



STEPPING STONE
SCHOOL (HIGH)

CLASS : X

Subject : History & Civics
Topic : Answers to worksheets
Dated : 30th June and 2nd July, 2020

Answers to Worksheet No. : 09

Date: 30/06/2020

1. Swadeshi means producing necessary items in one's own country and using them for one's use without being dependent on imported goods. Gandhiji believed that the use of Swadeshi goods would make us self-sufficient and eliminate our dependence on imported goods. Gandhi emphasised on the use of Charkha and Khadi.
2. In 1921, the Khilafat Committee appealed to all the Muslims not to join the police and armed forces and not to pay taxes. This enraged the Government. The Ali Brothers were arrested on charges of sedition and Khilafat Movement came to an end.
3. Justice Rowlatt passed an act in March, 1919 which authorised the Government to imprison any person without trial and convict him in a court. Due to this Act Right of Habeas Corpus was suspended for all Indians.
4. The Rowlatt came like a sudden blow to the Indians who were expecting self governance. Gandhiji appealed to the

Viceroy to withhold his consent to such measures. However this appeal was ignored. He started Satyagraha as a challenge of the Government.

5. Gandhiji gave importance on removal of untouchability, Hindu Muslim unity and popularisation of Swadeshi and Khadi after suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement.

Answers to Worksheet No. : 10

Date: 02/07/2020

1. In 1930 the British Government passed the Salt Law which restricted manufacturing of salt for the Indians. Gandhi wrote his eleven demands to the Government but after waiting to vain for the Government response Gandhiji started his Dandi March to break the Salt Law as this law affected all sections of Society.
2. The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from Non Cooperation Movement in the sense that the Non Cooperation Movement sought to bring the working of the Government to a standstill by not cooperating with the administration, whereas the Civil Disobedience Movement was an attempt at paralysing the administration by breaking some specific rules and regulations.
3. In 1927 the British Government appointed Simon Commission to investigate the need for constitutional reforms but it was boycotted everywhere because it was composed of seven British members and no Indian Member. This was seen as a violation of the principle of self-determination.

4. Rani Gaidilieu, a 13 year old girl raised the banner of Civil Disobedience and joined with Gandhiji.
5. The Civil Disobedience Movement was consisted of Defiance of Salt laws, boycott of liquor and boycott of foreign cloth and non-payment of taxes.
6. In 1931 Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended as Lord Irwin agreed to withdraw all ordinances and release political prisoners and permit free manufacture of salt by persons near the sea coast.

