Instructions:

i. The assignment should be read only after reading the chapter from the text book.
ii. Attempt the questions on your own if you are unable to do so then revert to your teacher.
iii. The key words/value points have been highlighted.

1. First World War’s effect on the Indian economy
   i. Increase in defense expenditure.
   ii. 1913-18 increase in prices.
   iii. Forced recruitment of villagers which caused anger amongst them.
   iv. 1918-21 crop failure, accompanied by influenza and epidemic.
   v. People perished in famines.

Question
1. Discuss the effect that The First World War had on India.

2. Concept of Satyagraha.
   i. Emphasised power of truth; physical force is not necessary if battle is truthful.
   ii. Satyagrahi needs no aggression, he appeals to the conscience of the oppressor.
   iii. Dharma of truth could unite all Indians.

Question
1. Analyse Gandhiji’s love for truth.

3. Passing of the Rowlatt Act & Indians reaction to it
   a. Imperial legislative council, the body which passed this act.
   Reaction
   i. Gandhiji calls for non violent civil disobedience on 6th April 1919.
   ii. Rallies were organised.
   iii. Strikes in railway workshops.
   iv. Other shops remain closed.

Question
1. Explain the Civil Disobedience of 1919, launched by Gandhiji.

4. Government’s reaction to the 6th April 1919 movement
   i. Local leaders picked up.
   ii. Gandhiji’s entry in to Delhi was prohibited.
   iii. A peaceful oppression on 10th April was fired upon

Question
1. Why was Gandhiji prohibited from entering Delhi after the Rowlatt Act was passed?

5. People’s reaction to government’s repression of 6th April 1919, movement
   i. Attacks on:
      a. Banks  b. Post Offices  c. Railway Stations
   ii. Government’s reaction to the above
      a. Martial law imposed by General Dyer

Question
1. State the circumstances that dragged Punjab towards Martial Law in 1919.

6. People’s reaction to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
a) Strikes  b) Clashes  c) Attack on government buildings

_Government’s response to the above_

i. Satyagrahis to **rub noses**.
ii. **Crawling** on the streets.
iii. Doing **salaam**.
iv. **Flogging**

v. **Bombing** of villages (Gujranwala)

*Thus Gandhiji called off the movement.*

**Question**

1. Describe the situation in Punjab after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

7. The Khilafat movement. **Factors that led to its merging with the Non Cooperation movement**

i. Was launched to defend the temporal powers of the **Khalifa** who was the head of Muslims all over the world

ii. **No broad movement** could be launched without Hindu Muslim unity.

iii. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the **umbrella of a unified national movement**.

**Question**

1. Explain the importance of merging the non-Cooperation with the Khilafat Movement.

8. Various stages in the Non Cooperation movement (NCM)/ Gandhiji’s conversion of NCM into a mass movement

_Steps_

i. Surrender of **titles**.

ii. Plan of **boycotting** all main services, schools and foreign goods.

iii. If government used repression then there was plan of **full civil disobedience** campaign.

iv. Gandhiji and Shaukat Ali **toured** the whole country for mobilizing support

**Question**

1. With what actions did Gandhiji give a signal about his intentions to start a full fledged National Movement in 1920.

9. Congress’s earlier reluctance to join Non-Cooperation movement

i. Prospect of **violence**

ii. September-December 1920 **intense months** of tussle.

iii. Finally in **Nagpur session** of Congress the programme was adopted.

**Question**

1. Highlight the fears that Congress had to discard before the joining the NCM.

10. NCM in towns/Methods adopted in NCM

i. **Boycott** of colleges, offices, etc.

ii. **Provincial elections** boycotted.

iii. **Boycott, Picketing and bonfire**.

**Question**

1. Explain the execution of the NCM.

11. Effects of NCM/ Evaluation of NCM

i. Import of **foreign cloth** dropped.

ii. **Value dropped** by half.

iii. Merchants and traders also **disobeyed to trade**.

iv. Production of **textile and handloom dropped**.

**Question**

1. Analyse the extent of the success achieved by the NCM.

12. Factors that led to slow down of NCM in towns

i. **Khadi** turned out to be expensive.

ii. Dearth of **indigenous institutions**.

iii. Thus students, teachers, lawyers started trickling **back to government institutions**.
iv. Violence in Chauri Chaura.

Question
1. Examine the slowing down of the NCM in the towns.

13. The movement in Awadh
   i. Leader-Baba Ramchandar.
   ii. Anti Taluqdar movement.

   Reason for the anti taluqdar movement
   i) High revenue
   ii) Begar
   iii) No security of tenure

   Demands of the peasants in anti-taluqdar movement
   i) reduction of revenue
   ii) Begar abolition
   iii) Boycott of landlords

   Methods of the anti-taluqdar movement
   i. Nai-dhobi bandhs.
   ii. Oudh Kisan Sabha formed by Mr.Nehru.
   iii. Within a month 300 branches of the sabha were formed.

   Congress had to integrate this movement with NCM

   Methods of NCM in Awadh
   i. Houses attacked.
   ii. Bazaars looted.
   iii. Grain taken over.
   iv. Rumours: No taxes to be paid and Land redistributed.

Question
1. Explain Oudh’s fight against the Taluqdars and then against the British.

14. Assam plantation workers perception of Swaraj
   i. They were victims of the Inland Emigration Act, which restricted their movements.
   ii. For them Swaraj was the fight to move freely.
   iii. Thus after hearing about NCM they defied authorities and headed home, where they thought Gandhi Raj had come.
   iv. But were caught up in a rally and steamer strike where they were beaten.

Question
1. In what way was the Inland Emigration Act responsible for creating a Swarajist demand in Assam.

15. NCM in Andhra Pradesh

   Reasons for guerilla movement in AP
   i. Forest closed.
   ii. Grazing restricted.
   iii. Collection restricted.
   iv. Lost livelihood.
   v. Lost the right to live traditionally.
   vi. Gave begar for road building.

   Leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju
   i. Could make predictions.
   ii. Could heal people.
   iii. Could survive bullet shots.
   iv. People felt he is reincarnation of God.
   v. Talked of NCM and Gandhiji.
   vi.Campaigned for Khadi
   vii. He launched anti drinking campaign.

Question
1. Describe the factors that made Alluri Sitaram Raju popular.

16. Other reasons for withdrawing Non-Cooperation Movement
   i. Violence in Chauri Chaura
   ii. Satyagrahis needed more training.
   iii. Congress leaders were tired and wanted to participate in Provincial elections.

Possible Question
1. Analyse all the possible causes responsible for calling off the non-cooperation movement.

17. Division in Congress  
*Division of Congress into Swarajists and Radicals* 
**a. The Swarajists**  
i. Wanted to oppose British policies *within the councils.*  
ii. They wanted to argue for *reform.*  
iii. They wanted to show that these *councils* were *not democratic.*  
iv. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru – were leaders who joined this party. 

**b. The Radicals**  
i. Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose.  
ii. They pressed for more *radical agitation.*  
iii. They demanded *full independence.*  

**Possible Question**  
1. Describe the ideological rift within the Congress after some time of the ending of the Non-cooperation Movement.  
2. Why were Jawaharlal Nehru and Bose called as radical leaders?  

18. Influencing factors of the late 1920’s.  
i. *Great depression* of 1929 had a bearing even on Indian economy.  
ii. *Agricultural prices* fell down.  
iii. *Exports declined* and peasants found it difficult to pay revenue.  

**Possible Questions**  
1. Comment on the Indian economic scene in the late 1920’s.  

19. Simon Commission—Constituted by John Simon under the Tory government  
**a. The reason for its coming**  
i. It was a statutory commission that had come to look into the functioning of the constitutional system of India; and  
ii. Suggest changes in this, if any.  

**b. The after effect of its coming/ Lord Irwin’s offer**  
i. Congress and the Muslim league greeted it with slogans of “Simon go back”.  
ii. Lord Irwin in an effort to calm them down made:  
   • a vague offer of “Dominion Status”; and  
   • a round table conference to discuss the future constitution  

**Possible Question**  
1. Identify the reasons that compelled the British to send the Simon Commission to India. Examine the consequences of the commission’s arrival to India.  

20. Lord Irwin’s offer and the Congress  
i. The *radicals* became more *assertive.*  
ii. The *moderates and liberals* proposing a *constitutional system* within the framework of British Dominion gradually lost influence.  

**Possible Question**  
1. “The offer of Dominion status by Lord Irwin was not very well received by the Congress”, Analyse.  

21. Lahore Session of Congress  
1. Demand of “Purna Swaraj” was formalized.  
2. 26th January 1930 was to be celebrated as independence Day.  
3. On this day people were to make a *pledge for independence.*  
4. But when this attracted little attention Gandhiji had to find a way to relate this idea to *everyday issues* of life.  

**Possible Question**  
1. Discuss the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress.  

22. Gandhiji’s letter to Lord Irwin
1. On 31 January 1930 Gandhiji sent a letter to Lord Irwin stating **11 demands**.
2. Some demands were of **general interest**.
3. Other demands were specifically for **various classes** like peasants, industrialists etc.
4. By doing so he wanted to bring all classes together and create a **united campaign** out of it.
5. The most alarming demand was the one for **abolishing the salt tax**.

**Possible Question**
1. Describe the letter that Lord Irwin received from Gandhiji in January 1930.

**23. The reason for raising the issue of Salt**
1. It was consumed by **rich and poor alike**.
2. It was the **most essential** food item.
3. Gandhiji largely criticized the **tax on salt** and the **monopoly on its production**

**Possible Question**
1. How fair was it on Gandhiji’s part to start the Dandi March on the issue of Salt.

**24. The Dandi March**
1. **78 volunteers** accompanied Gandhiji.
2. The march covered **240 miles**.
3. It started from **Sabarmati** and ended at **Dandi**.
4. The volunteers walked for **24 days covering 10 miles** per day.
5. **People flocked** in big numbers to see Gandhiji.
6. Gandhiji told them two things:
   a. The meaning of **Swaraj**; and
   b. Urged them to **defy British peacefully**.

**Possible Questions**
1. Enlist a few important facts about `The Dandi March`.

**25. The methods adopted in Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)**
1. Laws were broken: **Salt and Forest Laws**.
2. People refused to pay taxes, like **chowkidari tax**.
3. People also refused to pay **revenue**.
4. **Picketing**.
5. **Boycotting**.
6. **Demonstration** in front of salt factories.

**Possible Questions**
1. Examine the Civil Disobedience as a movement.

**26. Ways in which CDM was different from NCM**
1. People were expected not only to not cooperate but also **disobey** laws.
2. **Women** participated in large numbers.

**Possible Question**
1. Highlight the basic difference between the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movement.

**27. Reaction of the British and the counter reaction of the Indians**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reaction of Govt</th>
<th>Reaction of People</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Arrest of popular leaders</td>
<td>Violent clashes</td>
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<td>b. Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrested</td>
<td>Angry demonstration in Peshawar, many killed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Gandhiji arrested</td>
<td>Sholapur industrial workers attacked police posts etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Peaceful Satyagrahis, even women and children attacked.</td>
<td>Gandhi calls off the movement.</td>
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**Possible Question**
1. Recall the developments that finally led Gandhiji to suspend the Civil Disobedience movement.
28. Gandhi Irwin Pact
1. Was signed on 5 March 1931.
2. Gandhiji consented to participate in the Round Table Conference (RTC) to be held in London.
3. British government agreed to release the political prisoners.

Fate of the RTC
- Gandhiji went to London but the negotiations/talks broke down.
- He returned as a disappointed man.

Possible Question
1. Evaluate the success of the Gandhi Irwin Pact.

29. The developments in India after Gandhiji’s return from the second RTC/The reasons for restarting the Civil Disobedience Movement.
1. Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were in Jail.
2. Congress had been declared illegal.
3. A series of measures had been imposed to restrict demonstrations, meetings and boycotts.

Possible Question
1. ‘There were many compelling reasons for Gandhiji to restart the Civil Disobedience Movement’, Analyse.

30. The study of three social groups under three aspects-Reasons for joining CDM, Their meaning of Swaraj & Reasons for not rejoining the CDM
i. Reasons for the following to join the CDM
   - The rich peasant
   - The poor peasant
   - The business class

1a. Rich Peasant- The Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of UP had been hard hit by the depression of 1930 as they were producers of commercial crops.
1b. They could not pay cash revenue since cash income had disappeared.
1c. Government refused to reduce the revenue.

2a. Poor peasant—due to depression cash incomes became less so they found it difficult to pay revenue.
2b. They wanted that they should be freed from the burden of the unpaid rent.
2c. They even joined Socialist and Communist parties for this reason.

3a. Business/Industrial class had become powerful during First World War.
3b. Wanted protection against foreign imports.
3c. Wanted favourable rupee-sterling ratio.

ii. Definition of Swaraj for the three classes (as stated above)
1. Rich Peasant—was a struggle against high revenues.
2. Poor Peasant—freedom from the burden of revenue.
3. Industrial/Business class—no colonial restriction on business.

iii. Reasons for the three (as stated above) for not rejoining CDM
1. Rich Peasant—were disappointed when the movement was called off earlier without the revenue rates being revised.
2. Poor Peasant—never got any support from Congress.
3. Industrial Class—
a. Doubtful about militant activities disrupting their business.
b. Worried about loss in business.
c. Worried about the working class joining Socialists and Communists.

Possible Question
1. Justify the enthusiasm of the peasants and the industrialists while joining the Civil Disobedience Movement.

31. Efforts and methods adopted by Industrial class for organizing their business interests
2. Formed Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and industries (FICCI) in 1927.
3. They found leadership in the likes of Purshottam Das and G.D. Birla.
4. These industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy.
32. Limited participation of the Industrial Working Class in CDM
1. Adopted Gandhian ideas like boycott.
2. There was a Railway Worker strike in 1930.
3. There was a Dockworkers strike in 1932.
4. Tin mine workers of Chota Nagpur wore Gandhi caps to show their support to the leader.
5. Nagpur was the place from where they prominently participated.

33. Nature of women participation in CDM
1. Women came out in large numbers especially during the Salt demonstrations.
2. They were high in number from the high caste families in the urban areas.
3. They mainly came from the rich peasant families from the rural areas.
4. They participated in picketing, boycotting and even went to jail.

The effect on women's position
1. Congress was keen only on their symbolic presence, and was reluctant in giving them a position of authority.
2. Gandhi believed that their real position is at home with their family, being good mothers and wives.

34. Limits on CDM / those who did not agree with the mainstream Nationalism: Dalits & Muslims
The lower caste called themselves as Dalits, which meant broken, since they had suffered centuries of hardships.

a. Gandhiji and Dalits
i. He said that Swaraj will not come for a 100 years if untouchability was not eradicated.
ii. He called them Harijan-Children of God, instead of Dalits.
iii. He organised Satyagrahas for Temple Entry and for using public wells.
iv. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of the Bhangi or sweeper.
v. He persuaded the upper caste to change their heart.

b. Congress and the Dalits
i. Congress ignored the dalits for long.
ii. They did this for fear of offending/hurting the conservative high caste Hindus (Sanatanis)

c. The solution of the Dalits for their problems
i. They organised themselves together.
ii. They raised the demand for reservation in educational institutes.
iii. They later also demanded separate electorates over which Dr. Ambedkar clashed with Gandhiji in the second RTC.
iv. Dr. Ambedkar formed the Depressed Class Association in 1930.

d. The Poona Pact
i. Gandhiji took a fast unto death on the demand of separate electorates raised by DR. Ambedkar.
ii. He said that the integration process will be delayed with this kind of demand.
iii. The British quickly conceded to this demand.
iv. However Dr. Ambedkar understood Gandhiji’s viewpoint and gave up the demand of separate electorates.
v. Under the Poona Pact the Harijans got seats in Provincial and Legislative Councils but they were to be voted from the General Electorate.

e. Muslims
1. They felt alienated from the congress after the Non cooperation movement.
2. After the mid-1920’s the congress was seen visibly more associated with the Hindu Mahasabha.
3. Religious processions of both communities were taken out more with militant fervour.
4. This provoked clashes and riots.
5. Mohd. Ali Jinnah at one point was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates if reservation in Central Assembly was assured and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim dominated areas was done.
6. But this issue could not be resolved due to the opposition of one M.R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Possible Question
1. Describe the significance of the Poona Pact.
2. Examine the factors that distanced the Muslims and the lower caste from mainstream nationalism.

35. The Sense of Collective Belonging
a. Bharat Mata
1. Image of Bharat Mata first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya. In 1870’s he wrote ‘Vande Mataram’, as a hymn to motherland.
2. Later this was included in his novel, ‘Anandamath’ which was sung widely in the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
3. Inspired by the Swadeshi Movement Abanindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata as, an ascetic, calm, composed and spiritual lady.
4. Devotion to this mother figure in her various forms, consequently became an evidence of one’s nationalism.

b. Revival of Indian Folklore
1. In late 19th century nationalists started recording folk tales sung by poets.
2. They toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
3. They believed that these tales and songs gave true picture of our traditional culture which had been damaged due to the people from outside.
4. In Bengal Rabindranath Tagore led this movement for folk revival and in Madras it was Natesa Sastri who published ‘The Folklore of Southern India’, in four volumes.

c. Emergence of Tricolour
1. Flag of the Swadeshi movement - red, yellow and green flag.
2. This had 8 lotuses representing 8 British provinces and crescent moon represented Hindu and Muslim.
3. 1921 came Gandhiji’s Swaraj flag of red green and white colour.
4. This flag had a spinning wheel in the center representing self help.
5. Flag was carried as a symbol of defiance.

36a. The contribution of the Congress towards the National Movement
1. The Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji tried to channelize people’s grievances into organised movements.
2. The Congress continuously resolved the differences among the various social groups.
3. It tried to see that one group does not alienate the other.

36b. Attitude of the Congress towards the poor peasant
1. Congress was afraid of alienating the rich peasants, by supporting the poor peasants.
2. So the Congress maintained a distance from them and did not support their `No Rent’ campaign.

Possible Question
1. Recall the contribution of the Congress to the National Movement.
2. Explain the distance of Congress from the poor peasants.