

**Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram
Lakhisarai**

Revision class-10th

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History

The rise of nationalism in India

Question 1.

How did variety of cultural processes play an important role in making nationalism in India. Explain with examples.

Answer:

Variety of cultural processes played an important role in making of nationalism , in India in the following ways:

- The sense of collective belonging inculcated the spirit of nationalism among the people. History and fiction, folklore and songs and popular prints and symbols played an important part in the making of nationalism.
- Bharat mata as identity of the nation: In the twentieth century, various images of Bharat mata, came to light. It represented India. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who had written Vande mataram as a hymn dedicated to the motherland, created the first image of Bharat mata. Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat mata, as a calm, composed and spiritual figure. It was influenced by the Swadeshi movement.
- Folklore to restore a sense of pride: Rabindranath Tagore revived folk songs, folk tales, hymns, legends and stories. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a collection of Tamil folktales the Folklore of southern India.

- **Flags as identity of the Nation:** During the Swadeshi Movement flags were carried to create a sense of national belonging. Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.
- **Reinterpretation of History:** Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. Many Indians wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times, when art and architecture, mathematics and science flourished. They urged the readers to take pride in their glorious past.

Question 2.

Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement because of the following reasons.

- The British got worried by the developments of Civil Disobedience Movement ' and started the arrest of various top Congress leaders.
- This led to violent clashes in many parts of the country.
- When Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested from Peshawar, angry crowd demonstrated in the streets facing armoured cars and police firing many were killed.
- The arrest of Gandhiji led to the attacks on police force, municipal buildings and law courts by industrial workers in Sholapur.
- Colonial government got frightened and responded with the policy of brutal repression.

- At many places, Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and about one lakh people were arrested. It was under these circumstances, Gandhiji called off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Question 3.

Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain.

Answer:

Gandhiji relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension because of the following reasons.

- The negotiations at the second Round Table conference in London ended in a failure.
- Back in India, the government had again begun the cycle of repression.
- Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were in jail.
- Congress was declared an illegal organisation.
- A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. For over a year, the movement continued, but by 1934, it lost its momentum.

Question 4.

How did Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.

Answer:

The different social groups which participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement were:

- In the countryside, the rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh took active part in the movement. They were hard hit by trade depression and falling prices and were unable to pay the governments revenue demand. For them Swaraj meant struggle against high revenue.
- As depression continued poor peasantry found it difficult to pay the rent. They joined a variety of radical movements often led by socialists and communists.
- Indian merchants and industrialists resented colonial policies which restricted trade. They were against imports of foreign goods. When the civil disobedience movement was first launched, they gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported cloth. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
- Some workers participated in the movement with their selective approach adopted from Gandhian ideas to protest against low wages and poor working conditions. There were strikes by railway workers and dockyard workers. Thousands of workers in Chotanagpur tin mines wore Gandhi caps and participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
- Women joined the Civil Disobedience Movement in large number. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.

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