



# Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

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

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 10.03.21.

History

Nationalism in India

Question 1.

How could non-cooperation become a movement? Explain with examples.

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi felt that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of the Indian people. If the Indians would refuse to cooperate, British rule would collapse.

1. According to Gandhiji, non-cooperation could become a movement by unfolding in stages.
2. It would begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign goods. Then if the Government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.
3. Throughout 1920, Gandhiji and Shaukat Ali toured extensively mobilising popular support for the movement.
4. In the cities, the movement started with middle class participation.

Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. Headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices.

5. The Council elections were boycotted, foreign goods and foreign cloth was boycotted. Traders and merchants also refused to trade in foreign goods.

Question 2.

How did different social groups conceive the idea of 'Non-Cooperation'? Explain with examples.

Answer:

Various social groups participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of 'Swaraj' but the term meant different things to different people.

Movement in the cities:

1. Thousands of students from government controlled schools, headmasters, teachers resigned and left the school.
2. Lawyers gave up their legal practices. The Council elections were also boycotted in most provinces.

Movement spread to the countryside:

(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, they were 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. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave tea gardens without permission which was hardly granted. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities and left for their homes.

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