



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-10th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 03.03.21.

History

Nationalism in India

Question 1.

Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain

Answer:

Non-cooperation movement gradually slowed down in the cities for a variety of reasons:

- Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.
- Boycott of British institutions posed a problem for the movement to be successful. Alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones.
- The institutions were slow to come up. So teachers and students began trickling back to the government schools and even lawyers joined back work in government courts.

Question 2.

Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain the reasons.

Answer:

In February 1922, Gandhiji decided to launch a no tax movement. The police opened fire at the people who were taking part in a demonstration, without any provocation. The people turned violent in their anger and attacked the police station and set fire to it. The incident took place at Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh. When the news reached Gandhiji, he decided to call off the Non-cooperation movement as he felt that it was turning violent and that the satyagrahis were not properly trained for mass struggle.

Question 3.

Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'.

Answer:

The Poona Pact:

(i) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 demanded separate electorates for dalits in the Second Round Table Conference organised in London.

(ii) Ambedkar and Gandhi came to an agreement with Ambedkar accepting Gandhis position and the result was the Poona Pact of September, 1932.

- It gave the depressed classes (later to be known as Schedule castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.
- But, they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

Mr. Anant kumar