

### **Short Questions NATIONALISM IN INDIA PART - 1**

1. Why did Gandhiji organise Satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat?

- (a) To support the plantation workers
- (b) To protest against high revenue demand
- (c) To support the mill workers to fulfil their demand
- (d) To demand loans for the farmers

Ans :

(b)

2. Why was Satyagraha organised in Champaran in 1916?

- (a) To oppose the British laws
- (b) To oppose the plantation system
- (c) To oppose high land revenue
- (d) To protest against the oppression of the mill workers

Ans :

(b)

3. Why was the Simon Commission sent to India?

- (a) To look into the Indian constitutional matter and suggest reform
- (b) To choose members of Indian Council
- (c) To settle disputes between the government and the Congress leaders
- (d) To set up a government organisation

Ans :

(a)

4. Why was Alluri Sitarama Raju well known?

- (a) He led the militant movement of tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) He led a peasant movement in Avadh.

- (c) He led a satyagraha movement in Bardoli.
- (d) He set up an organisation for the upliftment of the dalits.

Ans :

(a)

5. Why did General Dyer open fire on peaceful crowd in Jallianwalla Bagh?  
Mark the most important factor.

- (a) To punish the Indians
- (b) To take revenge for breaking martial laws
- (c) To create a feeling of terror and awe in the mind of Indians
- (d) To disperse the crowd

Ans :

(c)

6. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudam Hills in Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) Satyagraha Movement
- (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
- (c) Non-Violent Movement
- (d) None of the above

Ans :

(b)

7. Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat Movement?

- (a) Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali
- (b) Gandhiji and Sardar Patel
- (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans :

(a)

8. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (a) Gandhiji realised that people were losing interest in the movement.
- (b) Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.
- (c) Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial Councils.
- (d) Some Congress leaders wanted more radical mass agitations.

Ans :

(b)

9. Who were the 'Sanatanis'?

- (a) Saints (b) Dalits
- (c) Labours (d) High-caste Hindus

Ans :(d)

10. The main problem with the Simon Commission was that:

- (a) It was an all British commission.
- (b) It was formed in Britain.
- (c) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
- (d) It supported the Muslim League.

Ans :(a)

11. 'Hind Swaraj' was written by:

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Sardar Patel (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans :(b)

12. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?

- (a) It introduced the Salt Law.
- (b) It increased taxes on land.
- (c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.
- (d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

Ans : (c)

13. Gandhiji's march from Sabarmati to Dandi is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans : Salt March

14. The Depressed Classes Association was formed by \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans : Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

15. The Muslim League was started by \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans : Muhammad Ali Jinnah

16. The Statutory Commission that arrived in India in 1928 was led by \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans : John Simon

17. The Swaraj Party was set up by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans : Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das

18. During the First World War, the Indian Industrialists suffered huge loss.  
(True/False)

Ans : False

19. Gandhiji's idea which emphasized truth and nonviolence is referred as Swaraj. (True/False)

Ans :False

20. Khilafat Movement was led by the Ali Brothers. (True/False)

Ans :True

21. Baba Ramchandra and JawaharLal Nehru headed Oudh Kisan Sabha. (True/False)

Ans :True

22. The term 'begar' means homeless labour. (True/False)

Ans :False