



Chapter 16

The Nationalist Movement

SOLUTIONS:

Exercises

1. Answer each question in a word or a sentence

(a) Name the three broad phases of Indian National Congress?

Ans: Moderate, Extremist and Gandhian Phase.

(b) Write one cause for the emergence of Extremist in the Indian National Congress?

Ans: The refusal of the British Government to accept the demands of the moderates is one of the causes for the emergence of Extremist.

(c) Why is the Indian National Movement from 1917 onwards known as the Gandhian era?

Ans: Because Gandhi took a pivotal role and charted the course of the Indian National Movement till the attainment of India's freedom.

(d) Why did the Indians protest against the Rowlatt Act?

Ans: Because the act authorised the government to arrest any person without trial.

(e) Why did Mahatma Gandhi stop the Non-cooperation Movement?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi stopped the Non-cooperation Movement because of the violent incident at Chauri Chaura.

(f) What did the Lahore Session of Indian National Congress decide?

Ans: The Lahore Session of Indian National Congress decided to launch a non-violent Civil Disobedience Movement.

2. Answer each question in about 30 words

(a) Write the impact of the English language on the growth of nationalism in India.

Ans: The impact of English language on the growth of nationalism in India was that the language became the language of the educated people of India which infused in them the spirit of liberty, equality, Justice and democracy.

(b) What methods were adopted by the Moderates to make their voice heard by the British?

Ans: The moderates adopted 'constitutional agitation', which includes regular meetings, making resolutions and sending petitions to the British government.

(c) Discuss the Swadeshi Movement of 1905.

Ans: Swadeshi Movement of 1905 was one of the important movement during the Indian freedom struggle. It started with the partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon. The anti-partition agitators boycotted government services, courts, schools, colleges and foreign goods and urged the people to use only Indian goods.

(d) Write the importance of Lucknow in 1916.

Ans: In 1916, two significant events occurred in Lucknow. Bal Gangadhar Tilak after his release from Mandalay prison reunited the two sections of Congress and the Congress and the Muslim League signed an agreement known as the Lucknow pact.

3. Answer the following in. Fifty words each:

(a) Write the courses of the movement launched by the Indian National Congress in 1930.

Ans: In 1930, the Indian National Congress launched the non-violent Civil Disobedience Movement with the famous Dandi March of Mahatma Gandhi. On March 12, 1930 Mahatma Gandhi along with 78 of his trusted volunteers left his Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad for Dandi, a village on the sea coast of Gujarat. The march lasted for 26 days. Growing number of Indians joined them along the way. Once Gandhi reached Dandi, he broke the Salt Law, however he was arrested on the midnight of 4-5 May 1930. The movement was suspended after Mahatma Gandhi signed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931.

(b) Discuss the movement launched by the Indian National Congress in August 1942.

Ans: On 9th August 1942, the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi started the Quit India Movement demanding an end to British rule in India. The movement started after Gandhi made a call to Do or Die in his quit India speech delivered in Bombay on 8th August, 1948. On the morning of August 9, the Congress was banned by government and all the prominent leaders including Mahatma Gandhi were arrested. In less than five months more than hundred were killed and over seventy thousand were arrested.

Fill in the blank column by using appropriate term

(a) In its December 1885 annual session the Indian National Union's (INU) was renamed as the Indian National Congress.

(b) The Congress was split between the moderate and the extremist in 1907 at Surat session of the Congress.

(c) General Dyer ordered his soldiers to fire upon the unarmed crowds on April 13 1919 at Jallian Walla Bagh in Amritsar.

(d) In July 1937 elections, Congress Ministries were formed in seven out of eleven provinces.

Choose the odd one out

a) Bombay Samachar

b) The Hindu Patriot

c) Ananda Bazar Pratika

d) The Telegraph

Ans: The Telegraph.



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