CLASS – X  
HISTORY CH - 3
NATIONALISM IN INDIA
UNIT-3-HOW PARTICIPANTS SAW THE MOVEMENT?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.1 Why did the different social group join the civil disobedience movement? Explain.
Ans. Different social group joined the civil disobedience movement for the following reasons:

1. **Rich Peasants:** They were hard hit by economic depression and falling prices of agricultural products. So they wanted to get relaxation in high revenue and they joined the movement against high revenues taken by the British Government.

2. **Poor Peasants:** They too were hit by economic depression and their cash income declined. They joined CDM for the waiver of unpaid rent for their land demanded by landlords or rich peasants.

3. **Business and Industrialists:** They joined the CDM because they wanted protection against import of foreign goods and such a sterling-rupee exchange ratio which will increase their profits.

4. **Industrial Workers:** There participation was limited in CDM. In Chota Nagpur plateau region workers joined the movement for more wages and better working conditions.

5. **Women:** They joined CDM as they saw to service for nation as their sacred duty.

Q.2 Why did Mahatma Gandhi find salt as a powerful symbol that could unite the nation?
Ans. Gandhi ji saw salt as powerful symbol to unite the nation because:

1. It is one of the most essential item of food.
2. It is consumed by all the communities whether rich or poor, hindu or muslim.
3. Mahatma Gandhi choose salt to launch civil disobedience so that all the classes in Indian society could be brought together in a united campaign.

Q.3 Describe the main features of the famous Salt March.
Ans. 1. Gandhi jee started the salt march from his ashram in Sabarmati(Ahmedabad) to a coastal town Dandi in Gujarat.
2. The main aim of this march to break the salt law and start civil disobedience movement.
3. Gandhiji started this march with his trusted 78 volunteers but when he reached Dandi he had 50,000 followers with him.
4. He wrote articles and given many interviews on his way. He addressed thousands of people and tell them the meaning of swaraj wherever he stopped.
5. He walked 240 miles for 24 days that means per day he walked 10 miles and reached Dandi on 6th April,1930. He boiled sea water there and broke the salt law and launched CDM.

Q.4 Which two factors shaped up Indian politics in late 1920s?
Ans. Two factors that shaped up Indian politics in late 1920s were:

1. **The Great Economic Depression:** Agricultural good prices began falling 1926 through out the world. People were hit hard by this depression. So, the peasants found it difficult to sell their produce and pay their revenues. Export of agricultural goods declined. By 1930s the countryside was under turmoil.
2. **Simon Commission**: The new Tory government in Britain constituted a commission under Sir John Simon to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. Indians rejected it as there was not a single Indian member in it and greeted it with black flag and slogan ‘Go Back Simon’.

Q.6 **Describe the some of the features/significance of the Civil Disobedience Movement**.

Ans. Some features /significance of civil disobedience movement are:

1. The Satyagrahis broke various colonial laws.
2. Thousands of people in different parts of country manufactured salt and broke salt law.
3. They demonstrated in front of government offices and factories.
4. The peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes.
5. Officials in villages resigned and tribal people violated forest law.
6. The business and industrial class also supported this movement and provided financial help.

Q.7 **“Dalit participation was limited in the civil disobedience movement”**: Why?

Ans. The Dalits participation was limited into CDM as:

1. The Congress did not want to offend ‘Sanatanis’ who were upper caste Hindus, by including Dalits in the CDM.
2. Dalits wanted political empowerment through separate electorate which was not supported by Gandhi ji.
3. Dalits did not involve in any of the movements launched by the Congress because of the dominance of Hindu Mahasabha in the congress.

Q.8 **What was the reason for the dispute between Gandhi ji and Dr B.R Ambedkar?**

Ans. Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organized dalits into the Depressed Class Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at second round table conference in London by demanding separate electorates for dalits. The British government agreed to this demand. This made Gandhi ji upset as he believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. So he decided to fast and keep it continued till his death.

Q.9 **What was the Poona Pact? How did it solve dispute between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr B.R.Ambedkar?**

Ans. Gandhi ji continued for fasting till death in the Pune jail. Dr Ambedkar realized the concern of Mahatma Gandhi for dalits. So a pact known as the ‘Poona Pact’ was signed on 24th Spetember,1932 at central jail in Pune between Gandhi ji and Dr Ambedkar.

According to the Poona Pact of 1932 there shall be reserved seats for depressed classes (later came to be known as scheduled caste) in provincial and central legislative council elections and will be voted by all the people in that constituency.

Q.10 **Why did the muslims not participate in Civil Disobedience Movement?**

Ans. 1. There was an atmosphere of distrust between Hindus and Muslims.
2. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement a large section of Muslims felt seperated from the Congress.
3. The Congress came to be more visibly associated openly with Hindu Mahasabha.
4. Hindu-Muslims communal riots and clashes started spreading in various cities.
5. The Muslim League under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah promoted that the Congress was a party of Hindus. So, Muslims should keep distance from CDM.
Q.11  How did the women participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
Ans.  Participation of Women In CDM

1. Women participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
2. During the Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him.
3. They even went to jail for breaking laws made by colonial government.

Q.12  Differentiate between the Non Co-operation and the Civil Disobedience Movement.
Ans.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non Co-operation Movement</th>
<th>Civil Disobedience Movement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. It was launched in 1920s.</td>
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<td>2. People resisted co-operation with the British.</td>
<td>2. People defied the laws made by the British.</td>
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<td>3. It aimed to bring government to a standstill by withdrawing every support.</td>
<td>3. It aimed at paralysing the government by breaking laws which are considered as illegal by the Indians.</td>
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<td>4. There was no tax campaign in this movement.</td>
<td>4. People refused to pay taxes and revenue.</td>
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<td>5. Large number of Muslims participated, whereas women participation was less.</td>
<td>5. Participation of Muslims reduced and women participated in large number.</td>
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