

Chapter - 2Role of Gandhiji in Indian Independence MovementExercises :-

Q) Answer the following in 60 words :-

Q) How did South Africa settled Indians suffer British Atrocities ?

A) In South Africa British rule enforced strict segregation among all races and generated conflict between communities. Indians were denied to right to vote. They have to pay voting tax in order to enroll their names in the voters list. Blacks were not allowed to live in clean areas, they has been given polluted areas to live. They were not allowed to come out of their houses after 9pm & cannot walk on the common roads. They denied to travel in the first class & second class tickets. Indian living with African professionally they may be businessmen, ship owners, madens & were called as "kuli".

Q) Discuss the role of Gandhiji in Champaran Satyagraha.

A) Gandhiji's first great experiment in Satyagraha came in 1917, in Champaran in Bihar.

ii) European planters had involved the cultivators

of Champaran agreements that had forced them to cultivate indigo in 3/20th of their land holdings known as tinkathia system.

iii) The erection of the planters continued till Raj Kumar Shukla - a local man, decided to follow Gandhiji all over the country to persuade him to come to the Champaran to investigate the problems.

iv) Accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Magharul - Hugli, J.B. Kripalani & Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji reached Champaran in 1917 for conducting a detailed inquiry into the condition of peasantry.

v) The infuriated district officials ordered him to leave Champaran but he rejected the order. As a result Government to cancel its earlier order and to appoint a company committee of enquiry on which Gandhiji served as a member.

vi) Tinkathia system had been returned back to the Indian cultivators. In the meantime the Britishers also left India for their native.

Q3) Why did Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in Kheda District? What was the result of it?

A) In 1918 Gandhiji learned that the peasants of Kheda district in Gujarat were in extreme distress due to failure of crops due to famine.

ii) As the crops were less than one-fourth of the normal yield, the peasants were intitled under the governance code to

total remission of the land revenue.

iii) Gandhiji organised Satyagraha & ask the cultivators not to pay land revenue till their demand for remission met.

iv) The struggle was withdrawn, when the Government issued instructions that revenue should be recovered only from those peasants who could afford to pay.

v) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was one of the many young persons who became Gandhiji's followers during the Kheda peasant struggle.

Q4) What was the role of Gandhiji in Ahmedabad Cotton Mill strike?

A) In 1918 at Ahmedabad where an agitation had been going on between the labourers & owners of Cotton Textile Mill for disallowing of the payment of plague bonus.

ii) Gandhiji were negotiating with the mill owners & labourers forming a tribunal, the owners were stick to pay an 20 percent increase in wages, whereas the workers demanded 35 percent increase in wages.

iii) Gandhiji himself went on a fast 'till death' to strengthen workers resolved to continue the strike.

iv) The mill owners gave away & a settlement was reached after 21 days of strike.

v) The strike was withdrawn and settlement later awarded the 35% increase that the workers had awarded.

5) What is Rowlatt Act & how did people of India react to it & was its outcome?

Q) Anarchical & Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919 popularly known as the Rowlatt Act was a legislative act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on March 21, 1919.

The Rowlatt Act came into effect in March 1919. On 9th April Gandhiji was arrested & later released.

The arrest of Gandhiji created tension in all over India. People started protesting against the British.

The movement spread into various parts of India like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Amritsar.

Answer the following in 10 words

Where and why did Gandhiji go to South Africa?

Gandhiji went to Natal in South Africa. In the year 1893 he accepted a year-long contract from Dada Abdulla as an Indian firm to a post in the colony of Natal, South Africa a part of British Empire.

What did Gandhiji do to spread awareness among the Indian people living South Africa against British Atrocity?

To spread awareness among the Indian people Gandhiji started Natal Indian Congress & also spread awareness through the newspaper called 'Indian Opinion'.

Q3) In which movement Gandhiji organised Satyagraha for the first time?

A) In Champaran Satyagraha.

Q4) What do you mean by tinkathia system?

A) European planters forced Indian cultivators of Champaran to cultivate indigo on 3/20th part of their lands. This is known as 'Tinkathia' system.

Q5) How did British exploit Champaran cultivators when indigo is up from the market?

A) When indigo is up from the market the British were seen to release the cultivators to cultivate indigo but at the same time they tried to exploit illegal rent & other illegal dues.

Q6) Why Kheda Satyagraha is organised?

A) Due to famine & crop failure in Kheda, it was a rule there that in such situation the peasant had to pay less revenue, but they were forced to pay the complete revenue. As a result Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha in Kheda.

Q7) What for the Mill owners & labourers quarrel in Ahmedabad Cotton Mill?

A) Mill owners & the labourers quarrel because labourers wanted 35% of increase in wages as plague bonus but mill owners want to 20% of increase in wages.

Q8) What is Rowlatt Act ?

A) Anarchical & Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919 popularly known as the Rowlatt Act was a legislative Act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on March 21, 1919.

Q9) Name the nation leaders besides Anne Besant who did not support Mass Satyagraha to protest against the Rowlatt Act.

A) The nation leaders besides Anne Besant who did not support Mass Satyagraha to protest against the Rowlatt Act was Abdulji Wacha, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Tej Bahadur Sarsai, etc.

Q10) Why did Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre take place ?

A) Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre took place because of the arrest of two leaders Dr. Satyapal & Dr. Saifuddin Kichlew.

Q) Answer the following in one sentence :-

Q1) Which organisation has been founded by the Gandhiji in the year ~~1885~~ 1894 ?

A) National Indian Congress.

Q2) Who was the editor of the newspaper 'Indian Opinion' ?

A) Gandhiji.

Q3) Who named Mahachand Karamchand Gandhi as 'Mahatma' ?

A) Balindra Nath Tagore.

Q4) Who invited Gandhiji to Champara ?

A) Raj Kumar Shukla.

Q5) Who accompanied Mahatma Gandhi in Kheda Satyagraha ?

A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Q6) What do you mean by plague bonus ?

A) An extra allowance given to the workers of Ahmedabad Mill who suffered due to plague, an epidemic known as "Plague bonus".

Q7) When did Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre take place ?

A) April 13, 1919.

Q8) Who is General Dyer ?

A) He was an officer of British Indian Army who was responsible for Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre.

Q9) "People should not accept the inhumane atrocities of British Government, it is a sin". Who said this ?

A) Mahatma Gandhi.

Q10) Which title / appellation was removed by Gandhiji ?

A) Kaiser-i-Hind.

Q) Multiple Choice Questions :-

Q) In which year did the South African Government announce that every Indian settled in South Africa should carry an identity card with his or her own thumb impression ?

A) 1906.

Q2) Where did Gandhiji go to investigate problems of cultivation in the year 1917? Natal.

Q3) Who became the main follower of Gandhiji after the success of Kheda Satyagraha? Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Q4) When did Rowlett Act implemented? 18th March, 1919.

Q5) Where is Jallianwallah Bagh exists? Amritsar.

Inside Question Answer :-

Q1) When was Mahatma Gandhi born? 2nd October 1869.

Q2) Where did Gandhiji find segregation among the people found? South Africa.

Q3) When did Gandhiji married to Kasturba? 1882.

Q4) When did Gandhiji go to England to study law? 1888.

Q5) When did Gandhiji start practicing as a lawyer? June, 1891

Q6) Where was Gandhiji born? Porbandar in Gujrat.

Q7) In the year 1888, why did Gandhiji went to London? To study law.

Q8) Where did Gandhiji start drafting petitions for litigation? Rajkot & Mumbai.

Q9) Which firm did Gandhiji ~~start~~ ^{worked in} ~~drafting~~ South Africa? Dada Abdulla & Co.

Q10) In which place to South Africa did Gandhiji joined the firm? Natal in South Africa.

Q11) Who was popularly known as TBA? Kasturba Gandhi.

Q12) Who were calling South Africa during Gandhiji visit? Britishers.

Q13) Who were the Indians living in South Africa were called by Britishers? Kuli.

Q14) Who founded Natal Indian Congress? M.K. Gandhi.

Q15) Who spread awareness among the people about the ill treatment done by White through a newspaper 'Indian Opinion'? A. M.K. Gandhi.

Q16) In which year a new marriage act was imposed on the country of Indian population by the Supreme Court of South Africa? March 14, 1913.

Q17) In which year a new Act compelling Indian population by putting thumb impression & carrying identity cards with them was forced by the Britishers in South Africa? 1904.

Q18) Who was Gandhiji's Mentor? Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Q19) Who fought against racism in South Africa? M.K. Gandhi.

Q20) In which place of South Africa was Gandhiji was confined & put in Jail? Johannesburg.

Q21) Who was the first president of South Africa when Gandhiji fought? Tan Christian Smuts.

Q22) When was Sabarmati Ashram established? 1916.

Q23) Which was Gandhiji's first great experiment in Satyagraha in India? Champaran Satyagraha.

Q24) Who became Gandhiji's follower during Kheda Satyagraha? Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Q25) Where was tinkathia system? Champaran.

Q26) Who insisted Gandhiji to Champaran to investigate the problem? Raj Kumar Shukla.

Q27) Why were the peasants of Kheda District were in extreme distress in the year 1918? Due to famine.

Q28) Who disallowed of the payment of plague bonus? Owner of Cotton Textile Mill.

Q29) Why there was an agitation between the labourers & owners of textile Mill in Ahmedabad in the year 1918? For plague bonus.

Q30) Why there was an agitation between the labourers & owners of textile Mill in Ahmedabad in the year 1918? For plague bonus.

Q31) Why there was an agitation between the labourers & owners of textile Mill in Ahmedabad in the year 1918? For plague bonus.