

**CLASS:-12<sup>TH</sup>, HISTORY**

**IMPORTANT QUESTIONS**

**CHAPTER- 13**

**Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement**

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(4 MARKS)

1. **Why did Gandhiji start non-cooperation Movement? Why was it withdrawn?**

**Ans. (i)** To oppose Rowlett Act.

**(ii)** To undo the injustice done at Jalianwala Bagh.

**(iii)** To support the Khilafat Movement.

**(iv)** To attend Swaraj.

**(v)** Violence at Chauri-Chaura - He withdrew non co-operation movement because of the incident of Chauri-Chaura

**(vi)** Gandhiji believed in non-violence.

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2. **Explain the significance of Dandi March?**

**Ans. (i).** Violation of Salt law a monopoly of British and manufacturing of salt.

**(ii).** Large scale participation of women.

**(iii).** Civil law violated across large part of India.

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3. **What was the problem of separate electorates? What were the disagreement between Congress and Dalits on this issue? Finally what solution to be of this issue?**

**Ans.** Demand of separate electorates by the Dalits in which they wanted reservation in separate Electorates like Muslims. In 1931 in the second Round Table Conference Dalit leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said Congress does not represent the Dalits.

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- (i) He said Dalits are socially and economically backward. By separate electorate they can put demands of their rights.
  - (ii) Gandhiji opposed the separate electorates.
  - (iii) Finally Congress gave separate electorates to Dalits within the Congress.
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#### 4. How was non-cooperation a form of protest?

**Ans.1.** Students stopped going to school and colleges run by the government.

**2.** Lawyers refused to attend court.

**3.** The working class went on strike in many towns and cities: according to official figures, there were 396 strikes in 1921, involving 600,000 workers and a loss of 7 million work days.

**4.** The countryside was seething with discontent too. Hill tribes in northern Andhra violated the forest laws. Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes. Peasants in Kumaun refused to carry loads for colonial officials.

**5.** These protest movements were sometimes carried out in defiance of the local nationalist leadership.

6 .peasant workers, and others interpreted and acted upon the call to **“non-cooperate”** with colonial rule. It entailed denial, renunciation, and self-discipline. It was training for self-rule.

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**5. How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants?**

**Ans.** Known variously as “Gandhi baba”, “Gandhi maharaj”, or simply as “Mahatma”, Gandhiji appeared to the Indian peasant as a savior, who would rescue them from high tax and oppressive officials and restore dignity and autonomy to their lives. Gandhiji’s appeal among the poor, and peasants in particular, was enhanced by his ascetic lifestyle, and by his shrewd use of symbols such as the **dhoti and charkha**.