



VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARA

CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 20.06.21.

HISTORY

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

SHORT ANSWER TYPES QUESTIONS WITH ANSWER

Question 1.

Name two main 'Satyagraha' movements organized by Mahatma Gandhi successfully in favour of peasants in 1916 and 1917.

Answer:

- Indigo Planters Movement in Champaran, Bihar in 1916.
- Peasants Satyagraha Movement was organized in Kheda district in Gujarat in 1917 to support peasants in the demand for relaxation of revenue collection.

Question 2.

Who is the author of the famous book 'Hind Swaraj'?

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi.

Question 3.

In which novel was the hymn 'Vande Mataram' included and who was the novel written by? (2014 OD)

Answer:

Novel—Aandamath

Author — Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

Question 4.

In which year and place did Mahatma Gandhi organise Satyagraha for the first time in India?

Answer:

In 1916, in Champaran, Bihar.

Question 5.

Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji.

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915 from South Africa. Gandhiji's novel method of mass agitation is known as 'Satyagraha'. Satyagraha emphasised truth. Gandhiji believed that if the cause is true, if the struggle is against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. A satyagrahi can win the battle through non-violence. People, including oppressors, had to be persuaded to see the truth. Truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Gandhiji believed that dharma of non-violence could unite all India.

Question 6.

Explain the effects of 'worldwide economic depression' on India, towards late 1920s.

Answer:

In 19th century, colonial India had become an exporter of agricultural goods and an importer of manufactures.

The worldwide economic depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged. Peasants producing for the world market were worst hit. Though agricultural prices fell, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands. Peasants' indebtedness increased. For example, Jute producers of Bengal.

In these depression years, India became an exporter of precious metals, notably gold.

MR ANANT KUMAR