaze in which 22 policemen were burnt alive. Gandhi Ji wanted to cease violence at any cost.

5. What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha?

Ans. 1. Satyagraha deals with agitation and protest based on truthand non-violence. The concept of Satyagraha was first initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa in 1907 to oppose Asiatic Registration Law .

2. It entails the idea of passive resistance that consisted defiance of laws, non-payment of taxes and social boycott of government titles and institutions.

3. Initially , in India Mahatma Gandhi launched Satyagraha called ‘Champaran Movement’ in Champaran district of Bihar in 1917 to mobilise the peasants against torturous plantation owners.

4. In the second stage, he organised Satyagraha which was called ‘Kheda Movement’ in Kheda district of Gujarat, supporting the interests of peasants in 1917 and also in Ahmedabad in 1918.

6. How did the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India?

Ans. 1. The First World War a new economic and political situation that led to the augmentation of defense expenditure.

2. The rise in expenditure was financed by war loans and by increasing taxes. Nevertheless, price hike during the war period (1914-18) led to extreme hardship for the common mass.

3. Villagers were summoned to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment in army created widespread anger . Incidents such as implementation of Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Martial Law in Punjab, disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, culminating in the initiation of the National Movement.

7. What were the circumstances which led to Jallianwala Bagh incident? Describe in brief the reaction of the people immediately after the incident.

Ans. The Rowlatt Act (1919) was passed by the British government despite the unified opposition of the Indian members. This Act empowered the government to subdue political activities and detain any person without trial for two years. Gandhiji wanted non-violent civil disobedience against unjust laws. Rallies were organised in varied cities. Enraged by the popular revolt, British administration imposed Martial Law in Amritsar . On 13th April, 1919, General Dyer killed innocent people who

assembled in Jallianwala Bagh. The news spread like a wildfire. As a matter of fact, hundreds and thousands of people took to the streets and there were strikes, clashes and mass protest.

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

Ans. In 1919, Mahatma Gandhi aimed to initiate a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed nefarious Rowlatt Act (1919). The citizens of India vehemently protested against the Black Act. Nevertheless, the Act was passed and it empowered the government to subdue political activities.

1. On 6th April, 1919, Gandhiji started a nationwide Satyagraha that garnered huge response. People from various cities supported the movement.

2. Most of the leaders were selected from Amritsar . Gandhiji was prevented from entering Delhi.

3. The colonial government detained the political prisoners without trial for two years.

9. Analyse any three reasons for slow down of NonCooperation Movement in cities.

Ans. The Non-Cooperation Movement initiated with the participation of the middle class stratum in cities and gained momentum. In the cities, the pace of movement subsequently slowed down. The few reasons are enumerated as follows:

1. Khadi cloth was relatively more expensive than mass produced mill clothes. As a matter of fact, poor people could not afford to buy it.

2. The boycott of British institutions posed a serious problem as substitute Indian institutions were unavailable.

3. Students and teachers began to take positions in colonial government schools. At the same time, lawyers resumed their work in government courts.

10. Who launched the Khilafat Movement? Why was themovement launched?

Ans. The Khilafat issue was initiated by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. This issue related to restore the power of their khalifa in Ottoman Turkey , which was vanished in World War I. Later this issue incooperate with Non-cooperation movement in

Nagpur Session 1920. Because Gandhiji knew that there should be communal harmony required for nationwide movement.

11. Describe the spread of Non-Cooperation Movement in the countryside.

Ans. The Non-Cooperation Movement permeated the countryside. The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement started in 1920.

1. V aried regional groups joined the movement to fulfill their specific objectives. The Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the rural areas and collaborated with the peasants and the tribal revolt. In Awadh, Baba Ramchandra led the peasants. The movement was directed against the landlords who demanded excessive high rents

and an array of other taxes.

2. The peasant movement demanded lessening of revenues, elimination of begar and social boycott of dominating landlords.

3. Jawaharlal Nehru began going around villages in Awadh. The Awadh Kisan Sabha was established in the villages.

4. In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, tribal peasants misconstrued the definition of Swaraj and had suffered at the hands of the British. As a matter of fact, they initiated a rebellion under the aegis of Alluri Sitaram Raju.

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

Ans. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, the peasants of Awadh faced tremendous problems. These problems are enumerated as follows:

1. Talukdars and landlords demanded excessive high rents and an array of other taxes from the peasants.

2. Peasants were involved in begar (labour without payment). They worked at the farms of landlords.

3. As tenants, the peasants barely had any security of tenure. Therefore, the peasant movement in Awadh demanded lowering of revenue load, elimination of begar and social boycott of dominating landlords.

12. Mention three reasons for which the rich peasant communities took active participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans. Three reasons for which the affluent peasant communities tookpart in the Civil Disobedience Movement are enumerated as follows:

1. Being producers of cash crops, they were dismayed by the global economic depression and subsequent falling prices of 1930s.

2. As their cash income abated, they found it difficult to meet the revenue demand of government.

3. There was a popular resentment among the rich peasants and they enthusiastically bolstered the movement.

13. Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it an was effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.

Ans. Salt March was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism because:

1. All classes could identify with salt as it way a cheap and essential

food item.

2. Tax on salt and the monopoly over its manufacturing was a sign of the oppression of British Rule.

3. It would affect the British economy . Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Dandi on 12th March, 1930 and break the salt law by manufacturing salt from sea water .

14. What type of flag was designed during the ‘Swadeshi Movement’ in Bengal? Explain its main features.

Ans. During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, tricolour flag with red, green and yellow colours was designed. It comprised eight lotus petals that displayed eight provinces and crescent moon manifesting Hindus and Muslims.

15. How did icons and symbols advocate nationalism?

Ans. The icon and symbol that propagated nationalism are enumerated as follows:

1. As the National Movement developed, nationalist leader knew and aware about the icon and symbol to unify people and inspiring nationalism feeling.

2. During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed.

3. By 1921, Gandhiji also designed the Swaraj flag. It has again tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

4. Carrying the flag holding during march became a symbol of defiance.

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

Ans. The folklore was constructed in memories of the golden tradition and history of India. In the process of their struggle against the colonial power , people discover their own identify of belonging to one nation such as:

1. National song like V ande Mataram is still make sense of belongingness and unity .

2. The identify of India came to be associated with Bharatmata which way depicted as divine and spiritual.

3. Folklore, songs, hymns were used by our national leaders to give a sense of pride in our culture.

4. They also picturised of the India’s culture which was so rich and

uncorrupted.

5. Famous legend were Rabindranath Tagore, from Bengal, Natesan sastri etc., great contributed in the freedom movements.

17. Write a short note on Swadeshi Movement.

Ans. Swadeshi Movement:

1. This movement was encouraged by the partition of Bengal where this movment was the strongest.

2. The objective was to apply pressure on the government to revoke Bengal partition. Educated public contribute great work for the same.

3. It began in 1905 and was supported by great leader such as Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, etc.

4. It was an economic strategy that sought to remove British rule by following the principle of self-sufficiency . Because Indian industries had been destroyed and almost entirely reliant on import from Britain for manufactured goods such as textile.

5. This movement started with partition of Bengal in 1905 and

continued upto 2011.

18. Explain the social groups responsible for Non-cooperation movement.

Ans. Diverse social groups that joined the Non-Cooperation Movement were : (i) Middle class people in the town (ii) Plantation workers (iii) Peasants and tribal people and (iv) Business class people.

1. Middle class people in the towns : The middle stratum consisted of students, teachers and lawyers reacted to the clarion call of Non-Cooperation and social boycott of institutions.

2. Plantation workers : The workers participated in the movement and wanted to rescue themselves from the garb of darkness. They hoped that the Gandhiji Raj would give them power to secure land in their own villages.

3. Peasants and tribal people : Peasants and tribal people participated in the movement. The movement was directed against the talukdars and landlords. In their opinion, 'Swaraj' meant nonpayment of land dues i.e., land revenues. When the colonial government compelled the tribal people to contribute 'begar' for the

construction of road, they revolted.

4. Business class people : Merchants and traders showed their reluctance to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922 and its value depreciated from `102 crore to `57 crore.

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

Ans. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched on August 1920 by INC.

Participation of middle class in the city and economic impact.

1. Thousand of student, headmaster left the government school and colleges and lawyer gave up their legal practices in courts.

2. The Council Elections were boycotted in all province except

Madras.

3. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramastised.

4. Liquor shop were picketed and foreign cloth was burnt in large bonafires.

5. The import of foreign cloth reduced to half between 1921 and

1922.

6. The large number of places, merchants, peasants and traders refused completely to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

7. Boycott movement spread like a fire and the people were aware of this movement.

8, People started discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones production of Indian textile mill and handlooms went up.

9. Non-cooperation Movement helped boost the Indian economy .

20. 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.

Ans . 1. An important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women.

2. During Gandhiji’s salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes in response to the clarion call of Mahatma Gandhi. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.

3. 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.

4. Nevertheless, this increased public role did not necessarily mean any radical change in the way the position of women was visualised. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives.

5. 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.

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

Ans. The Civil Disobedience Movement permeated various parts of the country . The examples are as follows:

1. Gandhiji spearheaded the Salt March from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi with his staunch disciples.

2. Thousands of people in various parts of the country violated the salt law , manufactured salt and conducted peaceful demonstrations in front of government salt factories.

3. In the rural areas, the rich Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh participated actively in the movement.

4. The industrial working segment of Nagpur region participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

5. Women also participated in hundreds and thousands in the movement.

22. How did the Colonial Government repress the ‘CivilDisobedience Movement’? Explain.

Ans. The ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’ initiated the boycott of foreign clothes and picketed liquor shops. Peasants showed their reluctance in paying revenues and taxes. At the same time, village officials resigned. The Colonial Government prevented the members from participating in national movements.

1. In many places, forest people transgressed forest laws and prevented people from entering the reserved forests and grazing cattle. Enraged by the development, the colonial government started detaining the Congress leader one by one. This resulted in the outbreak of violent clashes in various places.

2. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a staunch disciple, was detained in April 1930. Various people were assassinated who protested the movement.

3. Mahatma Gandhi was detained. Industrial workers of Sholapur captured police post, municipal buildings and railway stations.

4. Being frightened by these developments, the British Government adopted a policy of brutal repression.

5. Peaceful demonstrators were attacked. Women and children were mercilessly beaten and about 1,00,000 people were detained.

23. Why did Mahatma Gandhi re-launch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain.

Ans. In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London to participate in the Second Round Table Conference. However , the negotiationsbroke down and he returned with a heavy heart. After returning toIndia, he understood that the government had started a new cycle of repression. Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were

detained and the Congress was banned. A series of measures had been imposed to obstruct meetings, demonstrations and social boycott. In the later stage, Mahatma Gandhi aimed to re-launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.

24. Why did Mahatma Gandhi find ‘salt’ a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain.

Ans. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands on 31st January , 1930. The most shocking of all was to abolish thesalt tax. Salt was one of the most essential items of food. Irwin showed reluctance 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 transgressed the law.

25. Who had organized the dalits into the ‘Depressed Classes Association‘ in 1930? Describe his achievements.

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

Achievements:

1. The ‘Depressed Classes Association‘ was in favour of separate electorate for dalits.

2. It uplifted the dalits against the dominance of upper caste hindus.

3. It gave the depressed classes, reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils in proportion to their population.

4. The ‘Depressed Classes Association‘ enhanced the dignity of marginalised sections of society such as SCs, ST s and OBCs.

26. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?

Ans. There was no consensus of opinions among the political leaders related to the aspect of separate electorate. The reasons are as follows:

1. The Nationalist Congress leaders felt that the policy of ‘Divide and Rule’ would enervate the Nationalist Movement.

2. The Muslim leaders thought that their interest could only be guarded in a Muslim state and not in a Hindu majority state.

3. Dr . B.R. Ambedkar , the leader of the depressed classes, hugely favoured separate electorates. However , Gandhiji felt that separate electorate for Dalits would slow down the pace of their societal integration. Subsequently , Ambedkar accepted the stance of Gandhiji and concluded ‘Poona Pact’.

27. Why did various classes and groups of Indians participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. Diverse classes and social groups of Indians took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement spearheaded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. Dif ferent categories of people joined the movement based on their needs and aspirations.

1. In the rural areas, affluent farmers and peasant communities such as patidars (Gujarat) and Jats in Uttar Pradesh were shocked by the global economic depression. As a matter of fact, they participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement and support the social boycott.

2. The poor peasants demanded that their rent dues should be compensated.

3. The business classes took part in the movement to obstruct the colonial policies that controlled business activities.

4. Some prominent industrialists financially bolstered the movement and boycott the trading practice.

5. The industrial working classes (excluding the workers in Nagpur region) stayed aloof from this movement as big industrialists formed a nexus with the Congress. This was the first time that the large number of women took part in the National Movement.

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

Ans. Nationalism permeated the whole sub-continent when people discovered some unifying elements that tied them together . This sense of collective belonging came through the experience of united struggle.

This nationalism was associated with the principle of cultural nationalism. Cultural nationalism was a central theme in Indian social and political discourse since the late-nineteenth century . With the development of nationalism, the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata, composed by

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay . In 1870, he wrote ‘Vande Mataram’ (Hail Motherland) as a hymn to the motherland.Notions of nationalism also formed through a movement revitalise Indian folklore tradition. The land of Bharat is tantamount to the

ideal of Bharat Mata or mother goddess. Moreover , the name Bharat Mata implies the mother of Bharat, who is deemed to be a glittering prototype of manhood.

In order to project the nation a transcendental realm the literature voluntarily turned to the image of a deified mother goddess (or Bharat Mata) who is the national personification of India. The term ‘mother ’ is used in the reference to the nation (Rashtriya) and it capitalizes on cultural elements, construed as race and identity . The

image of Bharat Mata traverses the national contours and is grafted on the symbolic figures of the West like- Marianne, Mother Russia and Britannica.

These emblematic figures bear a national connotation without any religious implication. In 1921, Gandhiji designed the Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the center . Another method of spawning a feeling of nationalism wasthrough the reinterpretation of history . Many influential Indians delved into the past tradition to explore the rich histories and

glorious achievements of the country

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

Ans. The term ‘Civil Disobedience’ meant “Refusal by a large group of people to obey particular laws or pay taxes, usually as a form ofpeaceful 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 very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience, organizing 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 to be remitted.They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Apprehensive of raising issues that might upsetthe rich peasants and landlords.

30. Can the Indian National Movement be described as a nonviolent revolution?

Ans. It would be incorrect to describe the Indian national movement simply a non-violent movement.

1. Starting from the Swadeshi Movement of 1905 till the Quit India uprising ‘violence’ assumed a notorious character .

2. To start with the Gandhian Movement, the Satyagraha captured the entire political scene and his charismatic personality made him the central figure of Indian politics. However , he could not carry out his non-violent policies to its culmination. For instance, in the NonCooperation Movement, the ‘Chauri-Chaura’ incident itself witness of violence. Thus, he called off the movement.

3. This was not the first time when Gandhiji reacted fast and furious. During the Civil Disobedience phase, violence reached its climax and it was evident in the incidents of Sholapur , Peshawar and certain other places.

4. In fact, women came out of their house to join the spirit of the movement. Teenagers committed valiant acts and due to effect courted arrests. People from diverse religion’s groups, castes and culture made a common cause with the Gandhian movement.The collapse of the Non-Cooperation Movement brought a sense of demoralisation and Gandhiji’s decision was condemned.

5. All these prepared a stage for the new movement. The Civil Disobedience Movement also violated the ‘ahimsa’. It came out of the Gandhian fold but was spread like a conflagration everywhere and was subsequently transformed into a mass movement of a

6. Gandhiji gave the call ‘Do and die’ in his speech and also instructed to remain in non-violence scope. But after this call, compressed anger in people for British Government, exploded and this movement turn into violent. However , this movement is not confined within limit of country because great leader such as Subhash Chandra Bose and other get supported by foreign power and also formed of parallel government.

30. Did Gandhiji express the ideals of moderates?

Ans. Indian politics and Nationalism assumed an important character with the start of Gandhian Movement. All movement provided a dimension to Indian Politics. In early twentieth century . Gandhiji was an undisputed hero and a charismatic personality of Indian Nationalism. With the Non-violent Non-Cooperation Movement Gandhiji had set the pace and real politics game began. Indian politics reached its apex during this time. Being the central figure of Indian politics Gandhiji always controlled the political scene, mobilised the common masses of village and towns. His movement gradually crystallised into a mass movement which later on, succumbed to the British repressions. All his movement display the intensity and the magnitude exhibited the strength of people. But in every case his policy of Satyagraha was transgressed and had assumed a violent form. Hence, we can say that Gandhiji's political ideals and his Satyagraha or ahimsa principle provided a momentum to the Indian Politics. The moderates of Congress always stuck to the policy of prayer , petition and memorandum, which was stereotyped as the politics of mendicancy . They sat in a three day's conference and talked about problems, chalked out measures, adopted resolutions and sent petitions to the Government. They made no endeavour to organise any movement likely to impede the British rule. Before Gandhiji no one attempted to organise an all-India movement on wider scale. He was the first to launch non-violent movement, which was gradually transformed into a mass movement. It crossed all limitsand touched the farthest confines of the country.

31. The Congress was reluctant to include the demands ofindustrial workers in its program of struggle.’’ Analyse the reasons.

Ans. The Congress aimed to involve the demands of the masses and not any specific groups in their agenda. Nevertheless, the industrialists provided financial assistance to the Congress.Therefore, if the demand of the workers were included then the industrialists would be offended. The Congress did not want to agitate the industrialists and spawn anti-imperialist feelings.

32. Explain the measures taken by Gandhiji to eliminate theproblem of untouchability .Ans. The measures adopted by Gandhiji to eradicate the problem of untouchability are enumerated as follows:

1. Gandhiji claimed that Swaraj would not come for hundred years if untouchability was not eradicated.

2. Gandhiji himself washed toilets to represent the dignity of the work of a sweeper.

3. Gandhiji convinced the upper caste to change their heart and and not tocontinue with the ‘sin of untouchability’.

4. He organised Satyagraha to protect their entrance into temples and access to public wells, tanks, roads and public schools.

5. He concluded Poona Pact in September 1932 with Dr . B.R.Ambedkar that led to the reservation of some seats for them in provincial and central legislative councils.

33. How did figures or images help in developing the values of nationalism?

Ans. The ways in which figures or portraits helped in moulding the values of nationalism are enumerated as follows :

1. Figures or images helped to create an image with which peoplecould identify the nation.

2. It was in the twentieth century , with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

3. The image of Bharat Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay .

4. In 1870s, he wrote Vande Mataram as a hymn to the motherland. Later , it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.

5. Encourage by the Swadeshi Movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata.

6. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

7. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms as it circulated in popular prints and was painted bydifferent artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as one’s nationalism.