

CUET · HISTORY · CLASS XII · CODE 314

Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement

CUET unit: Theme XI — Mahatma Gandhi and National
Movements

By UniDrill · NCERT-grounded study material

WWW.UNIDRILL.IN

UniDrill

Snapshot

- Theme XI of **Themes in Indian History Part III** tracks Mahatma Gandhi's career in India between 1915 and 1948 — his return from South Africa, the broadening of nationalism into a mass movement, the three great satyagrahas (Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India), and his assassination in January 1948.
- Gandhiji "transformed Indian nationalism" from an elite movement of lawyers and intellectuals into a movement of peasants, workers and artisans through symbols (dhoti, charkha, khadi) and methods (satyagraha, non-violence, constructive programme).
- A second strand — Section 6 "Knowing Gandhi" — is methodological: how historians use public speeches, private letters, autobiographies, government Fortnightly Reports and newspapers (often with conflicting accounts) to reconstruct a leader's career.
- CUET regularly draws factual recall (dates of Champaran, Dandi, Quit India), source-based questions (Salt Satyagraha, Fortnightly Reports, Ambedkar–Gandhi exchange on separate electorates) and statement-based questions on Gandhian methods.

Detailed Notes

2.1 Core concepts

- Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa in **January 1915** after two decades abroad; his political mentor was the Moderate leader **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, on whose advice he spent a year travelling around British India to know the land and its peoples (NCERT §1, p. 287).
- South Africa was, in historian Chandran Devanesan's words, "the making of the Mahatma" — there he forged satyagraha, promoted inter-religious harmony, and alerted upper-caste Indians to discriminatory treatment of low castes and women (NCERT §1, p. 287).
- At the **opening of Banaras Hindu University in February 1916**, Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with lack of concern for the labouring poor, calling Indian nationalism a "creation of lawyers and doctors and landlords" — a public announcement of his intent to make nationalism more representative (NCERT §1, pp. 288–289).

- **Champaran (1917)** — Gandhiji spent much of 1917 in Champaran, Bihar, seeking security of tenure and freedom to cultivate crops of their choice for peasants oppressed by British indigo planters (NCERT §2, p. 289).
- **1918** — two campaigns in Gujarat: a labour dispute in **Ahmedabad** (better working conditions for textile mill workers) and a peasant struggle in **Kheda** (remission of taxes after harvest failure) (NCERT §2, p. 289).
- **Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919)** — Gandhiji called a countrywide campaign against the Rowlatt Act (continuing wartime detention without trial and press censorship on the recommendation of Sir Sidney Rowlatt's committee); protests were especially intense in Punjab (NCERT §2, p. 289).
- **Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, April 1919** — a British Brigadier ordered troops to fire on a nationalist meeting; more than 400 people were killed. The Rowlatt satyagraha "made Gandhiji a truly national leader" (NCERT §2, pp. 289–290).
- **Non-cooperation Movement (1920–22)** — Indians were asked to renounce all voluntary association with the British: stop attending government schools/colleges/law courts and not pay taxes; if successful, swaraj would come within a year. Gandhiji joined hands with the **Khilafat Movement** (led by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, 1919–20) demanding that the Turkish Sultan/Khalifa retain control over Muslim sacred places — to forge Hindu-Muslim unity (NCERT §2, p. 290).
- The movement unleashed unprecedented popular action: **396 strikes in 1921 involving 6,00,000 workers and a loss of seven million workdays**; hill tribes in northern Andhra violated forest laws, Awadh farmers did not pay taxes, Kumaun peasants refused to carry loads for officials (NCERT §2.1, p. 290).
- **Chauri Chaura, February 1922** — peasants in this hamlet in the United Provinces attacked and torched a police station, killing several constables; Gandhiji called off the movement, saying no provocation could justify the brutal murder of defenceless men. He was arrested in March 1922 and tried for sedition by Justice C.N. Broomfield (six years' imprisonment) (NCERT §2.1, pp. 290–291).
- Gandhiji's identification with common people — wearing a simple **dhoti** while other leaders wore Western suits or Indian bandgalas, working daily on the **charkha** (which broke the boundary between mental and manual labour); historian Shahid Amin traced peasant rumours of Gandhiji's miraculous powers in eastern UP (NCERT §2.2, pp. 292–293).
- After release from prison in **February 1924**, Gandhiji focused on **khadi** (home-spun cloth), abolition of untouchability, child-marriage reform and Hindu-Muslim harmony — the constructive programme (NCERT §2.2, pp. 294–295).
- **1928** — Gandhiji blessed the all-India campaign against the all-White **Simon Commission** and the peasant satyagraha in **Bardoli**, but did not himself lead either (NCERT §3, p. 295).

- **Lahore Congress, December 1929** — Jawaharlal Nehru elected President; proclamation of "**Purna Swaraj**" (complete independence). **26 January 1930** observed as Independence Day (NCERT §3, p. 295).
- **Dandi/Salt March (12 March – 6 April 1930)** — Gandhiji walked from his Sabarmati ashram to the sea, making a fistful of salt on arrival; salt was chosen because it was indispensable to every Indian household, and the state's salt monopoly was deeply unpopular. About **60,000 Indians were arrested** in the wake of the Salt March (NCERT §3.1, pp. 295–298).
- The Salt March was significant because (i) it first brought Gandhiji to world attention via European and American press, (ii) it was the first nationalist activity in which **women participated in large numbers** (Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men), and (iii) it forced the British to realise their Raj would not last forever (NCERT §3.2, p. 300).
- **First Round Table Conference, November 1930** — held without Congress, an "exercise in futility". Gandhiji released in January 1931; **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March 1931)** — civil disobedience called off, all prisoners released, salt manufacture allowed along the coast. Gandhiji could obtain only an assurance of talks, not a commitment to political independence (NCERT §3.2, p. 300).
- **Second Round Table Conference, London, late 1931** — Gandhiji represented Congress; his claim to represent all of India was challenged by the **Muslim League**, the **Princes**, and **B.R. Ambedkar** (who argued Congress did not represent the lowest castes). Conference was inconclusive (NCERT §3.2, pp. 300–301).
- **Government of India Act 1935** promised representative government; in 1937 elections, Congress won eight of 11 provinces. Congress ministries resigned in **October 1939** after the British refused to promise independence in return for war support (NCERT §3.2, pp. 301–302).
- **March 1940** — Muslim League passed a resolution demanding autonomy for Muslim-majority areas. **Cripps Mission (spring 1942)** — Sir Stafford Cripps sent by Churchill; talks broke down (NCERT §3.2, p. 302).
- **Quit India Movement, August 1942** — Gandhiji's third major movement; he was jailed at once, but younger activists organised strikes and sabotage. Socialist members like Jayaprakash Narayan led underground resistance. "Independent" governments were proclaimed in Satara (west) and Medinipur (east). The British took more than a year to suppress the rebellion (NCERT §4, p. 303).
- **June 1944** — Gandhiji released from prison; held meetings with Jinnah. **1945** — Labour government in Britain committed to granting independence. **Early 1946** — fresh provincial elections; Congress swept "General" seats, League won an overwhelming majority in reserved Muslim seats (NCERT §4, pp. 303–304).
- **Cabinet Mission, summer 1946** — failed to get Congress and League to agree on a federal system; Jinnah called for "Direct Action Day". On **16 August 1946**, bloody

riots broke out in Calcutta, spreading to Bengal, Bihar, UP and Punjab (NCERT §4, p. 304).

- **February 1947** — Lord Mountbatten replaced Wavell; he announced India would be freed but divided. Transfer of power fixed for **15 August 1947** (NCERT §4, p. 304).
- Gandhiji was not present at Delhi's Independence Day festivities — he was in Calcutta, marking the day with a **24-hour fast**, the freedom having come "at an unacceptable price" with Partition. Through September–October he visited hospitals and refugee camps (NCERT §5, p. 305).
- Months after Independence are called Gandhiji's "finest hour" — he worked for peace in Bengal, then shifted to Delhi planning to move to riot-torn Punjab. There was an attempt on his life on **20 January 1948**. On 26 January he spoke of hope that "the worst is over" (NCERT §5, pp. 305–306).
- On the evening of **30 January 1948**, at his daily prayer meeting, Gandhiji was shot dead by **Nathuram Godse**, who surrendered afterwards. Tributes came from George Orwell, Albert Einstein; **Time** compared his martyrdom to Lincoln's (NCERT §5, p. 306).
- **Knowing Gandhi (sources)** — §6.1 public speeches vs private letters (Gandhiji published others' letters in **Harijan**; Nehru edited **A Bunch of Old Letters**); §6.2 autobiographies are retrospective and selective, "framing a picture"; §6.3 government records — Home Department's confidential **Fortnightly Reports** of the Salt March refused to accept any mass response; §6.4 newspapers in English and Indian languages tracked his movements but reflected the publishers' political opinions (NCERT §6, pp. 307–313).

2.2 Definitions to memorise

Term	Definition	Page
Satyagraha	Non-violent technique of protest first forged by Gandhiji in South Africa; literally "truth force"	287
Khilafat Movement	1919–20 movement of Indian Muslims led by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali demanding that the Turkish Sultan/Khalifa retain control over Muslim sacred places	290
Non-cooperation	"Renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government" — students leaving schools, lawyers boycotting courts, no taxes	290
Charkha	Spinning wheel; Gandhi worked on it daily to break the boundary between mental and manual labour and to symbolise rejection of labour-saving machinery	292
Khadi/Khaddar	Home-spun cloth promoted by Gandhi from 1924 as economic self-reliance and symbol of nationalism	294
Purna Swaraj		295

Term	Definition	Page
	"Complete independence" — proclaimed at Lahore Congress, December 1929	
Gandhi-Irwin Pact	March 1931 — civil disobedience called off, all prisoners released, salt manufacture allowed along the coast	300
Praja Mandals	Bodies set up to promote the nationalist creed in the princely states	294
Prati sarkar	Parallel government set up by younger leaders of Satara, Maharashtra, in 1943, with seba dals (volunteer corps) and tufan dals (village units)	303
Fortnightly Reports	Confidential reports prepared by the Home Department from the early twentieth century on the basis of police information from localities	310
Harijan	Gandhiji's journal in which he regularly published letters that others wrote to him	307

2.3 Diagrams / processes to remember

- **Fig. 11.1 (p. 286)** — Crowds gathered on the banks of the Sabarmati River to hear Gandhiji speak before starting the Salt March, 1930.
- **Fig. 11.2 (p. 287)** — Mahatma Gandhi in Johannesburg, South Africa, February 1908.
- **Fig. 11.4 (p. 291)** — Foreign cloth being collected to be burnt in bonfires during the Non-cooperation Movement, July 1922.
- **Fig. 11.5 (p. 292)** — Mahatma Gandhi with the charkha — "the most abiding image of Indian nationalism". In 1921 during a South India tour, Gandhiji shaved his head and began wearing a loincloth to identify with the poor.
- **Fig. 11.6 (p. 296)** — Dandi March, March 1930.
- **Fig. 11.7 (p. 297)** — Satyagrahis picking up natural salt at the end of the Dandi March, 6 April 1930.
- **Fig. 11.9 (p. 301)** — Second Round Table Conference, London, November 1931, where Gandhi opposed separate electorates for "lower castes".
- **Fig. 11.12 (p. 303)** — Women's procession in Bombay during the Quit India Movement.
- **Fig. 11.15 (p. 306)** — Popular print of Gandhiji's death, showing Nehru and Patel beside his pyre with Gandhi blessing them from a heavenly realm.
- **Fig. 11.17 (p. 313)** — Popular print of "the tree of nationalism" — Gandhi as the central figure surrounded by small images of other leaders and sages.
- **Timeline (p. 314)** — 1915 return; 1917 Champaran; 1918 Kheda + Ahmedabad; 1919 Rowlatt + Jallianwala Bagh; 1921 Non-cooperation + Khilafat; 1928 Bardoli; 1929 Purna Swaraj; 1930 Civil Disobedience/Dandi; 1931 Gandhi-Irwin + 2nd RTC;

1935 Government of India Act; 1939 Congress ministries resign; 1942 Quit India; 1946 Noakhali visit.

2.5 Timeline / Key events

Year / Period	Event	Significance
Jan 1915	Gandhi returns from South Africa	Entry into Indian politics (NCERT §11.1, p. 287)
1916	Banaras Hindu University speech	First major public intervention (NCERT §11.1, p. 288)
1917	Champaran satyagraha (Bihar) for indigo cultivators	First Indian satyagraha (NCERT §11.1, p. 288)
1918	Kheda peasant satyagraha (Gujarat) for tax remission	(NCERT p. 288)
1918	Ahmedabad mill workers' strike	Earliest Gandhian labour action (NCERT p. 288)
1919	Rowlatt Satyagraha against detention without trial	First all-India campaign (NCERT §11.2, p. 289)
13 Apr 1919	Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Amritsar	Trigger for Non-cooperation (NCERT p. 290)
1920–22	Non-cooperation Movement + Khilafat	First mass satyagraha (NCERT §11.2, p. 290)
Feb 1922	Chauri Chaura incident; Gandhi withdraws Non-cooperation	(NCERT p. 291)
1924	Belgaum Congress — Gandhi as president	(NCERT p. 292)
1928	Bardoli satyagraha (Vallabhbhai Patel)	Patel earns "Sardar" title (NCERT p. 294)
Dec 1929	Lahore Congress declares Purna Swaraj	(NCERT §11.3, p. 295)
26 Jan 1930	First Independence Day observed	(NCERT p. 295)
12 Mar – 6 Apr 1930	Salt March from Sabarmati to Dandi	Launch of Civil Disobedience (NCERT §11.3, p. 296)
5 Mar 1931	Gandhi-Irwin Pact	Salt Satyagraha suspended (NCERT §11.3, p. 300)
Nov 1931	Second Round Table Conference, London	Gandhi opposes separate electorates for Dalits (NCERT p. 301)
1932	Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar	Reserved seats for Depressed Classes (NCERT p. 301)

Year / Period	Event	Significance
1935	Government of India Act	Provincial autonomy (NCERT p. 302)
1937	Congress wins eight provincial governments	Mass politics scaled up (NCERT §11.4, p. 302)
1939	Congress ministries resign over WWII without consultation	(NCERT p. 302)
8 Aug 1942	Quit India launched; "Do or Die" speech	Largest popular uprising under Gandhi (NCERT §11.4, p. 303)
1944	Gandhi released; Wavell-Gandhi talks fail	(NCERT p. 304)
1946	Gandhi tours riot-hit Noakhali	(NCERT p. 305)
15 Aug 1947	Independence; Gandhi in Calcutta fasting for peace	(NCERT p. 306)
30 Jan 1948	Gandhi assassinated by Nathuram Godse in Delhi	End of an era (NCERT §11.5, p. 306)

2.4 Common confusions / NTA trap points

- **1918 was the year of BOTH the Ahmedabad mill strike AND the Kheda peasant satyagraha** — students often place one of them in 1917 with Champaran. Champaran (Bihar, indigo planters) is 1917; Ahmedabad (mill workers) and Kheda (peasants, tax remission) are 1918.
- The **Salt March ran 12 March to 6 April 1930** — not "12 March to 12 April"; the salt-making at Dandi was on the morning of 6 April 1930 (Fig. 11.7 caption, p. 297).
- The **Gandhi-Irwin Pact was March 1931**, not 1930; civil disobedience was **called off** by the pact, **not** launched by it. The Pact allowed salt manufacture along the coast and released prisoners — but did NOT secure any commitment to political independence (NCERT §3.2, p. 300).
- At the **Second Round Table Conference**, Gandhi's claim to represent all India was challenged by three parties: **Muslim League, the Princes, and Ambedkar** — not by the British government. Distractor "Hindu Mahasabha" is wrong.
- **Khilafat Movement (1919–20)** was led by **Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali**, NOT by Gandhi; Gandhi sought to **conjoin** it with Non-cooperation. The demand was that the Khalifa retain control over Muslim sacred places — not the creation of Pakistan.
- The **Cabinet Mission was 1946**, the **Cripps Mission was 1942** — both are easy to confuse. Cripps was sent in spring 1942 by Churchill; Cabinet Mission was summer 1946.

Practice MCQs

PYQ Alignment

This chapter has been a steady, high-yield part of the CUET (UG) History paper since 2023: students should expect 2–4 direct MCQs from Theme XI in any given year, drawn most often from the date-anchored "spine" (return 1915, Champaran 1917, Rowlatt + Jallianwala 1919, Non-cooperation 1920–22, Chauri Chaura Feb 1922, Lahore 1929, Dandi 12 March – 6 April 1930, Gandhi-Irwin March 1931, Quit India Aug 1942, Cabinet Mission 1946, assassination 30 Jan 1948). Source-based extracts — particularly Gandhi's Dandi speech (Source 4), the Ambedkar passage on separate electorates (Source 6), and the Home Department Fortnightly Reports (Source 8) — are recurrent NTA favourites for statement-based and assertion–reason questions.

CUET 2023 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.27 (CUET 2023) Match the books with their authors. A. Discovery of India B. India Wins Freedom C. My Experiments with Truth D. Glimpses of World History 1. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Maulana Azad 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Jawaharlal Nehru

- A) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 B) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 C) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2 D) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- Tests:** Autobiographies and writings of nationalist leaders **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.39 (CUET 2023) Gandhi was to address a meeting of Sikhs at Gurdwara Sisganj on the occasion of _____ birthday.

- A) Guru Nanak B) Guru Gobind Singh C) Guru Teg Bahadur D) Guru Arjan Dev
- Tests:** Gandhi at Gurdwara Sisganj — Guru Teg Bahadur **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.43 (CUET 2023) Gandhi's idea of Satyagraha was based on:

- A) Violence B) Antagonism C) Non-violence D) Fear
- Tests:** Satyagraha and the philosophy of non-violence **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.44 (CUET 2023) Who had the monopoly to produce salt according to Gandhi's statement?

- A) British Government B) Indian businessmen C) Local people D) Industrialists
- Tests:** Salt Satyagraha — colonial monopoly on salt **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.45 (CUET 2023) The Salt Satyagraha was part of which movement?

- A) Non-Cooperation Movement B) Civil Disobedience Movement C) Khilafat Movement D) Quit India Movement
- Tests:** Civil Disobedience Movement and the Salt March **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.46 (CUET 2023) Why were mounds of salt destroyed by officials?

- A) Shortage of salt B) To earn maximum profit C) To destroy natural resources D) To repress nationalist movement **Tests:** Salt Satyagraha — colonial monopoly on salt **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.47 (CUET 2023) What did Gandhi mean by civil disobedience?

- A) Violating unjust colonial laws B) Supporting British rule C) Avoiding political participation D) Promoting violence **Tests:** Gandhi's idea of civil disobedience **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.48 (CUET 2023) What was the main issue discussed in Gandhi's passage?

- A) Salt tax and colonial exploitation B) Trade policy C) Industrial development D) Military expansion **Tests:** Salt Satyagraha — colonial monopoly on salt **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.49 (CUET 2023) Which class of people was most affected by the salt tax?

- A) Rich merchants B) Poor people C) Landlords D) Industrialists **Tests:** Salt Satyagraha — colonial monopoly on salt **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.50 (CUET 2023) What does Gandhi suggest about the power of public opinion?

- A) It is weak B) It depends on the strength of people C) It supports colonial rule D) It only affects elites **Tests:** Gandhi on public opinion and the strength of the people **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.90 (CUET 2023) The Indian National Congress was founded in:

- A) 1857 B) 1885 C) 1905 D) 1919 **Tests:** Foundation of the Indian National Congress (1885) **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.91 (CUET 2023) The founder of the Indian National Congress was:

- A) A. O. Hume B) Dadabhai Naoroji C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak D) Gandhi **Tests:** Foundation of the Indian National Congress (1885) **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.92 (CUET 2023) The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in:

- A) 1919 B) 1920 C) 1930 D) 1942 **Tests:** Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.93 (CUET 2023) The Civil Disobedience Movement started with:

- A) Quit India Movement B) Salt March C) Non-Cooperation Movement D) Swadeshi Movement **Tests:** Civil Disobedience Movement and the Salt March **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.94 (CUET 2023) The Quit India Movement was launched in:

- A) 1930 B) 1942 C) 1919 D) 1922 **Tests:** Quit India Movement (1942) **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.103 (CUET 2023) The Swadeshi Movement started in response to:

- A) Partition of Bengal B) Rowlatt Act C) Simon Commission D) Government of India Act
- Tests:** Swadeshi Movement and the Partition of Bengal **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.104 (CUET 2023) The Partition of Bengal took place in:

- A) 1905 B) 1911 C) 1919 D) 1935
- Tests:** Swadeshi Movement and the Partition of Bengal **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.105 (CUET 2023) The leader of the extremist wing of the Congress was:

- A) Dadabhai Naoroji B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale D) Surendranath Banerjee
- Tests:** Extremist phase of the Congress — Tilak **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.106 (CUET 2023) The slogan “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it” was given by:

- A) Gandhi B) Tilak C) Nehru D) Bose
- Tests:** Extremist phase of the Congress — Tilak **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.107 (CUET 2023) The Rowlatt Act was passed in:

- A) 1917 B) 1918 C) 1919 D) 1920
- Tests:** Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.108 (CUET 2023) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in:

- A) Amritsar B) Delhi C) Lahore D) Kanpur
- Tests:** Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.109 (CUET 2023) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in:

- A) 1919 B) 1920 C) 1930 D) 1942
- Tests:** Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.110 (CUET 2023) The Khilafat Movement was started by:

- A) Ali Brothers B) Gandhi C) Nehru D) Tilak
- Tests:** Khilafat–Non-Cooperation alliance **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.111 (CUET 2023) The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn after the incident at:

- A) Chauri Chaura B) Bardoli C) Dandi D) Lahore
- Tests:** Chauri Chaura and the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.112 (CUET 2023) The Simon Commission came to India in:

- A) 1927 B) 1928 C) 1930 D) 1935
- Tests:** Simon Commission and the protests against it **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.113 (CUET 2023) The slogan “Simon Go Back” was raised because:

- A) No Indian member was included B) It supported British rule C) It opposed independence D) It increased taxes
- Tests:** Simon Commission and the protests against it **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.114 (CUET 2023) The Dandi March started from:

- A) Sabarmati Ashram B) Wardha C) Champaran D) Bardoli **Tests:** Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.115 (CUET 2023) The Salt March took place in:

- A) 1920 B) 1930 C) 1935 D) 1942 **Tests:** Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.116 (CUET 2023) The Round Table Conferences were held in:

- A) London B) Delhi C) Paris D) Bombay **Tests:** Round Table Conferences in London **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.117 (CUET 2023) The Poona Pact was signed in:

- A) 1932 B) 1930 C) 1928 D) 1935 **Tests:** Poona Pact (1932) — Gandhi and Ambedkar **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.118 (CUET 2023) The Poona Pact was between:

- A) Gandhi and Ambedkar B) Nehru and Jinnah C) Tilak and Gokhale D) Bose and Gandhi **Tests:** Poona Pact (1932) — Gandhi and Ambedkar **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.119 (CUET 2023) The Quit India Movement was launched in:

- A) 1942 B) 1940 C) 1935 D) 1930 **Tests:** Quit India Movement (1942) **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.120 (CUET 2023) The slogan "Do or Die" was given by:

- A) Gandhi B) Nehru C) Bose D) Patel **Tests:** Quit India Movement — "Do or Die" **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.121 (CUET 2023) The Indian National Army was formed by:

- A) Subhas Chandra Bose B) Gandhi C) Nehru D) Bhagat Singh **Tests:** Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.122 (CUET 2023) The INA was also called:

- A) Azad Hind Fauj B) Swaraj Sena C) National Guard D) Freedom Army **Tests:** Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army **Answer:** Not in extracted key

CUET 2024 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.22 (CUET 2024) During the Salt March Gandhi started from his ashram at:

- A) Ahmedabad B) Sabarmati C) Wardha D) Kochrab **Tests:** Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram (1930) **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.23 (CUET 2024) Gandhi's Salt March was the first nationalist activity focused on:

- A) Women B) Lord Irwin C) Subhas Chandra Bose D) 15 March 1930 **Tests:** Salt March and the participation of women **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.24 (CUET 2024) “Purna Swaraj” aimed to achieve:

- A) Partial freedom B) Complete independence C) Indian identity D) Partition **Tests:** Lahore Session (1929) and the demand for Purna Swaraj **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.25 (CUET 2024) Statements about Gandhi’s speech at Banaras Hindu University – choose correct: (A) Criticised Indian elite. (B) Not worried about rich-poor contrast. (C) Said lawyers and landlords would save India. (D) Emphasised farmers would save India. (E) Asked rich to remove jewellery for country. Options:

- A) (A), (B), (C) B) (C), (D), (E) C) (B), (C), (D) D) (A), (D), (E) **Tests:** Gandhi's speech at Banaras Hindu University (1916) **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.26 (CUET 2024) Match List-I with List-II. List I A. Khilafat Movement B. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre C. Kemal Ataturk D. Louis Fisher List II I. Gandhi’s biographer II. Turkish ruler III. 1919 IV. 1919-1920 Options:

- A) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV B) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III C) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II D) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I **Tests:** Khilafat Movement, Jallianwala Bagh and Gandhi's biographers **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.27 (CUET 2024) Who presided over Gandhiji’s trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- A) Justice C. N. Broomfield B) Justice William Hodges C) Justice Joseph Noel D) Justice Thomas Barker **Tests:** Gandhi's trial after the Non-Cooperation Movement **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.28 (CUET 2024) Separate electorates were first created in:

- A) 1919 B) 1923 C) 1909 D) 1907 (Comprehension Passage on Mughal Chronicles and Akbar Nama) **Tests:** Separate electorates (1909) and communal representation **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.47 (CUET 2024) Match List-I with List-II. List-I List-II (A) Meghe Dhaka Tara (I) Govind Nihalani (B) Garam Hawa (II) Habib Tanvir (C) Tamas (III) Ritvik Ghatak (D) Jis Lahore Nahin Vekhya O Jamyaa-e-Nai (IV) M. S. Sathyu Choose the correct answer:

- A) (A-IV), (B-III), (C-II), (D-I) B) (A-III), (B-IV), (C-I), (D-II) C) (A-I), (B-II), (C-III), (D-IV) D) (A-II), (B-I), (C-IV), (D-III) **Tests:** Partition in cinema and theatre — Garam Hawa, Tamas, Meghe Dhaka Tara **Answer:** Not in extracted key

CUET 2025 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.21 (CUET 2025) Which movement was withdrawn after the Chauri Chaura incident?

- A) Non-Cooperation Movement B) Civil Disobedience Movement C) Quit India Movement D) Ahmedabad Labour Strike **Tests:** Chauri Chaura and the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.46 (CUET 2025) Who is the author “Charkha” (Young India, 1927)?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) Subhas Chandra Bose D) Vallabhnbhai Patel **Tests:** Gandhi's writings — Young India and the Charkha **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.47 (CUET 2025) What is the writer opposing?

- A) Quest for modernisation B) Setting up factories C) Changing modern trends D) Mindless craze for machinery **Tests:** Gandhi on machinery and modern civilisation
Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.48 (CUET 2025) What does “saving labour” mean?

- A) Saving lives B) Saving humans from labour C) Replacing humans by machines D) Giving honour to labour **Tests:** Gandhi on labour and machinery **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.49 (CUET 2025) What fear is expressed in the paragraph?

- A) Men will start loving machinery B) Machines will replace labour C) Machines will rule the world D) Labour will get respect **Tests:** Gandhi on labour and machinery
Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.50 (CUET 2025) What is the writer’s view about machines?

- A) Industrialisation should not concentrate wealth B) Humans should get employment C) Machines should not replace humans D) Time and labour should be saved **Tests:** Gandhi on industrialisation and wealth concentration **Answer:** Not in extracted key