

Exercises

History-10

A. MCQ

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A 1878 | 2. C. Nawab Salimullah | 3. A. Surendtanath Banerjee |
| 4. B. Khudiram Bose | 5. W C Bonnerjee | 6. Indian councils Act of 1909 |

B. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Tilak | C. Home rule league |
| 2. Gadar | E. Revolutioary Party |
| 3. Swaraj | F. Self-rule |
| 4. A O Hume | A. INC |
| 5. Swaseshi | B. Belonging to one's own country |
| 6. Turkey | D. Caliph |

C. True or false

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. True | 4. True | 5. False |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|

D. Short answers-

1. The rise of nationalism was fuelled by the awareness spread by newspapers in English and local languages that voice the aspirations of the people. Some of these were the Hindu patriot, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Kesari and Maratha.

2.The revolutionaries believed in the use of violence and forced to out the British. They organised secret societies like Abhinav Bharat Society, Maharashtra and Anushilan Samiti Bengal and used firearms and explosives to kill several British officers. Many of the revolutionaries went to Europe, Canada and USA where they try to gain public opinion in favour of India.

3. It was at the 1907 session of the Indian National Congress in Surat, that the party formally split into two groups- the moderates, who wanted more participation of Indians in the administration, and the extremists, whi considered Swaraj to be complete independence from British domination. The moderates retained control of the Congress party.

4. The Muslim League was formed yo protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims. They demanded seprate electorates for their community.

5. The unsympathetic attitude of the British and the failure of the moderates to achieve anything led to the belief that their methods would not bear fruit. Several events around the world also led the rise of extremism, such as the victory of Ethiopia over Italy in 1896, the victory of Japan over Russia in 1904 -1905 and the revolutions in China, Turkey and Egypt.

E. Long answers-

1. The British administration was exploitative and racist. Peasants and artisans were overburdened with taxes. The influx of foreign goods and discriminatory trade policies ruined many indigenous craft based industries leading to large-scale unemployment and poverty. Indian farmers were forced to plant cash crops for British profit resulting in the decline of food production and frequent famines.

The British followed a policy of racial discrimination. Educated Indians were not allowed high posts in the government services. Railway compartments were reserved for Europeans and Indians were not allowed to enter restaurants and parks. Moreover, the British also subjected Indians to verbal abuse and humiliation. With the spread of modern education and the growth of the press came the development of the modern, national, secular, democratic and political Outlook. Educated Indians became conscious of their rights and resented discriminatory acts like the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, censoring Indian papers, the Arms Act of 1879 which forbade Indians from carrying arms and overturning of the Ilbert Bill which allowed Indian judges to try legal cases involving Europeans.

2. In the early stages of the national movement the moderates demanded the following :

- *Elected representatives in the provincial and Central legislative councils
- *Requirement of Indians in high government posts and holding the Indian Civil Service examinations in India in place of London.
- * Reduction of military expenditures.
- *Changes in government's economic policies to encourage growth of Indian Industries.
- *Promoting education among the masses.
- *Amendment of the arms act of 1878, according to which Indians were prohibited from possessing any arms without licence.

3. The chief aims of the Indian National Congress were:

- *To promote consolidate the feeling of national Unity.
- *To formulate and present popular demands before the government.
- *To bring together leaders from different parts of the country.
- *To remove racial, religious and caste prejudices.
- *To create public opinion in the country.

4. Initially, the British encouraged activities of the Congress, but gradually, they became suspicious of the Congress and stayed aloof. The reasonable methods followed by the early leaders of the Congress had a limited impact on the British. The lack of success of moderate methods and unsympathetic attitude of the British promoted the rise of extremism.

5. The reason given for partition was that Bengal was too large a province to administer efficiently. The real reason was political. There was a powerful wave of nationalism in Bengal, which the British wanted to curb by disrupting Hindu-Muslim unity.

The people of Bengal strongly reacted to the proposal of partition. Meetings and rallies were held all over Bengal. There was widespread opposition and protest everywhere. There were rallies and demonstrations and a day of mourning was declared. Swadeshi and Boycott were two powerful weapons that aimed at promoting indigenous industries by boycotting the use of British goods.

.....History

Lesson-11

Answers

A. MCQ

1. D. B. K. Dutt 2. D. C. R. Das
3. B. Muhammad Ali Jinnah 4. A. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. A. March 12, 1930 6. C. London
7. B. Stafford Cripps 8. C. Gandhiji

B. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mahatma | e. name given by Tagore |
| 2. 1918 | d. Champaran revolt |
| 3. 1919 | a. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre |
| 4. 1923 | c. Swaraj Party founded |
| 5. Swadeshi | b. One's own country |

C. Short answers

1. Born on 2 October 1869, at Porbandar, Gujarat, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi left for England in 1888 to study law. Thereafter, he went to Natal, South Africa, to work in a law firm. Here he faced severe racial discrimination that inspired him to fight against colonial injustice. Gandhiji founded the Natal Indian Congress in 1894 and developed a novel method of mass agitation called Satyagraha. In 1915, Gandhiji returned to India.

2. The Khilafat movement was launched in 1920 to protect the Caliph of Turkey's position as the religious head of the Muslim world. Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali were the founders who were joined by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Hazrat Mohini. In 1920, an alliance was made between Khilafat leaders and Indian National Congress to launch a Non-Cooperation Movement against British rule. The Khilafat Movement thus brought about Hindu-Muslim unity.

3. The Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State replaced the central Legislature. Members of the Executive Council were not responsible to the legislature. The act introduced dual government in provincial administration. The subjects of the provinces were divided into two lists- reserved and transferred. Finance and police remained under the governor, while education and public health were given to ministers responsible to legislature. The provincial legislative Councils were enlarged and given more powers. The majority of their members were to be elected.

4. The aim of the movement was to bring the British administration to a standstill. It began with the renunciation of titles received by Indians from the British. Students boycotted British Educational Institutes in favour of indigenous Institutions. People boycotted and burnt foreign goods, instead spinning and wearing Khadi. People refused to cast votes to elect legislative representatives. Lawyers boycotted courts. Strikes and hartals took place. Indians refused to serve in the army and in government jobs.

5. Gandhiji was involved in the constructive programme adopted by some Congress leaders like Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and C. Gopalachari. The constructive programme initiated schemes which would bring about social good and benefit to the poor, including sustainable development, formation of local self-government, development of cottage industries, popularisation of khadi and universal primary education. Gandhiji made it compulsory for all members of the Congress committee to spin 2000 yards of yarn every month. He believed that spinning Khadi would make the poor self-reliant and all Indian spinner's Association was set up and Khadi Bhandar were set up in different parts of the country. He campaigned against the practice of untouchability and referred to all untouchables as Harijans, meaning 'Children of God'.

D. Long answers:

1. The suspension of Non-cooperation Movement caused frustration among people and revolutionary activities. New revolutionary organisations were set up, which advocated racial protest methods like murder of officials and establishment of factories to produce bombs on a large scale. The most daring of Revolutionary activities in India was perhaps the attack on the armoury at Chittagong by Surya Sen on April 18, 1930. Surya Sen was arrested in 1933 and sentenced to death.

2. In 1931, a political agreement was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and the viceroy, Lord Irwin. The Gandhi-Irwin pact, spelt out certain specific action points, to be initiated by the colonial Government of India as well as the Indian National Congress. These included:

- Discontinuation of the civil disobedience Movement by the Indian National Congress.
- participation by the Indian National Congress in the Round table conference.
- Release of prisoners arrested for participating in the civil disobedience movement.
- The removal of the tax on salt as Indians were not allowed to produce, trade and sell salt legally and for their own private use.

3. Three cabinet ministers, Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A V Alexander, were sent by British Prime Minister Clement Attlee in March 1946 to settle the terms of the transfer of power. The Ministers held talks with the Indian leaders and proposed that a constituent assembly be established to frame the constitution and form an interim Government. This is known as the cabinet mission plan. Its main features were:

Greater autonomy to the provinces and the princely states, with only defence and Foreign Affairs kept under Central control.

Granting provinces the right to form a union.

Formation of an interim government at the centre to carry on the administration until the constitution was implemented.

Forming an assembly of 389 members to draft the constitution of India.

The plan failed because of the differences between the Congress and the Muslim League, especially as the latter were adamant on their two-Nation theory.

4. The British government had a Monopoly on salt production and had imposed a tax on Salt. On March 12, 1930 Mahatma Gandhi along with 78 volunteers began his famous Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal town of Dandi, a distance of 375 km that was covered in 24 days. This was the beginning of the civil disobedience movement that soon became a mass movement, and eventually led to freedom. Thousands of people defied the salt law. Foreign clothes were boycotted and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue taxes and even foresters defied

forest laws. Sarojini Naidu, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Gaidinliu and C Rajgopalachari were the leaders of Satyagrahas across the country.

5. A constituent assembly was elected in July 1946, in which the Congress won. Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of assembly, which started functioning from December 9, 1946. In September 1946, an interim government was formed with Jawaharlal Nehru as a vice president, which had the task of assisting the transition of India and Pakistan from British rule to Independence.

Lesson -12

India After Independence

A. Multiple choice questions

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. Haryana | 2. C. Portuguese | 3. A. Belgrade |
| 4. A. Seven | 5. A. 26 January 1950 | 6. A. USA 7. B. NAM |

B. Match the following-

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Nehru | E. First Prime Minister of independent India |
| 2. 1950 | C. India adopted its Constitution and became democratic nation |
| 3. Rajendra | A. First President of India |
| 4. 1962 | B. First Indo-China War |
| 5. Jinnah | D. First Prime Minister of Pakistan |

C. Short answers-

1. After partition, there was a mass Migration of people. The resettlement of these homeless refugees who had little belongings was a challenge for newly independent India. A rehabilitation Ministry was created and relief camps were opened to distribute food. New townships and colonies were developed to resettle them. Financial help, grants and scholarships were given to Refugee students and gradually, the displaced people were assimilated into society.

2. India and Sri Lanka have always had friendly relations. King Ashoka sent his son, Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to visit Sri Lanka, which led to the spread of Buddhism. Both countries believe in cooperation and support the policy of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence. The island of Kachhativu has been handed over to Sri Lanka and issues like not-granting citizenship to people of India origin settled in Sri Lanka have been resolved. India, under prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, had sent IPKF (Indian peace keeping force) to Sri Lanka, to resolve her internal ethnic problem.

3. The leaders of independent India wanted a national language to unite people. It was decided that Hindi would be the common language. With the formation of linguistic states in India, regional languages had to be recognised. So, 22 languages are recognised as national languages. By the official Language Amendments Bill, 1967, the knowledge of Hindi or English has been made compulsory for eligibility to all Central government services.

4. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is a group of states which do not align formally with or against any major problem bloc. As of 2012, the movement had about 120 members. Their goals are to assist in the prevention of armed conflict through meditation and dialogue, to promote the cultural diversity of all people, to promote Human Rights as universal and speak out against violation of human rights.

5. Under the able stewardship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel India's first Home Minister, almost all the states acceded to India , except Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir . The Nawab of Junagadh chose to accede to Pakistan but a plebiscide in February 1948 went unanimously in favour of India. Kashmir was ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh who wanted the state to remain independent , but signed the instrument of Accession following the outbreak of civil unrest and raids by Pathan tribesmen . India used military force and annexed the state of Hyderabad into the Indian Union. By the end of 1949, all the princely states were integrated with the Indian Union.

D. Long answers-

1. After partition, the problems that independent India faced included the following:

- The refugee crisis saw mass migration of homeless impoverished people from across the border.
- The integration of princely States was a concern as the state had the choice to accede to either Pakistan Or India, and if the rulers had acted according to their own whims, a great deal of chaos would have been the result.
- Given the diversity of regional languages, it was difficult to decide on one national language.
- Drawing up the Constitution of India was a long drawn -out process.

2. Bilateral issues faced by India and Pakistan have included border disputes, distribution of river water and rehabilitation of refugees after independence. River water sharing was decided peacefully by the Indus Water Treaty in 1960. In 1957, Kashmir was fully integrated into the Union of the state of Jammu and Kashmir was created. Two Indo-Pak wars took place, one in 1965 over Kashmir and another in 1971 over liberation over Pakistan. Indo-Pak relationship suffered another setback with Pakistan invading the Indian territories in Kargil in 1999. Cross border anti-social activities in Kashmir and other parts of the country are a cause of strained relationships. However, efforts are being made by both sides to maintain peace. Bus and train services have been introduced.

3. The people's Republic of China was established in 1949. India established diplomatic relationships with China and supported China's right to admission into the United Nations. The prime minister of China, Chou-en-Lai, visited India in 1954 and accepted the five principles of Panchsheel and for peaceful coexistence. The guiding principle of Sino- India relationship in the 1950s was Hindi- Chini Bhai Bhai.

4. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives were the seven Countries Of South Asia that came together to form the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Recently, Afghanistan was included as the eighth member.

SAARC has been established with the objective of mutual economic and social development. Its principles include respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity , political equality and independence of all member states, non- interference in internal matters, Corporation for mutual benefit , unanimous decision-making and setting aside bilateral issues.

These principles manifest themselves into welfare activities and promotion of economic growth. so far, the SAARC countries have been able to cooperate in the fields of culture and sports.

The save programme, which stands for SAARC Audio Visual Exchange has been organised between countries for cultural exchange.

In sports, the South Asian Federation (SAF) Games are held in each of the member countries in turn.

5. India faces a number of major challenges like poverty, dismal standards of literacy and insufficient housing facilities. Gender inequality, child abuse, casteism, communalism and anti -social activities are some of the major challenges which Indian democracy faces.

