

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

Revision class-10th

Date:-24/06/20.

History

The rise of nationalism in India

Question 13.

How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities? Explain.

Answer:

The Non-Cooperation Movement started in December 1920. People from various social groups participated in the movement.

- The movement started with the participation of middle-class in the cities. Thousands of students left the government-controlled schools and colleges, teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their practice. It was to be a non-violent movement.
- In Awadh, peasants movement started against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents and other cesses from peasants.
- In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement started in the early 1920. It was started against the colonial government, which had closed large forest gates, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle or to collect firewood and fruits.
- For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of their confined place, which was not permitted under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859.

- In many places, nai-dobhi bandhs were organised to deprive landlords of the services of barbers and washerman.

Question 14.

How did the 'First World War' create new economic and political situations in India? Explain with examples.

Answer:

The First World War created a new economic and political situation and posed the following problems in India.

- It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by increasing taxes on Indians.
- Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
- Continuous price rise caused extreme hardship to the common people.
- Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers by forced recruitment in rural areas which caused widespread anger. All this was aggravated by failure of crop and famine.
- Between 1918 and 1921 crops failed, which further aggravated the anger.
- Shortage of essential commodities was the natural outcome of war as industries were geared to produce goods to fulfil war needs.

Question 15.

How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside? Explain.

Answer:

Non-Cooperation Movement began in December 1920. It spread to the countryside in the following ways.

- In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra. Here, the movement was against talukdars, who charged high rents and peasants had to do begar.
- The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue and abolition of begar. By the end of 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and others had formed Oudh Kisan Sabha. So after the beginning of the Non- Cooperation. Movement, Congress wanted to integrate the *Awadh peasants struggle into a wider struggle.
- Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Gandhiji and idea of swaraj in their own way. In Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement was organised against colonial oppression under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju. He was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.
- The movement also spread among the plantation workers in Assam. They were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.

Mr. Anant kumar