

LESSON-3 NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Brief Concepts of the Lesson- Nationalism in India developed in the colonial context. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in India from Africa in 1915. Under his leadership several mass movements were organized.

1. The first world war, Khilafat and Non Cooperation-

1) War and its effects- Huge increase in defenses expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. Through the years the prices increased doubling between 1913- 1918 leading to extreme hardship for the common people.

2) Gandhiji and Satyagraha- Champaran in Bihar (1917) Kheda in Gujarat (1918). In 1919 nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlett Act was launched by Gandhi. 13th April and Jallianwalla Bagh massacre world war I and Khilafat issued, At the Congress session at Nagpur in Dec 1920, a compromise was worked out and Non cooperation programme was adopted. Movements in towns, Rebellion in country side

2) Towards civil Disobedience- (1) Swaraj Party was founded by CR Das and Moti Lal Nehru for return to council Politics.

(2) Simon commission and boycott

(2) Lahore congress and demand for purna swaraj

3) Dandi march and the civil Disobedience movements- (1) Governments repressive policy 2) Gandhi Irwin Pact and failure of round table conference. 3) Re-launching of movements.

4) Who participated in the movements - the rich peasant communities the poor peasantry the industrial workers in Nagpur and a large scale participation of women took active part in the movement.

5) Limits of the movements less participation by untouchables. - Ambedker for separate electorate and Poona pact.

6) The sense of collective belonging- this sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles role of folklore and songs. 2. Identity of India and Bharat Mata.

MCQ

1 Marks

Q.1 Which of the following is true with reference of Satyagraha?

- (A) It emphasized the muscle power (B) It emphasized the Power of truth
(C) Gandhiji successfully fought the racist regime of South Africa with the novel method.
a) Only A is true b) Only B is true c) Both A and B are true d) Both B and C are true

Q.2 At which place congress session of September 1920 held.

- a) Nagpur b) Calcutta c) Lahore d) Madras

Q.3 Who was the leader of the Peasant Movements of Awadh?

- a) Alluri sitaram Raju b) Baba Ramchandra c) Mahatma Gandhi d) None of the above

Q.4 Under which act the Plantations workers of Assam were not permitted to leave the tea garden?

- a) The Rowlett Act b) Cripps Mission c) The Inland Migration act d) The Inland Emigration act

Q.5 Name the leaders who founded Swaraj Party?

- a) CR Das and Motilal Nehru b) CR Das and Jawaharlal Nehru
c) CR Das and Gandhiji d) CR Das and Dr B.R Ambedkar

Q.6 At which of the following place did Gandhiji make salt out of sea water

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Wardha (c) Sabarmati (d) Dandi

Q.7 Who wrote Hind Swaraj?

- a) Subhas Chandra Bose b) Jawaharlal Lal Nehru c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Sardar Patel

Q.8 Which incident forced Gandhiji to halt the Non – cooperation movement?

- A) Jallianwala Bagh massacre b) The Rowlett act c) Chauri Chaura
d) Arrest of Alluri Sitaram Rammaya

Q.9 Who among the following led the civil disobedience movement in Peshawar ?

- a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad b) Mohamad Ali c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan d) None of the above

Q.10 Who first created the image of Bharatmata?

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(C) Rabindra nath Tagore d) None of the above

Q.11. Which of the following method was not adopted by Dr B.R. Ambedkar to uplift the Dalits?

- (a) He signed Poona pact (b) He called them Harijans (C) He demanded separate electorates for them (d) He organized them into Depressed classes association in 1930

Short Answer questions

Q.1 What were the effects of non cooperation on the economic front?

Ans. Foreign goods were boycotted, Liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfire many traders refused to import foreign cloth the import of foreign cloth reached to half.

Q.2 What were the causes for the gradual slowing down of the Non- co operation movement in the cities?

Ans. (1) Khadi was more expensive than the mill produced cloth and the poor could not afford it.

(2) British institutions were boycotted but the process of establishing Indian institutions was slow so the students and teachers started joining the British institution again.

Q.3 Describe the main events leading to civil disobedience.

Ans. 1) World wide economic depression

2) Simon commission was constituted in 1929 and no Indian member was appointed.

3) Lord Irwin announced that Dominion State would be granted to India.

4) At the Lahore congress session resolution for purna swaraj was passed.

Q.4 What did freedom mean to Plantation workers in Assam?

Ans. 1) Right to move freely in and out of their enclosures.

2) Retaining link with their villages

3) They were not allowed to leave the tea garden without permission which they wanted.

Q.5 what was the role of women in the civil Disobedience movement?

Ans. 1) Participated in the salt Satyagraha in large number.

2) They participated in protest marches and also manufactured salt.

3) Many women went to jails

4) In rural areas the women considered service to the nation a sacred duty.

Q.6 Explain the problems faced in unifying people.

Ans. All credits of glorious past were attributed to the Aryans and their contributions therefore it became difficult to bring all communities on a single platform.

Q.7 Why and how is the identity of a nation symbolized in a Figure?

Ans. It helps create an image with which people can identify the nation.

2) With the growth of nationalism identity of India came to be associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

Long answer questions

Q.1 What was the outcome of the Poona pact? How did it benefit the dalits?

Ans. The Poona pact of sept. 1932 gave the depressed classes reserved seat in provincial and central legislative councils but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

Q.2 Explain the differences that emerged the congress and the Muslim league on Political issues.

Ans. The important differences were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected Muhammad Ali Jinnah of the Muslim league was willing to give up that demand for separate electorates if Muslim were given reserved seats in the central assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim dominated provinces.

Q.3 How did Mahatma Gandhi organize Satyagraha in various places in India ?

Ans. In 1917 he traveled in Champaran, Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against oppressive plantation system.

2) In 1919 he organized Satyagraha to support peasants of Kheda in Gujarat.

3) In 1918 he went to Ahmedabad to organize this movement amongst cotton mill workers.

4) In 1919 he launched Satyagraha against Rowlatt act.

Q.4 Explain the factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in the later half of the 19th century.

Ans. 1) Economic exploitation 2) Administrative and economic unification of the country.

3) Western education 4) Development of Press.

Extra questions

Q.1 What do you know about peasants movement in Awash? Explain

Q.2 What do you know about Gandhi Irwin pact?

Q.3 What was Khilafat movement?

Q.4 What do you know about Alluri Sitaram Raju

Q.5 What were the causes of withdrawal of non co operation movement?

Q.6 Explain the impact of the Jalliwala incidents on the people

Q.7 How could the non co operation become a movement? Explain

Q.8 How was civil disobedience movement was different from Non cooperation movement?

Answer Key of Multiple Choice Questions

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| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) |
| 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) | | | | |