

National Movement-(The Early Phase 1885-1919)

Improve your learning

Q. 1. Correct the false statements:

- a. In the early phase of Indian National Congress it included only people from Bombay.**
- b. Indian industrialist began to establish companies in different parts of India.**
- c. People in India expected that India will become democratic after the First World War.**

Answer : a. In the early phase of Indian National Congress it included only people from Bombay. False

Explanation: A O Hume a retired British official played a pivotal role in setting up of Indian National Congress. The first session of INC was held at Bombay in 1885, presided by W C Banerjee and had 72 delegates from all over India. In the early phase of INC the leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, Surendranath Banerjee, R C Dutt and others were largely from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Chennai.

Hence the people in INC were not only from Bombay but others placed too.

b. True.

The P C Rays set up Bengal Chemical works in Calcutta and Jamshedji established Steel Plant in Tata. Similarly many textile industries were also opened in different parts of country.

c. True

Explanation: After the end of WWI, Russian revolution started in Europe, where peasants, workers, labourers and soldiers deposed the emperors and abolished landlordism. In India the war brought sufferings, as the taxes were increased by the British to compensate the losses occurred in Europe. This led to discontentment among the people. The news of Russian Revolution inspired the people here in India, and the British that seemed invincible earlier was now thought that they could be defeated too. Hence the Indians hoped that their demand of Democratic rule would be granted by the Britishers.

Q. 2. Write an imaginary dialogue between the extremist and moderate activists of Indian

National Congress in the context of their a) main demands; b) mode of mobilisation.

Answer : (a) The demands of the moderates were :

1. They demanded that Indian should be allowed to take part in administration and in government,
2. They demanded that legislative council should be more representative and be introduced in provinces where it does not exist.
3. They demanded that Indians to be placed at high position in government, i.e. Civil Services Examination to be held in India too.

The demands of the extremists:

1. They boycotted the foreign goods, institutions etc and demanded for indigenous market.
2. They demanded for Home Rule.

(b) The moderates organised lectures, meetings and toured different parts of country to reach out to the people. They stuck to the policy of pray,petition and protest.The moderates could gather only the educated while the major chunk of masses remained unreached.

The extremists were able to gather women, students and major leap into the movement, be it urban or rural everyone participated.

Q. 3. After reading this chapter Mariamma thinks early phase of national movement was largely participated by educated Indians. And many of their ideas were of western origin. Will you agree with her? Give reasons.

Answer : Yes, I agree with her.

The early phase of congress consisted of delegates who were mainly lawyers, journalists, traders, industrialists, teachers and landlords. There were very few women participant like Kadambini ganguly . They carried their agitation through newspapers and magazines which were unreachable in rural regions. Hence the rural India including farmers, labourers, women, young people were not part of the movement, it concentrated mostly to the educated and urban.

Q. 4. Why was it important to understand the economic impact of British rule in India?

Answer : learning economic impact of British rule revealed the real reason behind establishment of British Rule in India.

The economists and leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji and R C Dutt studied the impact and learned that British were draining money from India in the form of taxes and other means. This made the poor poorer. They also concluded that the famines and droughts were the outcome of British policies due to excessive land revenue, huge exports.

Hence they revealed the true face of British regime.

Q. 5. What do you understand by swadeshi? What were the major areas of its impact?

Answer : The idea behind Swadeshi is to promote indigenous materials like cloths, shops, goods etc and boycotting foreign goods.

The partition of Bengal left the people devastated and developed agony against the British rule. In response to the partition, meetings were held all over Bengal, protests, and boycotting of foreign goods were common sight. Both the rural and urban masses participated, foreign cloths were burned, picketing of shops, boycotting English institutions. The movement provided massive impetus to the Indian industries, demands for indigenous goods increased. The P C rays Bengal Chemical works and Jamshedji's Steel Plant in Tata were outcome of the movement. The Indian textile were among the largely benefitted.

The entire region of Bengal was impacted by the movement.

Q. 6. How did different parts of the country and people respond to division of Bengal?

Answer :

On the day of partition i.e. on 16th Oct 1905, was observed as day of mourning in Bengal. The hartals were declared, people didn't cook, processions were taken out, people took dip in river Ganga as mourning and walked on street chanting Vande Mataram, people tied Rakhis on each other hand as a sign of Unity.

Swadeshi movement was carried out in order to boycott foreign goods.

Both the rural and urban masses participated, foreign cloths were burned, picketing of shops, boycotting English institutions.

Q. 7. Locate the following in India map:

1. Calcutta (Kolkata) 2. Madras (Chennai) 3. Bombay (Mumbai) 4. Lucknow

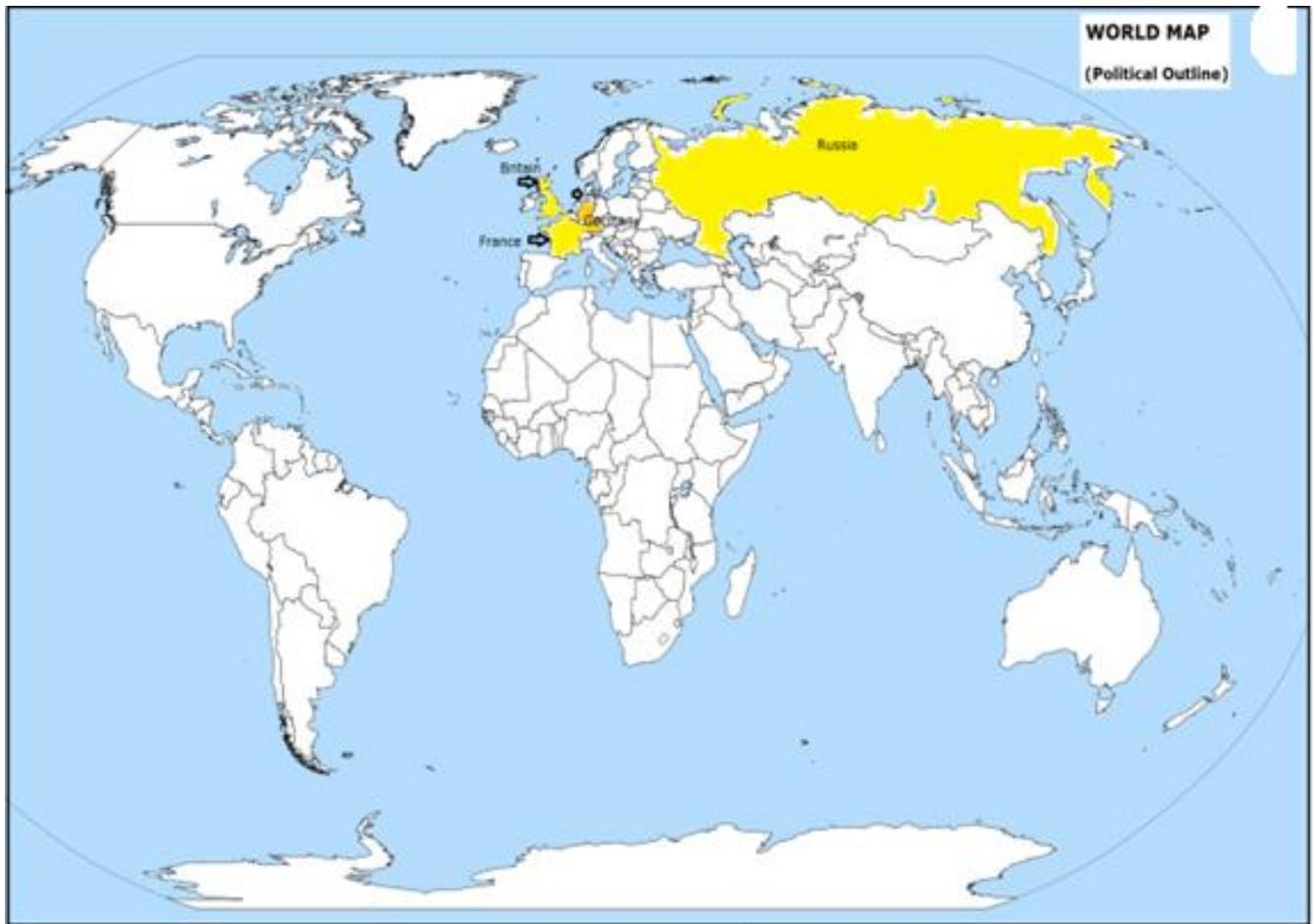
Answer :



Q. 8. Locate the following in the World map:

1. Britain 2. France 3. Russia 4. Germany

Answer :



Q. 9. A few leaders like Gandhiji, Tilak, Subhash Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh sacrificed their lives for the sake of our nation.

What would have happened, if they did not do so?

Answer : The leaders like Gandhiji, Tilak, Bose, Bhagat Singh and many more served India and were pioneers of the movements that united India and led to freedom.

Gandhiji also called as the father of nation had guided the movements and stucked to his principles and his strategies brought down the British regime.

The leaders fought not to sacrifice but to free India and in the process they readily sacrificed when time demanded. Like Bhagat Singh was hanged by the British because his revolutionary methods were working against the British rule. Though he died, but left many Bhagat Singhs behind.

Without the sacrifice of these leaders and their unconventional patriotism filled the nation with nationalism and which ultimately granted us freedom.

The Last Phase 1919-1947

Improve your learning

Q. 1. Create a table to show the various efforts of Gandhiji in national movement.

Event	Gandhiji's role

Answer : There are number of events which shows the efforts undertook by Mahatma Gandhi in the national movement.

EVENT	GANDHIJI'S ROLE
The Rowlatt Satyagraha movement	As Mahatma Gandhi was against this act considering that government has no right to limit people's freedom, he announced that 6 th April, 1919 will be observed as the day of non-violent. He called this act as "devilish" and tyrannical. Number of Hartals and demonstrations were held without violence. It was Gandhiji's effort to ensure that Hindus, Muslims and other religions fight together against this act.
Non-cooperation movement	Gandhiji motivated congress to campaign against the - 'Punjab Wrongs', Khilafat wrong and demand Swaraj. As a result, people left government jobs, students left government schools and colleges, people gave up British titles, legislatures were boycotted and banned the use of foreign clothes. Gandhiji announced another campaign in which people have to spin their cotton on charkha.
Civil disobedience movement	Gandhiji decided to break the government salt laws by making salt at Dandi, a small village on the Gujarat sea-coast. During this movement, foreign cloths were banned and liquor shops were burnt. During this movement, he motivated women to broke purdah system and participate in the movement.
Quit India movement	During this movement, Gandhiji with his speech addressed people to either do or die to get complete freedom. As a result, many demonstrations, and hartals took place but later it turned into violence but ultimately, we achieved complete freedom.

Q. 2. The national movement fought all attempts of the British government to deny democratic freedom and rights of the people. Give examples of the rights which the government tried to curtail and the movement launched against it.

Answer : Yes, it is true that national movement fought against the British Raj, who restricted people from their basic rights.

RIGHTS DENIED BY THE GOVERNMENT	THE MOVEMENT
Freedom of expression, increased power of the police, any individual suspected as a terrorist would be arrested and jailed without any trial and even if they do it will be a secret trial and the suspected person will not be able to know about the evidences against him or her.	Rowlatt satyagraha movement
During the British rule, people had no Swaraj or self-rule so they demanded for Swaraj in this movement.	Non-cooperation movement
Government made salt expensive for the common people.	Civil disobedience movement
They demanded for self-rule which was taken away from them since British rule. As Britishers wanted to use the Indian people and their money in the second world war so they demanded for self-rule but they denied so the Quit India movement was initiated.	Quit India movement

Q. 3. To what extent was the Salt Satyagraha successful in its objectives? Give your assessment.

Answer : Britishers made salt expensive for the common people to use. As a result Gandhi ji on 12th march, 1930 launched salt Satyagraha during which they began the trek of 375 km from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi and on 6th march they reached Dandi and broke the salt law.

Salt Satyagraha was successful at the greatest extent as they successfully broke the salt law. People and especially women participated and broke the salt law in different cities. Salt Satyagraha later became widespread when use of foreign clothes were banned, liquor shops were burned, boycotted government institutions, Women broke purdah system, starting wearing khaddar and there was removal of untouchability. Because of all this, Government started controlling the crowd by firing because of which many people were killed.

As a result of all this, in the government of Indian act of 1935, mentioned provincial autonomy by allowing elections to the provincial legislatures (1937) and congress formed 7 out of 11 provincial governments.

Q. 4. Which of the following was part of national movement:

- a. Picketing shops that sell foreign clothes**
- b. Hand spinning thread to weave clothes**
- c. Burning imported clothes**
- d. Wearing khaddar**
- e. All the above**

Answer : e. All the above

Explanation: The main perspective of the national movement is to attain complete freedom and Swaraj without any violence. So it included, Picketing shops that sell foreign clothes, Hand spinning thread to weave clothes, burning imported clothes and Wearing khaddar made through charkha. It also included other activities like burning liquor shops and boycotting government schools and colleges. Ultimately their main agenda was to achieve freedom by stopping the use of foreign products and government institutions.

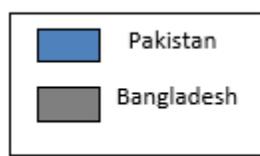
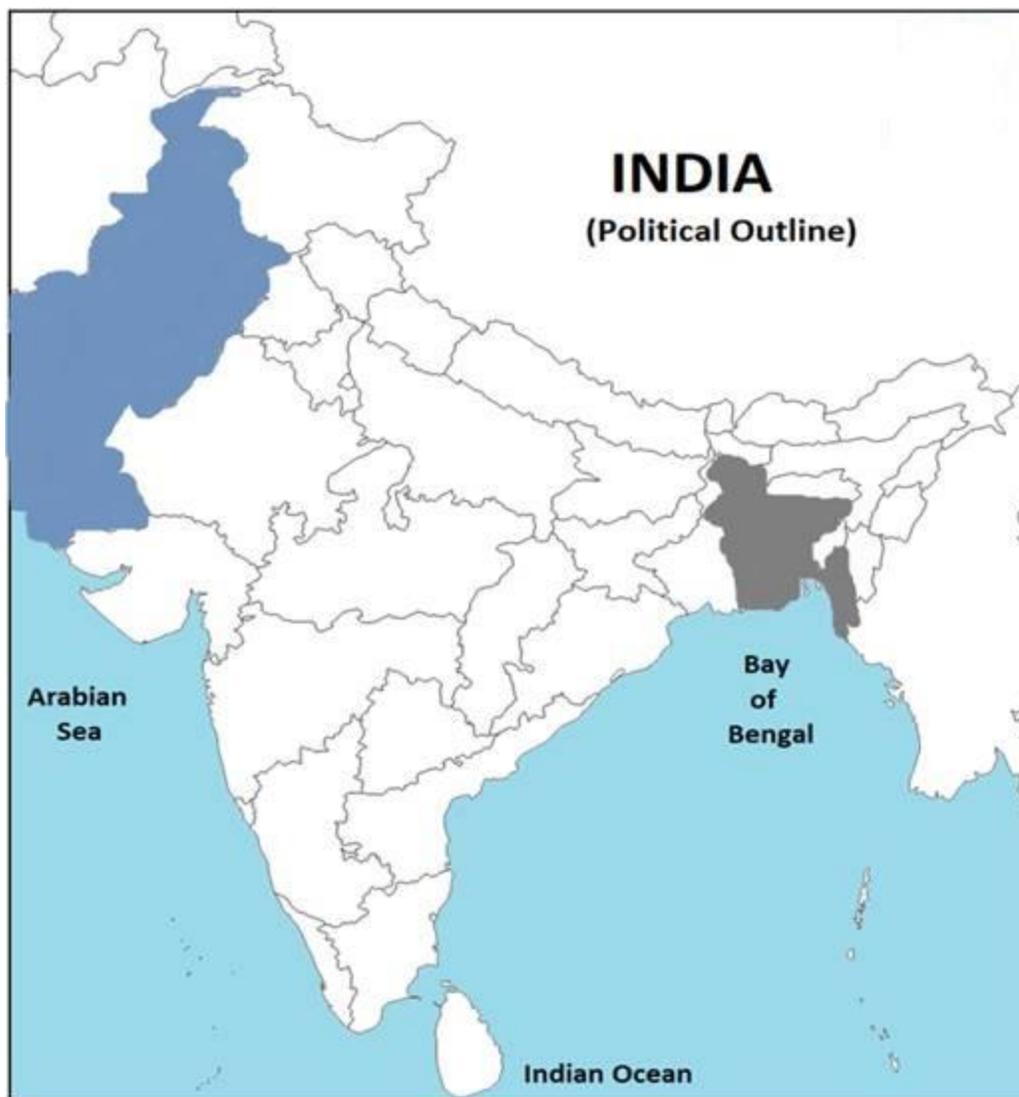
Q. 5. What were the different events that led to the partition?

Answer : Mainly, after Rowlatt Satyagraha act, Non-cooperation movement, Civil Disobedience movement and Quit India movement, India achieved freedom but not officially. In the meantime, Muslim League demanded 'independent states' in the north-western and eastern parts of the country for Muslims. The events that led to the partition are as follows:-

- In the 1920s and 1930s, both Hindus and Muslims had certain differences which eventually led to the partition.
- During the provincial elections, Muslims were declared minority which made them believe that they might always have to act according to the decision of the majority which are Hindus.
- Muslim league wanted to form the joint party with congress, but they rejected their wish which made Muslim League a little angry. This is the reason that Muslim League demanded to Independent state for Muslims.

Q. 6. Look at the India map and fill colours in Pakistan and Bangladesh which are our adjoining countries.

Answer :



Q. 7. Read the first paragraph under the heading ‘The Happenings of 1922-1929’ and answer this, ‘Gandhiji called off the movement after the violence. How do you support it?’

Answer : I completely support this perspective that violence is not the solution to anything. “Gandhiji called off the movement after the violence” because during the non-cooperation movement the crowd became violent and burnt the police station in Chauri Chaura which killed two policemen although they were provoked by the police. Being violent to make people to accept your demand is not the right behaviour as it is the promotion of violent behaviour which ultimately leads to killing of innocent people. One

cannot solve fight with violent behaviour but with the peaceful approach can solve any fight.

Also, following non-violent behaviour depends on the individual behaviour and his surroundings and especially on the situation. For example – To arrest terrorist one cannot follow the peaceful method, but they have to resort to the violent behaviour of using weapons to arrest the terrorist.

Q. 8. As a part of Non-Co-operation movement, what incidents took place in our state?

Answer : Non-co-operation movement was started by the Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, leaders of the khilafat agitation to demand Swaraj and to campaign against the 'Punjab wrongs' (Jalianwala massacre) and khilafat wrong.

During Non-cooperation movement, Gandhiji recognized as the leader of the congress in 1920. Also, they resort to the peaceful and legitimate way to attain Swarajya. From 1921-1922, Non-cooperation became more active as the many students left government schools and colleges, many lawyers left their jobs, British titles were given up, people boycotted legislature, use of foreign clothes were banned and promoted hand-woven clothes.

The incidents that took place are:

- In the Guntur district, students, merchants, and peasants participated in the movement.
- When government decided to convert Chirala, Perala town in Andhra Pradesh into a municipality and forced payment of the high taxes. As a result, Chirala perala movement started. Under the leadership of the Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya, 15,000 people migrated to Ramnagar and stayed there for 11 months. In Ramnagar, issues like the non-payment of the land revenue and a mass resignation of the village officers was going on. They were confident that Gandhiji will help to solve these issues.
- Another incident that took place is in the Palnati taluqa of Guntur district and in Rayachoti taluqa of Kadapa district. Forest Satyagraha began when people started sending their animals in the forest without paying grazing fees. People were aware that colonial rule will soon come to an end and eventually forest administration closed down in both the taluqas.

Q. 9. Write a brief note on Quit India Movement.

Answer : Quit India movement was started in 1942. The quote 'Do or Die' became popular during this movement. Second World War was going on during this period so Britain wanted to use the people and money of India.

Congress decided to support Britain if they provide them Swaraj but Britain rejected

their demand. So, on 8th august, Congress held the meeting and passed the Quit India resolution, but on 9th august many congress leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Rajendra Prasad and others were arrested.

Hartals and processions were begun but later this movement became violent; working class boycotted their work, students attacked police station, railway station and other public places, people burnt government buildings, vehicles, etc.

Gradually British authority from the states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, etc, were disappeared. As a result, property worth ten lakh pounds were destroyed. Many people and army officials lost their lives and arrested. Thus, at the end of the Quit India movement British rule came to an end.

Q. 10. Prepare a timeline chart on Freedom Struggle from 1885 to 1947.

Answer :

YEAR	FREEDOM STRUGGLE
1885	Formation of Indian National Congress. Lord Randolph Churchill becomes the Secretary of State, India.
1905	Curzon announced Partition of Bengal.
1906	British India adopted Indian Standard Time. Mahatma Gandhi used the term Satyagraha to for promoting Non-Violence movement in South Africa. Muslim league founded at Dacca by Aga Khan the Nawab of Dacca and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
1907	Congress split at Surat session where Congress split into two part-Moderates and Extremists Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh deported to Mandalay because of the riots in the canal colony of Punjab.
1908	Khudiram Bose was executed. Tilak sentenced to six years of imprisonment on charges of sedition.
1909	Announced Indian council act or Morley Minto reforms.
1911	Capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
1912	Rashbehari Bose and Sachindra Sanyal thrown bomb on Lord Hardinge in Chandini Chowk, Delhi
1913	Ghadar party was formed at San Francisco to organise a rebellion in India to overthrow the British rule.
1914	First World War started.
1915	Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa.