
Nationalism in India Assignment 1

1. Which of the following was the reason for calling off 'the Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji?

- A. Pressure from the British Government
- B. Second Round Table Conference
- C. Gandhiji's arrest
- D. Chauri-Chaura incident

2. Who established the khilafat committee?

3. Correct the following statement

Viceroy Irvin announced a vague offer of Dominion status for India in 1967

4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence

- i. Champaran Satyagraha
- ii. Kheda Satyagraha
- iii. Ahmedabad Satyagraha
- iv. Rowlatt Act

- (a) i, ii, iii, iv (b) iv, iii, ii, i
(c) i, iii, ii, iv (d) iv, i, ii, iii

5. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed.....

6. At the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the programme was adopted.....

7. Why did Gandhiji start Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain.
8. Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'
8. What was the objective of Simon Commission? Why was it opposed in India?
9. When and where Khilafat Committee was formed? What was its objective?
10. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs.57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance.

1. Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections.
2. How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic?
3. Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade'.
4. Why did the merchants and traders refuse to trade in foreign goods and finance?

11. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop sense of collective belonging in the nineteenth century India? Explain.

12. Explain the meaning and notion of 'Swaraj' as perceived by the plantation workers. How did they respond to the call of 'the Non - Cooperation movement'?

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

14.. 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.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

1. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them

A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1927

B. Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Movement at this place for indigo planters

C. The city where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.

D. The place where Gandhiji organized 'Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers.