



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-10th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 24.02.21.

History

Nationalism in India

Question 1.

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? How was it organised Explain.

Answer:

The Rowlatt Act was passed despite the united opposition of the Indian members of Imperial Legislative Council.

- The Act gave the government enormous powers to oppress political agitations.
- It had allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. There was no provision for appeal.

The passing of this Act aroused large scale indignation.

Gandhiji, who had formed a Satyagraha Sabha earlier, called for a countrywide protest against the proposed Rowlatt Act. Throughout the country, 6 April 1919 was observed as a National Humiliation Day. Gandhiji wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws. Hartals and rallies were organized in various cities. Workers went on strike in railway workshops. Shops were closed down. The movement was non-violent but proved to be effective.

Question 2.

Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhiji in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31st January 1930? Why was abolition of 'salt tax' most stirring demand? Explain.

Answer:

Some of the demands were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes from industrialists to peasants.

- On 31st January, 1930 Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands, one of which was the demand to abolish Salt Tax.
- Salt was one of the most essential food items consumed by the rich and poor alike and a tax on it was considered an oppression on the people by the British Government.
- Gandhiji's letter was an ultimatum and if his demands were not fulfilled by March 11, he had threatened to launch a civil disobedience campaign

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