



# Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-10<sup>th</sup>

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 04.03.21.

History

Question 1.

Describe the spread of Non-Cooperation Movement in the countryside.

Answer:

The Non-cooperation movement spread to the countryside also. It drew into the struggles of peasants and tribals from different parts of India.

(i) In Awadh, the peasants' movement led by Baba Ramchandra was against talukdars and landlords who demanded extremely high rents and a variety of other cesses from the peasants. Peasants were forced to work in landlords' farms without any payment (begar). Peasants had no security of tenure, thus being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land. The demands of the peasants were—reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

(ii) In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s against the closure of forest areas by the colonial government, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. They felt that their traditional rights were being denied.

(iii) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.

It meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave tea gardens without permission. In fact the permission was hardly granted. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities and left for their homes.

Question 2.

“The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj”. Support the statement with arguments.

Answer:

“The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj” —

1. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.
2. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
3. Swaraj meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
4. When they heard of the Non-cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.
5. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village.

**Mr. Anant kumar**