

## **2 - MARKS**

### **1.What is nationalism ?**

- Nationalism means loyalty and devotion to a nation.
- It is a consciousness or tendency to exalt and place one nation above all others.
- Emphasising promotion of its culture and interests in a nations.

### **2.Describe the implications of the new land tenures?**

- After the new land settlements, agricultural produce was predominantly for the market.
- They institutionalised the commodification of land.
- Commercialisation of agriculture in India.

### **3. Write a note on Indigo revolt?**

- Indian tenants were forced to grow indigo by their planters who were mostly Europeans.
- But the price paid by the planter was far lower than the market price.
- So Peasants, through the Indigo revolt of 1859-60, were able to force the planters to withdraw from northern-Bengal.

### **4. Discuss the importance of Ilbert Bill.**

- The Indian judges were empowered through the Ilbert Bill to try Europeans.
- But in the face of resistance from the Europeans the bill was amended to suit the European interests.
- It's also one of the causes for the rise of nationalism in India.

### **5. Highlight the contribution of missionaries to modern education.**

- The Christian missionaries adopted modern education among the Indians.
- They preached modern secular education.
- They provided opportunities to acquire education to the underprivileged and the marginalised sections.

**6. What were the grievances represented by the Madras Native Association in their petition to the British Parliament?**

- The MNA pointed out that the ryotwari and zamindari systems had thrown agricultural classes into deep distress.
- It urged the revival of the ancient village system.
- They also mentioned about judicial system which was slow, complicated.

**7. Make a list of the important political associations formed in India prior to the Indian National Congress.**

- Madras Native Association.
- Indian Association.
- East India Association.
- Madras Mahajana Sabha.

**8. Identify the prominent early Indian nationalists.**

- W C. Bonnerjee, Badruddin Tyabji, Surendranath Banerjee.
- Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopala Krishna Gokhale, M.G. Ranade.
- Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Aurobindo Ghose.

**9. What was called the mendicant policy of the Moderates?**

- Cautious approach
- prayers
- petitions, these “mendicant policy” was followed by moderates Nationalist.

**10. How did M.G. Ranade explain the idea of Swadeshi?**

- Swadeshi means ‘of one’s own country’. It was popularised by Ranade.
- According to Ranade, the goods produced in one’s own country should be given preference.
- He also insisted that if the use of such goods may proved to be less satisfactory .

**11. Identify the leaders of the epicenters of militant nationalism in British India**

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai
- Aswini Kumar Dutta, Aurobindo Ghose, V.O. Chidambaram,

- **Subramania Siva and SubramaniaBharati.**

**12. Why was militant nationalism was on the decline by 1908?.**

- **The patriotism glued with the assertion of Hindu beliefs was not acceptable to the Muslims.**
- **The leaders of the swadeshi movement failed to penetrate the larger section of the society.**
- **The Surat split of 1907 was another contributing factor to this decline.**

**13.What were the repressive measures adopted by the colonial government to crush the nationalist movements?**

- **The Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act (1908)**
- **The Explosives Substances Act (1908),**
- **The Indian Press Act (1910),**
- **The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act (1911) were passed.**

**14. What were the repressive measures adopted by colonial government to crush the growing nationalist movement during 1903-1914?**

- **The Criminal Intelligence Department (CID) 1903.**
- **The Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act (1908)**
- **The Explosives Substances Act (1908),**
- **The Indian Press Act (1910)**
- **The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act (1911)**
- **The Foreigners Ordinance (1914)**

**15. What was the background for the launch of the Khilafat movement?**

- **End of the first world war the allied powers decided to end the caliphate.**
- **So the Ali brothers – Maulana Muhammad Ali and MaulanaShaukat Ali started a Khalifat Movement.**
- **The aim was to the support the Ottoman Empire and protest against the British rule in India.**

**16. Name the book and weekly published by Annie Besant.**

- Name the book : How India Wrought for Freedom
- Name the book weekly magazine : Commonweal
- Daily newspaper : New India

**17. Describe the Defence of India Act, 1915.**

- Its also referred to as the Defence of India Regulations Act.
- The Act allowed suspects to be tried by special tribunals.
- Three Commissioners were appointed for this act by the Local Government.

**18. How was the visit of Prince of Wales to India received?**

- The visit of Prince of Wales in 1921 to several cities in India was also boycotted.
- The calculation of the colonial government that the visit of the Prince would evoke loyal sentiments of the Indian people was proved wrong.
- Workers and peasants had gone on strike across the country.

**19. Who were the local leaders to accompany Gandhiji to Champran ?**

- Rajendra Prasad, MazharulHuq, AcharyaKripalani ,  
Mahadeva Desai,

**20. Why was Servants of India Society founded?**

- Servants of India Society founded for train Indians of welfare work.
- Devote itself to the betterment of underprivileged, rural and tribal people.
- The members involved themselves in relief work, the promotion of literacy, and other social causes.

**21. Write about BahishkritHitakariniSabha.**

- Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha was founded by Dr.Ambedkar.
- This mean Association for the welfare of excluded.
- Its main Aim was to secure the removal of disabilities imposed on untouchables.

**22. Why was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the nationalists?**

- This Act empowered the government to imprison any person without trial.

- The elected central legislature members also opposing the bill, but the government passed the Rowlatt Act.
- So Gandhiji's 'Satyagraha Sabha' pledged to disobey the Act first.

**23. What do you know of the Mahad Satyagraha launched by Dr.Ambedkhar.**

- Its establish for the civic right of the untouchables to public tanks and wells.
- Ambedkar's intellectual and public activities drew the attention of all concerned.
- His intellectual attacks were directed against leaders of the INC and the colonial bureaucracy.

**24.What was agreed upon according to Gandhi-Irwin Pact?**

- The government agreed to allow people to make salt for their consumption.
- Release political prisoners who had not indulged in violence.
- Permitted the picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.

**25. Name the three British communists sent by the Communist Party of Great Britain to help build the party in India.**

- Philip Spratt, Ban Bradley, Lester Hutchinson.

**26. Identify the persons who appeared and defended the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.**

- K.F. Nariman and M.C. Chagla.

**27. What do you know of the notorious Sessions Judge of Gorakhpur H.E. Holmes?**

- The Kanpur Conspiracy case came before Sessions Judge H.E. Holmes .
- He also served as Sessions Judge of Gorakhpur.
- Hegave death sentence to 172 peasants for their involvement in the ChauriChaura case.

**28. Which incident was known as the Second Lahore Conspiracy Case?**

- Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, JatindraNath Das and 21 others were arrested and tried for the murder of Saunders.
- This case was known as the Second Lahore Conspiracy Case.
- In this case that Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death.

**29. Why is J.N. Tata called the father of Indian modern industry?**

- He was the first successful Indian entrepreneur, so he is called the father of the Indian modern industry.
- His trading company, established in 1868, evolved into the Tata Group.
- A nationalist, he called one of the mills established in Kurla, Bombay "Swadeshi".

**30. Write a note on Gaurakshini Sabhas.**

- The Kaurukhini Sabha means, the cow protection organization.
- This organization occurred in large parts of North India in the late nineteenth century.
- This Sabha was a leading centre for Hindu communalism.

**31. Name the two campaigns of AryaSamaj which estranged Hindus and Muslims.**

- *shuddhi* and *sangathan*.

**32. What were the demands put forth by Muslim under the leadership of Aga Khan.**

- Representation of Muslims in government jobs.
- Appointment of Muslim judges in High Courts.
- Muslims were the members in Viceroy's council.

**33. Write about the sixth annual conference of the All India Hindu Mahasabha held in Varanasi in 1923.**

- This conference was held to place their demand for autonomous institutions.

- At this conference, the United Provinces, Punjab, Delhi, Bihar, Madras, Bombay and Bengal were sent their as representatives.
- Most of the delegates were attending from the United Provinces.

**34. What is the importance of Lahore resolution?**

- The demand for a separate nation for Muslims.
- The Muslim League and its associates proposed this demand.
- The resolution gave the British an opportunity to reject the litigations with Congress.

**35. State the main features of August Offer.**

- Dominion status at some unspecified future.
- Expansion of the Viceroy's Council to accommodate more Indians in it.
- Setting up a War Advisory Council with Indians in it.
- Recognition of the rights of the minority;

**36. Why was the Cripps Mission rejected by the Congress?**

- The offer of Dominion Status was too little.
- The idea of nominated members for the Princely States to the constitution-making body.
- The possibility of partition.

**37. Why did the talks at Simla Conference break down.**

- The talks broke down on the right to nominate members to the Viceroy's Council.
- The Muslim League insisted on its exclusive right to nominate Muslim members to the Council.
- Congress did not accept muslim league rights, so Simla Conference proved to be a failiure.

**38. How did Captain Mohan Singh organise the INA?**

- The Indian Prisoners of War with the Japanese were left under Mohan Singh's command.
- The fall of Singapore to the Japanese forces added to the strength of the POWs and Mohan Singh.



- Mohan Singh drafted about 40,000 men in the Indian National Army by the end of 1942.

**39. What do you know of Instrument of Accession?**

- A legal document, introduced in Government of India Act, 1935.
- This document was used, during the partition of India.
- It's used in the Indian rulers to accede their state to either India or Pakistan.

**40. Describe the composition of Constituent Assembly.**

- The Constituent Assembly was setup under the plan of Cabinet Mission.
- The Assembly was formed on the 6 December 1946.
- Rajendra Prasad was elected the chairman of the House.

**41. What is the significance of article 370 of the Constitution?**

- Autonomous status was given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 of the Constitution.
- During the partition of India, Kashmir too became an integral part of the Indian Union.
- This status was given by the promise of the Indian leaders during the partition of India.

**42. What justified the “police action” in Hyderabad to get it integrated into union of India?**

- “The police Action was executed” in Hyderabad, after the Nizam declared his independence.
- Following Nizam's announcement, there was a movement of the Telangana people led by the communists.
- Which provided the legitimacy to “the police action”.



**43. What was the essence of the JVP Committee's recommendations?**

- The JVP committee rejected the demand for linguistic states.
- Because that demand, in given context had "narrow provincialism.
- The JVP committee also held out that "while language is a binding force, it is also a separating one"

**3 - MARKS**

**1. Analyse Macaulay's 'Minute on Indian Education'.**

- English education system was introduced in India drafted by T.B.Macaulay.
- Macaulay wrote his famous 'Minute on Indian Education' in 1835.
- He argued for Western education in the English language in this Minute.
- Consequently, the colonial administration started schools, colleges and universities, imparting English and modern education, in India.

**2. What do you know of the Madras visit of the chairman of Indian Reform Society in 1853?**

- The Madras Native Association presented its grievances before British Parliament.
- The MNA petition was discussed in the Parliament in March 1853.
- To investigate this petition, H. D. Seymour, Chairman of the Indian Reform Society, came to Madras in October 1853.
- He visited places like Guntur, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli.

**3. Point out the role played by press in creating nationalist consciousness in British India.**

- It helped people to spread, modern ideas of self-government, democracy, civil rights and industrialisation.
- The press became the critic of politics.
- It addressed the people on several issues affecting the country.

- It played a progressive role in educating the people on issues of public importance.

**4. Describe the way in which indentured labour was organized in British India?**

- The colonial state allowed agents (kanganis) to trick or kidnap indigent landless labourers.
- Under this penal contract system (indenture), labourers were hired for a period of five years.
- Many impoverished peasants and weavers went hoping to earn some money.
- Many Indians work as wages in the coffee and tea plantations under the contract labour system in ceylon.

**5. Name the prominent participants in the inaugural meeting of Madras Mahajana Sabha held in May 1884?**

- G. Subramaniam, Viraraghavachari, AnandaCharlu,
- Rangiah, BalajiRao and Salem Ramaswamy.

**6. Attempt a brief account of early emigration of labourers to Ceylon.**

- In 1815, the Governor of Madras received a communication from the Governor of Ceylon asking for “coolies” to work on the coffee plantations.
- The Madras Governor forwarded this letter to the collector of Thanjavur.
- He reported unless some incentive was provided it was not easy to make them move out of their native soil.
- But the outbreak of two famines (1833 and 1843) forced the people, to leave for Ceylon to work as coolies.

**7. What were the items which constituted Home Charges?**

- The goods were in lieu of payments for profits to Company shareholders living in Britain.
- Guaranteed interest to investors in railways.
- Pensions to retired officials and generals.
- Interest for the money borrowed from England to meet war expenses.

**8. Give an account of the proceedings of Surat session that ended in the split of the Congress.**

- The question of retaining the four resolutions that were passed in the Calcutta session in 1906.
- The Pherozeshah Mehta group sought removal of those items from the agenda.
- So the militants decided to oppose the election of Rash Behari Gosh as president.
- The session ended in chaos. Now INC split into two groups – militant and moderate.

**9. Explain the reasons for the spurt in individual acts of violence during the Swadeshi movement.**

- The apolitical constructive programmes had little acceptance among the youth.
- There was the failure of the militant nationalists to lead the young people into a long-term mass movement.
- The revolutionary action was part of an effort towards the symbolic recovery of Indian manhood.
- Which the revolutionaries believed was often challenged and looked upon by the British.

**10. Highlight the methods used by samitis for mass mobilization.**

- Its aim was to refuse to cooperate with the British administration.
- The samitis were engaged in a range of activities such as physical and moral training of members.
- The samitis were engaged of indigenous arbitration courts, and schools.
- The Samitis did a lot of service during the famines, epidemics.

**11. What do you know of Coral Mill Strike of 1908?**

- The abject working and living conditions of the Coral Mill workers attracted the attention of V.O.C and Siva.
- The workers, who were inspired by the address of V.O.C and siva, went on strike.
- The mill owners and government had decided to suppress the strike.

- Finally, the mill owners decided to negotiate with the workers and concede their demands.

**12. Outline the essence of the Alipore Bomb Case.**

- A u r o b i n d o Ghose, along with his brother and thirty-five other comrades, were arrested.
- Chittaranjan Das took up the case. It came to be known as the Alipore Bomb case.
- The year-long hearing of Alipore Bomb case made a great impact.
- This case made a portrayed the nationalist revolutionaries as heroes to the general public.

**13. What was the outcome of the plan of the Swadeshi leaders to celebrate the release of Bipin Chandra Pal from prison as Swarajya Day in Tirunelveli?**

- V.O.C., Subramania Siva and PadmanabhaIyengar were arrested.
- So the local public, got angry and reacted violently.
- The municipality building and the police station were set on fire.
- The mill workers came out in large numbers to protest for the arrest of swadeshi leaders.

**14. Write about the swadeshi venture of V.O. C.**

- He opposition to the monopoly of the British in navigation through the coast.
- So he registered a joint stock company called The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company.
- V.O.C. purchased two steamships, S.S. Gallia and S.S. Lawoe.
- He used the maritime glory of India's past for the Swadeshi venture in the sea.

**15. Why was Collector Ashe killed by Vanchinathan.**

- The repressive measures of the British administration.
- Repression of the Swadeshi efforts in Tuticorin.
- The arrest and humiliation of the swadeshi leaders generated anger among the youth.
- To avenge for the Tirunelveli event. These events ended in the murder of Ashe.

**16. Discuss the twin objectives of the Home Rule League?**

- The establishment of Home Rule for India in British Empire.
- Arousing in the Indian masses a sense of pride for the Motherland.
- Annie Besant organized public meetings and conferences to spread the idea.
- In 1916, two Home Rule Movements were launched in the country.

**17. Why is Ghadar Movement considered an important episode in India's freedom struggle.**

- A ship named Komagatamaru, filled with Indian immigrants was turned back from Canada.
- When the ship returned to India, there was a clash with the British police.
- In this clash several passengers were killed or arrested .
- This incident left a deep impression on the Indian nationalist movement.

**18. What were the demands of the Khilafat Movement presented to the Paris peace conference held in March 1920?**

- The Sultan of Turkey's position of Caliph should not be disturbed.
- The Muslim sacred places must be handed over to the Sultan.
- The Sultan must be left with sufficient territory to enable him to defend the Islamic faith.
- The Jazirat-ul-Arab (Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine) must remain under his sovereignty.

**19. What was the impact and significance of the Madras Labour Union?**

- The Madras Labour Union, was formed in 1918 by B.P. Wadia.
- The union was formed mainly due to the ill-treatment of Indian worker in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Perambur.

- This union adopted collective bargaining.
- It used trade unionism as a weapon for class struggle.
- This wave spread to other parts of India.

20. Write a note on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

- The people had assembled at the Jallianwala Bagh to protest peacefully against the arrest of their leaders Satyapal and Saifudding Kitchlew.
- The part where the gathering was held had only one narrow entrance.
- Dyer ordered firing on the trapped crowd with machine guns and rifles till the ammunition was exhausted.
- While the official figures of the dead was only about 379.

21. Write about the Dyarchy in provinces.

- Under this 'Dyarchy,' all important subjects like law and order and finance 'reserved' for the whitemen.
- They were directly under the control of the Governors.
- Other subjects such as health, educations and local self-government were 'transferred' to elected Indian representatives.
- Ministers holding 'transferred subjects' were responsible to the legislatures.

22. What is the importance of the Poona Pact?

- The communal award was modified.
- The Poona Pact took away separate electorates for the untouchables.
- The provision of reserved seats was incorporated in the constitutional changes which were made.
- It was also built into the Constitution of independent India.

23. "The leaders of the non-Brahman movement were using the same tactics as the early nationalist in dealing with the colonial government." Elaborate.

- They were all led by non Brahmin leaders who questioned the supremacy of the Brahmins and other 'superior' castes.
- The colonial government made use of the genuine grievances of the non-Brahmins to divide and rule India.
- These leaders pleaded with the government through their associations for justice.

- In this way, these leaders followed the path of the early Nationalists.

**24. Point out the difference between pro-changers and no changers.**

Pro-changers	No changers
They proposed a new line of activity.	They wanted to continue the Gandhian line.
They wanted council entry.	They opposed council entry.
They wanted to activate entry into electoral politics.	They argued that electoral politics would divert the attention of nationalists.

**25. Write about Communal Award of British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.**

- A meeting between Gandhi and Ambedkar on the separate electorates ended in failure.
- There was an encounter between the two again in the second RTC about the same issue.
- So the British government announced Communal Award in August 1932.
- Ambedkar's demands for separate electorates with reserved seats were conceded.

**26. Why was the Congress banned in the aftermath of the unsuccessful conclusion of three round table conferences?**

- The Congress resolved on renewing the civil disobedience movement.
- The peasants and Workers protested all over the country.
- All key leaders including Nehru, Khan Abdul Gafar Khan and finally Gandhi were all arrested.
- So the Congress was banned. Special laws were enacted to crush the agitations.

**27. Explain how Surya Sen organised the Chitagong Armoury Raid.**

- He planned a rebellion to occupy Chittagong in a guerrilla-style operation.



- They planned to cut off all communication networks to isolate the region.
- Simultaneous attacks were launched on telegraph offices, the armoury and the police barracks.
- Finally the Chittagong armouries were raided on the night of 18 April 1930.

**28. Write a short note on TISCO.**

- Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) – was set up by the Tatas in 1907.
- It was set up by a part of swadeshi effort in Sakchi, Bihar.
- In 1912–13 Its production was 31,000 tons.
- Its production increased to 1,81,000 tons in 1917–18.

**29. Write about the contribution of Singaravelu to the promotion of trade unionism in South India.**

- Along with Thiru. V. Kalyanasundaram, he organised many trade unions in South India.
- He organised the first ever celebration of May Day in the country (1923).
- He attending Communist Conference of different communist groups.(1925).
- He was one of the main organisers of the strike in South Indian Railways (1928).

**30. How did Gandhi view the Malabar Rebellion of 1921.**

- Basically it was an agrarian revolt.
- But communal passion ran high in this revolt.
- So Gandhi himself viewed it as a Hindu-Muslim conflict.
- Gandhi wanted Muslim leaders to tender a public apology for the happenings in Malabar.

**31. Highlight the objectives of the first centrally-organized political party of Muslims.**

- To promote among the Muslims of India feelings of loyalty to the British Government.
- To remove any misconception that may arise as to the instruction of Government.
- To protect and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims of India.
- To prevent the rise among the Muslims of India of any feeling of hostility towards other communities.

**32. State the importance of Minto-Morley reforms of 1909.**

- This act gave separate constituencies for Muslims.
- It granted separate constitutional identity to the Muslims.
- This separate electorates incorporation of the principle of “divide and rule” into a formal constitutional arrangement.
- it was made completely estrangement, the Hindus and Muslims.

**33. How is communalism as an ideology defined?**

- Organising a religious group on the basis of its hostility towards the followers of other religions.
- The obvious examples of backward-looking people trying to hold on to something that is wholly out of place in the modern world :- Nehru.
- Communalism opposes the concept of nationalism :- Nehru.
- Communalism denotes ‘organised attempt of a group to bring about change in the face of resistance from other groups, based on a narrow ideology.

**34. What were the proposals of the Delhi Conference of Muslims held in 1927?**

- The separation of Sind from Bombay.
- Reforms for the Frontier and Baluchistan.

- Representation by population in the Punjab and Bengal.
- 33 % seats for the Muslims in the Central Legislature.

**35. Name the organisations which did not participate in the Quit India Movement.**

- The Muslim League, The Shiromani Akali Dal and The Hindu Maha Sabha.

**36. Discuss the proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps**

- Cripps promised Dominion Status after the war.
- He also promised constitution-making body after the war.
- The constitution-making body was to be elected Members by the provincial assemblies.
- It also nominated members from the Princely states.

**37. Explain the reasons for the removal of S.C. Bose from the INC.**

- Most of the congress leaders refused cooperation with S.C. Bose. So Bose resigned the AICC president.
- Bose founded the Forward Bloc to function within the Congress
- He carried on his revolutionary activities independently with the Congress movement.
- So he was eventually removed from all positions in the AICC in August 1939.

**38. Who were the Muslim League representatives in the Interim Government formed in 1946?**

- Liaquat Ali Khan, I.I. Chundrigar, A. R. Nishtar, Ghazanfar Ali Khan and Jogendra Nath Mandal.

**39. What was the context in which Gandhi thought of Quit India Movement?**

- The proposals of the Cripps made Gandhiji lose faith in the British.
- The colonial government's adamant stand against any assurance of independence .

- Subhas Bose's campaign to join hands with the Axis powers in the fight for independence.
- Bose had addressed the people of India on the Azad Hind Radio broadcast from Germany in March 1942.
- This was the context in which Gandhi thought of the Quit India movement.

**40. How was the Raja of Kashmir made to sign the Instrument of Accession?**

- During the Partition of India, Maharaja of Kashmir was opposed to Annexation in India.
- However the Marauders from Pakistan raided Kashmir and there was no way that Maharaja could resist this attack on his own.
- Before India went to his rescue the Instrument of Accession was signed by him on the instance of Patel.
- Thus Kashmir too became an integral part of the Indian Union.

**41. What are the hallmarks of our Indian Constitution?**

- Fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.
- The principle of universal adult franchise, and an autonomous election commission.
- The independence of the judiciary.
- A sovereign law-making powers with the representatives of the people.

**42. Highlight the tragic consequences of Partition.**

- Communal riots had become normal in many parts of India, and were most pronounced in the Punjab and Bengal.
- Minorities on both sides lived in fear .
- In both countries property left behind by the fleeing families were up for grabs.
- Trains from either side of the new border in the Punjab were many of with piles of dead bodies.

**43. Explain the five principles of PanchSheel.**

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty

- Mutual non-aggression
- Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
- Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit
- Peaceful co-existence

### **5 – MARKS**

**1. Discuss the impact of Western education on Indian Middle Class, highlighting the latter's role in reforming and regenerating Indian Society.**

- Impact of the Western education in India, a modern Indian Intellectuals were emerged.
- Which included the Indian trading and business communities, landlords, money lenders, lawyers and doctors.
- Initially they adopted a positive approach towards the colonial administration.
- However, soon they realised that their interests would be better served only in independent India.
- Modern Indian Intellectuals led the social, religious and political movements in India.
- Educated Indians had exposure to the ideas of nationalism, democracy, socialism, etc.
- They formed Various forums for The right of a free press, the right of free speech and the right of association.

**2. Examine the Socio-economic causes for the rise of nationalism British in India.**

- The British destroyed the traditional basis of Indian land system.
- The British fixed the land revenue in cash without any regard to various contingencies, such as failure of crops, fall in prices and droughts or floods.
- The commodification of land and commercialisation of agriculture did not improve the lives and conditions of the peasants.
- The British Government pursued a policy of free trade or laissez faire.
- However, as a result of the colonial policy, gradually Indian handloom products and handicrafts lost their market.

- India became a Purchase area for the raw material such like cotton, jute and silks.
- The British extended their policy of non-intervention (laissez faire) even to famines.
- As a result, millions of people died of starvation during the Raj.
- So These peasants later on turned against the imperialists.

**3. To what extent the repressive and racist policy measures of the British were responsible for the national awakening in India.**

- The systematic exclusion of the Indians from higher official positions came to be looked upon as an anti-Indian policy measure.
- When civil service examinations were introduced the age limit was fixed at twenty one.
- To debarring the Indians from entering the civil services, the age limit was reduced to nineteen.
- New laws were enacted with a view to prevent attempts to provoke Opposition against the state.
- Repressive regulations like Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (1870),
- The Vernacular Press Act (1878).
- The Indian judges were empowered through the Ilbert Bill to try Europeans.
- But in the face of resistance from the Europeans the bill was amended to suit the European interests.
- Because of these activities of the British government, the Indian upper classes led the Indians to revolt against the British rule.

**4.Explain the objectives of the Indian National Congress and contributions of the early nationalists to the cause of India's liberation from the colonial rule.**

- Opportunity for participation in the government.
- Reduction in the land revenue and protection of peasants against exploitation of the zamindars.
- The imposition of heavy tax on the imported goods for the benefit of swadeshi goods.

- The simultaneous of conduct Indian Civil Services Examinations in England and India was a major demand of the Congress.
- The complete separation of the Executive and the Judiciary.
- The early nationalists in the INC came from the elite sections of the society.
- These leaders of the INC adopted the constitutional methods of presenting petitions, prayers and memorandums.
- Later, the leaders were advocating radical approaches instead of merely writing petitions, prayers and memorandums.

**5. Evaluate the contributions of Lal-Bal-Pal triumvirate to Indian National Movement.**

**BalGangadharTilak :**

- He used his newspaper (Kesari and Mahratta) to educate the common people about the colonial oppression and to spread nationalist ideas.
- Tilak popularised the demand for Home Rule through his lectures.
- Tilak tried to mobilise Hindus through the Ganapati festival.

**Bipin Chandra Pal :**

- He popularised swadeshi movement in Bengal.
- In Bipin Chandra Pal's view, Swaraj was the attainment of complete freedom from any foreign rule.
- His speeches on the Madras Beach electrified the audience and won new converts to the nationalist cause.

**LalaLajpatRai:**

- He was popularly known as Punjab Kesari.
- LalaLajpatRai aroused anti-colonial consciousness by using religious symbols, festivals.
- In 1924 LalaLajpatRai openly advocated the partition of the Punjab into Hindu and Muslim Provinces.
- During the protest of Simon commission, he got injured and died.



**6. Attempt an account of Swadshi movement in Tamilnadu**

- **Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu, notably in Tirunelveli district, generated a lot of attention and support.**
- **Initially, the movement gained more reaction to the partition of Bengal.**
- **The vernacular oratory had a huge impact on the mass politics in Tamil Nadu.**
- **Europeans in public places were greeted by the students with shouts of VandeMataram.**
- **During the swadeshi movement, V.O.C. purchased two steamships, S.S. Gallia and S.S. Lawoe.**
- **The swadeshi leaders in Tamil Nadu planned to celebrate the day of Bipin Chandra Pal's release as 'Swarajya Day' in Tirunelveli.**
- **The growth of newspapers, both in English and Tamil language, aided the swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu.**
- **The collector of Tirunelveli, Robert Ashe, was shot dead at Maniyachi Railway station by Vanchinathan, to avenge the Tirunelveli event.**

**7. Highlight the important provisions of Lucknow Pact.**

- **Provinces should be freed as much as possible from Central control in administration and finance.**
- **Four-fifths of the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils should be elected, and one-fifth to be nominated.**
- **Four-fifths of the provincial and central legislatures were to be elected on the franchise.**
- **Half the executive council members were to be Indians elected by the councils themselves.**
- **The Congress also agreed to separate electorates for Muslims in provincial council elections.**
- **The Governments, Central and Provincial, should be bound to act in accordance with resolutions passed by their Legislative Councils.**

- The resolution was passed again after an interval of not less than one year, it should be put into effect.

8. Narrate the work done by two Home Rule Movements one under Tilak and another under Annie Besant.

**Home Rule Movement under Tilak :**

- Tilak Home Rule League was set up at the Bombay Provincial conference held at Belgaum in April 1916.
- Tilak's League was organised as six branches.
- Tilak popularised the demand for Home Rule through his lectures.
- On 23 July 1916 Tilak was arrested for propagating the idea of Home Rule.

**Home Rule Movement under Annie Besant:**

- Besant inaugurated the Home Rule League at Madras in September 1916.
- She made an extensive tour and spread the idea of Home Rule.
- She declared that "the price of India's loyalty is India's Freedom".
- As Besant's Home Rule Movement became very popular in Madras, So the Government of Madras decided to suppress it.

9. Discuss the causes and the tragic outcome of outbreak of Mappillai revolts in Malabar.

**Causes for the Rebellion**

- This rebellion began as a reaction against a heavy-handed crackdown on the Khilafat and non cooperation Movement.
- Muslim peasants were pitted against both the British rulers and Hindu landlords.
- The basic cause of the revolt was the Muslim peasants of Malabar who sought land rights.
- This rebellion was basically an agrarian revolt, but communal passion ran high.

### **Results of the Rebellion**

- Police stations, British government offices, courts and government treasuries were attacked.
- Hindu muslim unity were collapsed.
- The malabar special police force were created and the rebellion was suppressed.
- Muslim rebels were arrest and sent to the Central Prison in Podanur in a railway freight wagon.
- Some muslims were died in this "Wagon tragedy".

**10. Discuss the context of launching of the Non-Cooperation movement and its outcome.**

### **launching of the Non-Cooperation.**

- The Khilafat Conference, at the instance of Gandhi, decided to launch the non-cooperation movement.
- It was decided to adhere to this noncooperation till the establishment of self-government.
- To decided that return in government conferred titles and awards.
- The struggle at a later stage was to include no tax campaign and mass civil.

### **Impact of the Non-Cooperation movement**

- Schools,colleges and vidyapeethas were established by the natives.
- Several leading lawyers gave up their practice.
- The visit of Prince of Wales in 1921 to several cities in India was also boycotted.
- Workers and peasants had gone on strike across the country.
- The Government dealt with repression as usual.

**11. In what way was the Civil Disobedient Movement different from Non-cooperation Movement?**

**Non-cooperation Movement**

- The noncooperation movement has both a positive and negative approaches.
- In the positive scheme included the Swadeshi, khadi spinning, removal of untouchability and Hindumuslim Unity.
- The negative approach included the legislative, judicial and foreign boycott.
- During this Movement, Riots and poor violence were held.

**Civil Disobedient Movement**

- It was a ethical protest against the unjust tax on salt.
- Many Indians were joined Gandhi in defiance of the ban on the production of salt.
- It was symbolic of the refusal of Indians to be under the repressive colonial government and its unjust laws.
- This Movement was a struggle based on nonviolent crusaders.

**12. Estimate the role of Mahathma Gandhi in the Indian Freedom Struggle.**

- The first attempt at mobilizing the Indian masses was made by Gandhi on an invitation by peasants of Champaran.
- Gandhi called upon the people to observe 'hartal' in 1919 against the Rowlatt Act.
- He combined it with the Khilafat issue which brought Hindus and Muslimstogether.
- The Khilafat Conference, at the instance of Gandhi, decided to launch the non-cooperation movement.
- Gandhi promised Swaraj, if Indians participated in the non-cooperation movement on non-violent mode within a year.
- As a part of the civil disobedience movement Gandhi started 'Dandi March'.
- During the second world war, Gandhi decided the way of individual Satyagraha in India.

- In 1942, Gandhi rejected the Cripps proposal, and started the Quit India Movement.

**13. Sketch the educational career of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar with particular focus on his activism to secure social justice to the depressed classes?**

- Ambedkar was always concerned about the education and employment of Dalits.
- Ambedkar believed that education was the most important means of raising the dalit's standard of living.
- He fought for the education of masses without discrimination of caste and sex.
- His famous slogan was "Educate, unite, struggle".
- He wanted to use education to establish justice, equality, fraternity, in society.
- He said, the scheduled castes will benefit more by advanced education in science and technology."
- He also demanded scholarships for Dalit students.
- He proposed "reservation of some seats in education institution for Scheduled Castes, who have attained the minimum standard of education.
- He raised the issue of representation of SCs in the Central Education Advisory Board.

**14. Discuss Bhagat Singh's radical strand of nationalism, and his revolutionary activism that led to his hanging.**

- He was associated with the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and the Hindustan Republican Association.
- He was one of the leader in the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.
- The image that comes to our mind at the very mention of Bhagat Singh's name is that of the bomb he threw in the Central Legislative Assembly.
- They chose the day on which the Trade Disputes Bill, an introduced in the assembly.
- Saunders murder case, known as Second Lahore Conspiracy Case, in this case Bhagat Singh and his comrades were arrested.
- He said, 'the days of capitalism and imperialism are numbered.

- He also said, Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind.
- In 1931, Bhagat Singh was hanged in the Lahore Jail.
- Until his last breath, he shouting InquilabZindabad.

**15. Write an account of the industrial development in colonial India during 1919-1939.**

- The inter-war period registered growth in Indian manufacturing industries was far better than Britain and world average.
- After a short slug in 1923–24, the output of textile industry began to pick up.
- During the interwar period, the number of looms and spindles increased considerably.
- After the Great Depression, cotton piece goods consumed purchase the proportion had fallen from 44 % to 20.5%.
- Other two industries which registered impressive growth were sugar and cement.
- In shipping industry, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited (1919) was the pioneer.
- In 1939, they even took over the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ltd., a British concern.
- During the inter-war period, many machineries, aircrafts, locomotives industries were started.
- A cement factory started at Madukkarai in Coimbatore district.

**16. Examine the importance of Karachi session of India National Congress in articulating the socio-economic political aspirations, under the pressure of Great Depression.**

- In the context of great agrarian distress, deepened by world-wide economic depression..
- So the Congress adopted a no-rent and no-tax campaign as a part of its civil disobedience programme.
- Under the pressure of Great Depression, socio-economic demands were sharply articulated in its Karachi Session of the INC.
- During this time Peasants organised themselves into KisanSabhas, and they participated the freedom struggle.

- Industrial workers also organized the trade unions, and they participate the freedom struggle.
- The Congress , which was now Nehru's leadership, began to talk about an egalitarian society based on social and economic justice.
- The Karachi session held in March 1931, presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Duties.
- In this session, provided an insight into what the economic policy of an independent India.

**17. Trace the origin and growth of communalism in British India.**

- Hindu, revivalism found its voice in politics through the AryaSamaj.
- The organization of cow protection in large parts of North India gave a fillip to Hindu communalism.
- Islam was securing its articulation through the Aligarh movement.
- The Wahabi movement had also created cleavage in Hindu–Muslim relations. Because they wanted to take Islam to its pristine purity.
- The British government lent legitimacy and prestige to communal ideology.
- Congressmen's participation in *shuddhi* and *sangathan* campaigns of the AryaSamaj further estranged Hindus and Muslims.
- Local administrative bodies in the 1880s provided the scope for pursuing communal politics.
- The British identification of the Congressmen with revivalist and communal causes provoked anti-Congress feelings among Muslims in North India.
- The most aggravating factor was Tilak's effort to mobilise Hindus through the Ganapati festival.



**18. How did the divide and rule policy of the British impact on Indian nationalism?**

- The object of the British was to check development of a composite Indian identity.
- To forestall attempts at consolidation and unification of Indians.
- Separate electorates were distributed as part of the policy of divide and rule.
- The announcement of separate electorates, the principle of “divide and rule” into a formal constitutional arrangement.
- The consequence of such sectarian approaches followed by all parties led to increasing animosity.
- As a result, In North India enmity between Hindus and Muslims grew.
- The last decades of the nineteenth century was marked by a number of Hindu–Muslim riots.
- Even in south India, there was a major riot in Salem in July–August 1882.
- The policy of divide and rule of the British led to the emergence of the Muslim League. This led to the partition of India.

**19. Hindu nationalism, Muslim nationalism and Indian nationalism were equally responsible for the partition of the country. How?**

**Hindu nationalism, responsible for the partition of the country:**

- The Hindu Mahasabha, represented the forces of Hindu revivalism in the political domain, raised the slogan of ‘Akhand Hindustan’.
- They openly advocated that ‘the non-Hindu people in Hindustan must adopt the Hindu culture and language.
- Lala Lajpat Rai openly advocated the partition of the Punjab into Hindu and Muslim Provinces.

**Muslim nationalism, responsible for the partition of the country:**

- Muslim supporters of the Swadeshi movement were condemned as “Congress touts.”
- The mobilisation of the people on religious grounds demonstrated by the Muslims during the Khilafat movement.
- The demonstration of Nationalist Muslims was dubbed as anti-Islamic and denigrated.

**Indian nationalism, responsible for the partition of the country:**

- Congress was unable to prevent the involvement of its members in the activities of Hindu communal organisations.
- Congressmen’s participation in *shuddhi* and *sangathan* campaigns of the AryaSamaj further estranged Hindus and Muslims.
- Tilak, Aurobindo Gosh and LalaLajpatRai aroused Nationalism by using religious symbols. it was most aggravating factor for the hindu Muslim conflict.

**20. Discuss the course of the Quit India Movement.**

- When Gandhi announced the Quit India Movement, all the leaders of the INC, including Gandhi, were arrested.
- The immediate response to the pre-dawn arrests was hartals in almost all the towns where the people clashed.
- The early stage of the struggle was centred in urban areas.
- It spread in its second phase into the villages.
- The police shot dead 1060 persons during the same period.
- At least 205 policemen defected and joined the rebels.
- The British unleashed ‘white terror’ using and that ‘reprisals the rule of the day.’
- The press being censored, the rebels set up a clandestine radio broadcast system from Bombay.
- The Quit India movement was the most powerful onslaught against the colonial state hitherto.

**21. How far was the INA Trial instrumental in intensifying the freedom struggle?**

- The Indian National Congress fielded its best lawyers in defence of the INA soldiers.
- On behalf of INA soldiers, Nehru argued.
- The trials made a huge impact in inspiring the masses.
- The colonial government's arrogance once again set the stage for another mass mobilisation.
- The INA figured more prominently as an issue in all election meetings than even the Congress's pitch for votes in the elections.
- The press in India reported the trials with all empathy and editorials sought the soldiers freed immediately.
- Hartals and even general strikes across the nation demanding release of the soldiers.
- The funds were raised for the defence of INA soldiers.
- The INA Week was reiterated and the immediate release of the soldiers was emphasized.
- Although the trial court found Sehgal, Dhillon and Shah Nawaz Khan guilty of treason, the commander in chief remitted the sentences and set them free.

**22. Write a paragraph about the Rajaji Formula.**

- A post-war commission to be formed to demarcate the contiguous districts where the Muslims were in absolute majority.
- A plebiscite of the adult population there to ascertain whether they would prefer Pakistan.
- In case of a partition there would be a mutual agreement .
- Defence and communication should be in this mutual agreement .
- The border districts could choose to join either of the two sovereign states;
- The implementation of the scheme would wait till the full transfer of power.
- Gandhi, proposed talks with Jinnah based on what came to be the 'Rajaji formula'.
- But no decision has been reached in this speech.

**23. Why is the Royal Indian Revolt considered a glorious chapter in the history of Indian National Movement?**

- B.C. Dutt, a in the HMIS *Talwar* was arrested for scribbling 'Quit India' on the panel of the ship.
- This provoked a strike by the 1,100 ratings on the ship.
- They condemned, racist behaviour and abuses that were the norm of the English commanders.
- There were strikes, expressing support to the ratings in the Royal Indian Air Force stationed in Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, Jessore and Ambala units.
- The ratings, in many places, hoisted the Congress, the Communist, and the Muslim League flags together on the ship masts during the revolt.
- The colonial government's response was brutal repression.
- Sardar Vallabhai Patel, then in Bombay, took the initiative to bring the revolt to an end.
- The RIN mutiny, however, was indeed a glorious chapter in the Indian National Movement.

**24. What were the problems in the merger of princely states with the Indian Union and how they were ably handled by Patel and Nehru.**

**The problems in the merger of princely states with the Indian Union**

- The ruler of Hyderabad, Nizam declaring his kingdom as independent.
- The ruler of Junagadh wanted to join Pakistan, much against the wishes of the people.
- Similarly, the Hindu ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh, declared that Kashmir would remain independent.
- These activities delayed the complete attainment of the Indian Union.

**The role of Nehru and Patels in the incorporation of the princely states in the Indian Union**

- Nehru announced, that there will be offer for generous privy purse to the princes.

- Hyderabad Nizam declared his independence, so India had taken military action within 48 hours and annexed Hyderabad with the India Union.
- The Marauders from Pakistan raided Kashmir and there was no way that Maharaja could resist this attack on his own.
- So Patel received a signature in Instrument of Accession from Kashmir king and annexed Kashmir with Indian Union.
- Patel held a public referendum on the Junagadh people and annexed with Indian Union.

**25. Trace the different stages in the reorganization of Indian States from 1920 to 1956.**

- The idea of linguistic reorganisation of states was integral to the national movement, at least since 1920.
- Nehru Report also said "The redistribution of provinces should take place on a linguistic basis on the demand."
- This idea was expressed, in the manifesto of the Indian National Congress for the elections in 1945.
- In 1946, Pattabhi Sitaramayya raised the demand for an Andhra Province in Constituent Assembly.
- In 1948, Chairman Rajendra Prasad set up a 3-member commission for this demand.
- Three member commission and jvp committee ( 1949 ) also declined the demand for the linguistic states.
- The idea of linguistic states revived soon after the first general elections.
- Potti Sriramulu started fast demanding a separate state of Andhra and he was died in 1952.
- This led to the constitution of the States Reorganisation Commission under the leadership of Fazli Ali.

- Based on the report of the Committee, the States have enacted the Reorganisation Act (1956) and the linguistic States were constituted.

26. What were the basic principles of India's foreign policy? What role did Prime minister Nehru in organizing the Afro-Asian countries into a non-aligned movement.

**Basic principles of India's foreign policy:**

- Anti-colonialism, and anti-racism.
- non-alignment with the super powers.
- Afro-Asian Unity.
- Non-aggression.
- Non-interference in other's internal affairs.
- Mutual respect for each other's sovereignty.
- The promotion of world peace and security.

**Role of nehru in organizing the Afro-Asian countries into a non-aligned movement.**

- The Bandung Conference set the stage for the meeting of nations at Belgrade and the birth of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- The importance of non-alignment and its essence in such a world is best explained Nehru.
- Nehru said we object to forcing the new nations of Asia and Africa into their cold war machine.
- In 1961 when he stood with Nasser of Egypt and Tito of Yugoslavia to call for nuclear disarmament and peace.