

Q1. Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to anti-colonial movement?

In India and many other colonies the growth of nationalism is intimately connected to anti-colonial movement because people began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. It has been rightly said that Indian nationalism was smelted in the furnace of colonial exploitation, forged by the hammer of injustice, tempered by the wisdom of ages, quenched in the blood of innumerable martyrs and honed on the grindstone of poverty, deprivation of human rights polished its blade. So when the sword of nationalism finally glittered in the blaze of conflict, the world's mightiest power retreated before it.

Q2. How did the first world war helped the in the growth of National Movement in India?

The First World War (1914-1918) helped in the growth of National Movement in India in following ways:

- a. Increase in Taxes:** First World War led to a huge increase in defense expenditure. In order to meet war demands Britishers raised taxes, custom duties and introduced income tax on Indians. Which created many economic problems for the people and they thought of liberating their country from the foreign yoke.
- b. Forced Recruitment:** During war years Indian villages were called upon to supply soldiers by the use of forced recruitment. Which caused widespread anger among the people because their agricultural activities were disrupted and hunger and death began to take a heavy toll of their lives.
- c. Shortage of Food Items:** From 1918 to 1921 crops failed in many parts of Indian, resulting in acute shortage of food. The prices increased and almost doubled between 1913 and 1918.
- d. Famine and Epidemics:** crop failure in India was followed by an influenza epidemic. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famine and epidemics.

- e. **Exploitation with Indians:** The Indians had not been consulted before the British government decided to use Indian people and the Indian resources for fighting a war.

All these caused extensive anger and opposition against the British colonial rule and the national movement in India headed towards stronger direction.

Q3. Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act?

The British Government passed the infamous Rowlatt Act. on 18th March 1919 through the imperial legislative council. Indians call this act 'Black legislation' as this act was passed despite the opposition from Indian members. It gave the government autocratic powers to repress political activities besides allowing it to detain political prisoners without a trial, for two years. The Indians were outraged by this act as it was clearly undemocratic, oppressive and hurt the national sentiments and dignity.

Q4. Why Gandhi ji decided to withdraw the non-cooperation movement?

Gandhiji decided to withdraw the non-cooperation movement in Feb. 1922. This was because he felt that movement was turning violent in many places, especially in Chauri Chaura a small village in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration turned into violent clashes and a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in which 22 police men killed. Gandhi Ji felt that people were not yet ready for a mass struggle and that satyagrahis needed to be properly trained for non – violent demonstration.

Q5. What is meant by Idea of Satyagraha?

The word Satyagraha is the combination of two Sanskrit words meaning 'truth' and 'non-violence'. It is 'the power of truth'. It was a method of mass agitation started by Gandhi Ji first in South Africa to fight against racial discrimination. It upholds the belief that if the cause is true and the fight is against injustice, then there is no need for physical force or coercion against the oppressor. This battle could be done by appealing the conscience of the oppressor won through non-violence and following the doctrine of Satyagraha. He believed that this dharma of non-violence could be the cause of national unity and harmony.

Q6. Write a newspaper report on:

a. The Jalianwala Bagh Massacre:

One 13th April 1919 the people from far and wide had come and gathered in the enclosed ground of jallianwalla bagh. Thousands of people including men, women and children had assembled to protest against the new repressive measures of Government they were also demanding the release of their two nationalist leaders. Dr. Satyapal and Saif-ud-din who had been arrested by govt. Under Rowlatt Act. others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. People were unaware about the imposition of martial law. Taking the benefit of prohibitory orders. General Dyer entered the garden and blocked all the exit points then ordered his troops to open fire on crowd which continued for ten minutes, left hundreds killed and thousands wounded. It is one of the darkest days in Indian history.

Q7. The Simon commission:

The commission headed by Sir John Simon was set up in response to national movement in 1927. This commission arrived in India in 1928 to review the reforms of the government of Indian Act 1919 and suggest further reforms in the system of administration. This commission is known as Simon Commission. It faced protest slogans like “Go Back Simon”. It was this body to suggest constitutional changes in India governance, but it did not have any single Indian member. The congress and Muslim league jointly demonstrated against it. Lord Irwin announced a vague “dominion status” for India to quell the movement, leading to Round table conference in Oct. 1929.

Q8. Compare the Image of Bharat Mata with the image of Germania

The Image of Bharat Mata as painted by Abanindranath Tagore shows her as bestowing learning food and clothing. She bears aesthetic quality as denoted by the ‘Malla’ held by her. This is similar to the Image of Germania as painted by Philip Veit, where she holds a sword, but looks more feminine. The other painting of Bharat Mata is more manly in its representation. In it, she is shown as bearing power and authority as denoted by the lion and elephant beside her. The latter Image is more akin to the Image of Germania by Lorenz Clasen, where she wields a sword and shield, and looks ready to fight.

Discuss Questions

Q9. List all the social groups which joined non-cooperation movement in 1921. Write about the hopes to show why they joined movement.

Non-cooperation Movement began in Jan 1921. Various social groups joined it and each group had its own hopes and aspirations these are:

- a. Middle class in the cities: Non-cooperation Movement starts with middle class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, doctors and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces. They saw the movement as a gateway to freedom from foreign domination.
- b. Peasants in rural areas: at many places peasants joined the non-cooperation movement because they hoped that by doing so they would be saved from both oppressive landlords and the high revenue taxes of colonial government.
- c. Tribal people: Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the Idea of Swaraj in another way. To them Swaraj meant entry of people into forest areas to graze their cattle and non-denial of traditional rights.

Q10. Discuss the Salt March to make it clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.

Salt which was consumed by rich and poor alike was one of the most essential food item. The tax on salt and the govts. Monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive force of the British rule. Britishers denied the people to access the basic necessities of life. Salt law was one example. Gandhiji decided to defy the law as he considered the salt powerful symbol that could unite the nation against the British colonialism, to achieve his aim he decided to carry the salt march along with his 78 trusted volunteers. The march starts from Sabarmati ashram in Ahmadabad and ended at Dandi in Gujarat. The volunteers walked for 24 days about 10 miles a day and reached Dandi on April 6th 1930. On reaching Dandi Gandhiji broke salt law by making salt himself. The salt or Dandi march marked the beginning civil disobedience movement.

The people from different parts of country manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of the government salt factories. It united the people country wide to break the colonial laws. People also refused to pay

revenue and other taxes. In short the salt march was used as a symbol of unity and active resistance against colonialism.

Q11. Imagine you are a women participating in the civil disobedience movement. Explain what the experience meant your life.

I participate in the C.D.M. it was really a matter of pride for me when I along with other women took part in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. I was sent to jail also. This changed a lot in me. I began to realize that country was above all the other things. I was influenced by Gandhi Ji and his Idea of Satyagrah. We should follow truth and never resort to violence. We should wear Khadi and boycott foreign things.

Q12. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorate?

Political leaders differed sharply over the question of separate electorate because of these political leaders represented different classes and communities of Indian society. While supporting the minorities Jinnah the prominent Muslim leader was also in favour of separate electorates in the beginning. But latter he also agreed to be on Gandhi Ji side, hoping to get adequate representation of the Muslim dominated states like Panjab and Bergal. Dalits under the leadership of Dr. B.R Amedkar went against Gandhi Ji as they believed that only political empowerment would resolve their social backwardness. Gandi Ji was in the view that separate electorate would gradually divided the country into numerous fragments because every community or class would than ask for separate representation.

Extra Important Questions

Q13. What were reasons for launching of non-cooperation and Khilafat movement?

a. First world war: The part played by Britain in the defeat of the Ottoman empire in First World War and the rumors of their intentions to curtail the temporal powers of the caliph in treaty of serres offended the Muslims everywhere and caused them to adopt an aggressive anti-British campaign under the leadership of Ali Brothers.

- b. Rowlatt Act. 1919:** Rowlett Act which was passed hurriedly through the imperial legislative council despite the opposition of Indian members. It outraged both Hindus and Muslims of India and became a cause for Non-cooperation and Khilafat movement.
- c. Jallian Walla Bagh Massacre:** Hundreds of innocent people were killed in this massacre Indian political leaders demanded that government should express its regret on Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre.
- d. Khilafat Agitation:** Mahatma Gandhi launched Non-cooperation movement in order to support Khilafat agitation and saw it as a golden opportunity for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Q14. What were programs of Non-cooperation movement?

Or

What is the importance of non-cooperation movement?

- a.** During non-cooperation movement people surrendered all titles and government posts.
- b.** People boycott government schools, courts of justice and foreign articles.
- c.** National schools were established.
- d.** Small scale industries developed.
- e.** Adoption of non – violence (Satyagrah) in whole country.

Q15. What is the significance of Lahore session of congress in 1929?

In Dec. 1929 the congress held its session at Lahore with Jawaharlal Nehru as the president. Following important decisions were taken in this session.

- a.** In this session congress declared the attainment of complete independence or purna sawraj as its aim and goal.
- b.** 26th January 1930 will be celebrated as first Independence Day of India.
- c.** New tri-colour flag was adopted.
- d.** It was also decided to launch civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Gandhi ji.

Q16. Why civil disobedience was launched?

- a. Lahore session 1929:** I.N.C organized the civil disobedience movement in pursuance of the independence resolution passed at Lahore session 1929.

- b. The Great Economic Depression 1929:** The effect of the worldwide economic depression played major role in popular uprising. Agriculture prices began to fall from 1926 and collapsed after 1930. Peasants found it difficult to sell their harvest and pay their revenue.
- c. Continue policy of repression by Britishers:** British government economically exploited Indians and continued their policy of repression. All other methods of meetings, forwarding reservation to government etc had failed.
- d. The civil disobedience movement was launched on the failure of British government to fulfill the eleven demands of congress.**

Q17. Why civil disobedience moment was called off?

Or

Gandhi – Irwin pact

The civil disobedience was called off in the wake of Gandhi-Irwin pact. This pact was signed on 5th March 1931. This pact was approved by congress in Karachi session under the leadership of sardar patel. This pact provided following.

- a.** The British Government agreed to release all prisoners.
- b.** The congress agreed to take part in 2nd round table congruence.
- c.** Civil disobedience movement was called off.

Q18. Why was Sawraj party formed?

Sawraj party was formed by C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru in 1922. As they were not in agreement with the radical group within the congress party. They wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by government of India Act. 1919.

Q19. Discuss any three Satyagrah movements organized by Gandhi Ji.

After arriving in India Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagrah movements in various places.

- a. Champaran Satyagrah 1916:** This Satyagarh was organized in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system (Tinkathia System).

- b. Kheda peasant struggle 1917:** Then he organized a Satyagrah to support peasants of Kheda district Gujrat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic peasants demand relaxation in the tax collection.
- c. Ahmedabad Mill Strike 1918:** in 1918 Gandhi went to Ahmadabad to organize a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers to raise their wages.

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