

Chapter 7 : Challenging the Caste–System

- I.
 1. The Indian society in the first half of the 19th century was caste ridden, decadent, rigid and followed certain evil practices. On account of ignorance of the people many evils were prevalent in the society. Sati System, child marriage, untouchability, prohibition of travelling overseas, purdah system etc. were some of the social and religious evils which were prevalent in the society.
 2. A caste was much more than a class. Caste determined one's entire life and that of one's children and their children and so on. In ancient time, caste determined the position of an individual in the eye of law. Even in religious matters, different castes enjoyed a higher or lower status. Thus the caste–system meant a division of society into 'superior-men' and 'inferior men'. It has resulted in the division of societies into closed groups with minimum mutual contact and in fragmentation and weakening of societies.
 3. The caste system as considered undemocratisation because of the following reasons :
 - (a) The system had divided our society into several small groups. These groups were making the task of national integration impossible.
 - (b) The caste system had deprived, a major section of Indian population, of human rights.
 4. An outstanding leader of the reform movements in southern India was Kandukuri Veeresalingam. He was born in an orthodox Brahmin family in Andhra. He was influenced by the ideas of the Bahmo Samaj, particularly those of Keshav Chandra Sen and dedicated himself to the cause of social reforms. In 1876, he started a Telugu journal which was almost exclusively devoted to social reforms. He worked mostly for the enlightenment of the people. An entire generation of social reformers and nationalist leaders of Andhra were inspired by the writing and the reform activities of Veeresalingam.
 5. Many social reformers raised their voice-against caste system due to several reasons :
 - (a) They were influenced by reason and humanitarian outlook. They considered the system as inhumane.
 - (b) This system had divided our society into several small groups. These groups were making the task of national integration impossible.
 - (c) The caste system had deprived a major section of Indian population, of human rights.
 - (d) The system created the feeling of hatred and untouchability.
 - (e) due to this system, many people of so-called lower castes started becoming converts to Christianity or Islam.

6. Bhim Rao Ambedkar devoted his entire life in fighting against caste tyranny. He organised the All India Depressed Classes Federation for the purpose. Dr. Ambedkar opened many schools and colleges for the benefit of backward and lower classes. Numerous Satyagraha movements were organised all over India by the depressed castes under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar against the ban of their entry into temples and other such restrictions.
7. Mahatma Gandhi kept the abolition of untouchability in the forefront of his public activities. He adopted a Harijan girl as his daughter. He lived among the untouchables and named them Harijans (children of God) and found 'All India Harijan Sangh' in 1932 for promoting their welfare on many occasions. Due to the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, many native states passed orders that the Hindu temples should be opened for the Harijans as well as to all communities. Whenever Mahatma Gandhi came to Delhi he would stay in the locality inhabited by Harijans.
8. The reform movement that grew different from each other in many ways, implied that all people have equal rights before law. People of India have equal right to get education, justice, journey in public buses and railways etc. Modern commerce and industry opened new fields of economic activity to all and many merchants took to be trading those products.
9. The modern education proved to be useful for the backward classes. As education and awakening spread, the lower castes themselves began to stir. They became conscious of their basic human rights and began to rise in defense of their rights. They gradually built up a powerful movement against the traditional oppression by the higher classes.
10. The most important feature of the Indian social structure since ancient times has been the caste system. A caste was much more than a class. Caste determined one's entire life and that of coming generations. The caste system can be traced back to early Vedic times. The Varnashram system of the Aryans gradually degenerated into Caste system and finally created an additional caste or groups of people called the untouchables or the Shudras.

- II. 1. caste 2. ancient 3. untouchables
 4. Kandukuri Veeresalingam 5. Sree Narayana Guru
 6. Jyotiba Phule 7. social 8. rationalist 9. Prarthana Samaj
 10. reason, humanitarian
- III. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. false 5. true 6. true
 7. false 8. true 9. false 10. false
- IV. 1. Untouchables 2. Veda Samaj 3. Kandukuri Veeresalingam
 4. Narayana Guru 5. Vivekanand 6. Satyarth Prakash

7. Lokahitwadi 8. Jyotiba Phule 9. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
10. Mahatma Gandhi

V. 1-e, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-c

VI. **Western India**

Mahatma Gandhi
Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
Ranade
Vivekanand
Lokahitwadi

South India

Veeresalingam
Jyotiba Phule
Naryan Guru

Chapter 8 : Colonialism and Changes in Society

- I. 1. India, from the very beginning, was an agricultural country. Industrial progress in India was exceedingly slow and painful. It was mostly confined to cotton and jute industry and tea plantations in the 19th century and to sugar and cement in the 1930's. Most of the industries were in ownership of British. It is because of the availability of raw material.
2. There was significant economic impact on India. There was hardly any aspect of the Indian economy that was not changed for better or for worse during the entire period (1757-1947) of British rule.
- The ruin of India handicrafts was reflected in the ruin of the towns and cities which were very famous for the manufacturers. Cities which had withstood the ravages of war and plunder failed to survive British conquest. Dacca, Surat, Murshidabad and many other populous and flourishing industrial centres were depopulated and laid waste.
3. Industrial progress in India was very slow. The few industries were set up and were concentrated in a few areas of the country. In spite of these serious weaknesses, the beginning of modern industry marked a very important change in the economic life. Modern industries also lead to the growth of big industrial town where large number of people work together.
4. Cotton mills, textile industries, iron and steel industry were the main industries of India. Apart from machine-based industries, the nineteenth century also witnessed the growth of plantation industries such as indigo, tea and coffee. They were almost exclusively European in ownership.
5. The British had divided India for administrative convenience into provinces. There were two types of provinces, provinces which were administered by a Governor and his Executive Council, who were appointed by the crown. They were Bengal, Madras and Bombay. The English East India Company introduced a highly centralised system of

administration in its territories and even Village Panchayats decayed. Urban self-government received first attention. The first Municipal Corporation in India was established at Madras in 1687. Similar Corporations were set up at Kolkata and Mumbai in 1726.

The rising of India nationalist movement demanded the introduction of modern improvements in civic life. Thus, the need for the education of the masses, sanitation, water supply, better roads and other civic amenities were increasingly felt. It was, therefore, decided to transfer local services to local bodies who would finance them through local taxes.

6. The progress of the railways helped during these days of the national movement in arousing the feelings of nationalism in India.
7. The earliest settlements, in the great epic the Mahabharata written by Ved Vyasa, it was said to be the capital of the Pandavas. It was named Indraprastha.

The second city of Delhi to emerge in the triangle was Anangpur or Anandpur established by Anang Pal, a Tomar Rajput, in about AD 1020. The city was near a bounded semicircular tank called the Suraj Kund. Anang Pal later shifted his city 10 km west to the citadel, he established at Lal Kot. Lal Kot was occupied for about a century by Tomar kings, perhaps until Vishal Deva, a Chauhan Rajput, conquered it in 1153. Prithviraj extended Lal Kot in AD 1164.

Muhammad Gori, a Muslim invader killed Prithviraj in battle in 1192. After Gori's death in 1206 Qutub-ud-Din Aibak, his slave enthroned himself as the Sultan of India and made Lal Kot the seat of his empire.

Ala-ud-Din Khilji in 1303 built a new circular fortified city, 1.7 sq km. in area. It was initially called Laskar in contrast to the Qutub Lal Kot complex known as the Shah (city) Dihli-i-kuhna (old Delhi). Delhi in the fourteenth century hence consisted of Dihli-i-kuhna, or old Delhi, at the Qutub-Lal Kot complex the Sahr-i-Nav, or new Delhi, at Ghayaspur-Kilokhari and Darul-Khilufa, or capital city, at Siri. Eleven Tughluq kings ruled over Delhi but only three of them showed an interest in architecture, each of them adding a new capital city to the existing urban conglomeration in the Delhi triangle. The first of these capitals, raised as a stronghold then as a city, was the fortified citadel of Tughlaqabad built by Ghiyas-ud-Din Muhammad bin Tughluq conceived of a capital city that reflected his master plan for his empire, which was consolidated rather than to expand. He decided to build a protective wall to enclose Qutub Delhi, Siri and Tughlaqabad and formed a new city to be named Jahanpanah.

In 1533, Mughal king Humayun celebrated the establishment of his dynasty by building a new city Dinpanah.

Lal Qula was completed in eight years and on April 19, 1648, Shahjahan entered his fort and his new capital Shajahanabad fromed at the river front gate.

When the British came, they announced Delhi as the new capital of British India. Gradually, the city was modernised.

8. The history of the press in India starts with the English men in the days of the East India Company. It was in the second half of the 18th century that the Anglo-Indians and Europeans started their journals.

During the time of Sir John Macpherson and Cornawallis many papers were started publishing. Some of them were— The Calcutta Gazette (1784), The Bengal Journal (1785), The Oriental Magazine (1785), The Madras Courier (1788), The Bombay Herald (1789). Lord Wellesley was the first man to exercise strict control and censorship over the Indian press. Every item of news as well as every comment was first submitted to the censor and then alone could it be allowed to publish.

Lord Hastings was the first Governor General who realised the importance of a free press and encouraged newsmen to perform their functions in a responsible manner. He slightly modified the censorship regulations in 1813. However, it does not mean that the press in India became absolutely free.

9. The development of modern press helped the production of the literary books on a large number. With the decline and disintegration of Mughal empire the development of literature also received great set back. Generally the later half of the 19th century is considered as the renaissance of India literature.

General trends of the literature of this period were the following :

- ◆ There was the development of prose and long stories and also the novel and short stories.
- ◆ Psychological and social issues were introduced as literary themes.
- ◆ Individualistic expressions, suggestive imaginary and personal symbols in poetry were restored.
- ◆ In this period, there was the emergence of realism as an accepted technique in all literary forms.

Bengali poetry was enriched by a number of writers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra, Srijeet Akshay Kumar, Keshav Chandra Sen etc. Like Bengali literature, Marathi literature too was full of national feelings. In 1918, however other parts of literature too made progress. A newspaper 'Nibhanda Mola' was also published at that time. Its main object was to impose the feelings of nationalism among the people.

Afterwards papers like Kesri, Sandesh, Kal etc. were also published. Among the poets Vinaik Savorkar, Chandra Shekhar, Tilak, Krishani

Damle etc. were very famous. Among the writers of essays and prose the names of Vinoba Bhave, Gadgil, Kaka Kalelkar etc. have become immortal.

10. With the spread of western education, a new awakening came among the people. A number of foreign artists came in India and tried to revive the old art of India.

The decline of the Mughals adversely affected the architecture of India. Indian artists started initiating western styles. After establishing their rule firmly in India, the British built buildings on a different style. Victoria Memorial and Parliament of Delhi are the best examples of this style. In the 20th century a new style which was a combination of the ancient India style and the western style began to develop in the country.

- II. 1. rule 2. industrial 3. Calcutta (Kolkata)
 4. provinces 5. 1850 6. Anang Pal
 7. Lahori Gate 8. 1903 9. Eastern and Western
 10. Kanu Desai
- III. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. true 6. false
 7. true 8. false 9. false 10. true
- IV. 1. Vinaik Savarkar, Chandra Shekhar, Krishanji Damle
 2. Tughlaqabad, Jahanpanah, Dinpanah
 3. Iron and Steel Industry, Textile Industry, Jute Industry
 4. Textile Industry, Iron and Steel Industry, Sugar Industry
 5. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras
 6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra, Akshay Kumar
 7. Omkar Nath Patvardhan, Ratan Jankar, Ustad Fayyaz Khan
 8. Iron and Steel Industry, Tea Industry, sugar Industry
 9. The Calcutta Gazette, The Bengal Journal, The Oriental Magazine
 10. Percy Brown, Haveli, Ferguson
- V. 1. Shri Havell 2. Sangeet Rag Kalpdrum 3. Baroda
 4. George Aeland 5. Jamshedji Tata 6. Lal Kot
 7. Sir Edwin Lutyens 8. Hicky 9. Sanskrit
 10. 1878
- VI. 1. Harbhan Apte 2. Nibhandha Mala 3. Calcutta
 4. Lala Lajpat Rai 5. Jamshedji Tata 6. George Aeland

Chapter 9 : Indian National Movement : Emergency and Development

- I. 1. During the period from 1885 to 1905, the congress was led and controlled by the moderate nationalists. They were also known as the petitioners. The immediate demands were extremely moderate. They

hopped to win freedom through gradual steps. The political methods of the moderates can be summed up briefly as constitutional agitation within the limits of the law.

Soon there emerged also a section which believed in more aggressive action. These members of the Congress came to be known as the Extremists or the Radicals. Leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak were called Radicals. These leaders denied that India could progress under the benevolent guidance and control of the English. They deeply hated foreign rule and they declared in a clear cut manner the Swaraj or independence was the goal of the national movement. They also suggested programmes like the boycott of foreign goods, government services, titles and honours.

2. There are many examples in British rule that show their policy of *divide and rule*. British encouraged Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan to start an anti-Congress movement. Soon this encouragement was given to the Aligarh Movement, ultimately resulted in the formation of the Muslim League in 1906, as in the aggressive policies of Lord Curzon. Curzon's divisive policies led to the control of university education and the partition of Bengal in 1905.

Partition of Bengal was the another example of British's policy of Divide and Rule. In 1905, the partition of Bengal was announced and the Indian National Movement entered its second stage. On 20 July 1905, Lord Curzon issued an order dividing the province of Bengal into two parts : Eastern Bengal and Assam. The whole plan was to divide people on religious lines by creating and spreading false barriers of religious communities, religious nations also. So, the partition of Bengal was unnecessary and an extension of the British communal policy of divide and rule.

3. The four causes that led to the rise of national movement were as follows :
 - (a) Evil economic consequences of British rule.
 - (b) Divide and Rule policy of Government
 - (c) Rise of communal violence and separatist tendencies
 - (d) Disunity in their ranks.
4. In 1905, the partition of Bengal was announced and the Indian National Movement entered its second stage. On 20th July 1905, Lord Curzon issued an order dividing the province of Bengal into two parts : Eastern Bengal and Assam. It was said that the existing province of Bengal was too big to be efficiently administered by a single province. The whole plan was to divide people on religious lines by creating and spreading false barriers of religious communities. The partition of Bengal imposed by Curzon was an extension of the British communal policy of divide and rule.

The Indian National Congress and the nationalists of Bengal firmly opposed the partition. Within Bengal, different sections of the populations— Zamindars, merchants, lawyers, students, the city poor and even women rose up in spontaneous opposition to the partition of their province.

5. The traditional methods of respectful resentment, pleading and petitioning gave way to a stormy upsurge paving the way for the ultimate battle for Swaraj, the self rule. The Bengal leaders felt that mere demonstrations, public meetings and resolutions were not likely to have much effect on the rulers. Mass meetings were held over Bengal where Swadeshi or use of Indian goods were proclaimed and pledged. Aurobindo Ghosh was the chief architect of Swadeshi Movement.

The cry of Swadeshi and Swaraj was soon taken up by other provinces of India. Movements of support for Bengal's unity and boycott of foreign goods were organised in Bombay, Madras and northern India.

6. The demands of the moderates were extremely moderate. They demanded membership of the councils for elected representatives of the people and also an increase in the powers of the councils. They blamed the British for the destruction of India's indigenous industries. The most important administrative reform the Indians desired at that time was Indianisation of the higher grades of administrative services. The political methods of the moderates can be summed up briefly as constitutional agitation within the limits of law. They believed and popular demands presented to the authorities through petitions, meetings, resolutions and speeches, the authority would concede these demands gradually and step by step.

The extremists denied that India could progress under the benevolent guidance and control of the English. They deeply hated foreign rule and they declared in a clear cut manner the Swaraj or independence was the goal of the national movement. They suggested the programmes like the boycott of foreign goods, government services, titles and honours.

7. There was very much importance of Lucknow Session. Due to the growing feelings of national unity, it was necessary to unite the two wings of the Congress. More of the rising tide of nationalisms compelled the old leaders to welcome back into the Congress. The Lucknow Congress was the first united Congress since 1907. At Lucknow, the Congress and the All India Muslim League sank their old differences and put up common political demands before the government. The unity between the Congress and the League was brought about by the signing of the Congress League Pact, popularly known as the Lucknow Pact.

The immediate effect of the developments at Lucknow was tremendous. The unity between the moderate nationalists and the militant nationalists and between the National Congress and the Muslim League aroused great political enthusiasm in the country.

8. The revolutionaries also established centres of activity abroad. In 1905, Shyamji Krishna Verma set up the India House in London. Shyamji also started the paper Indian Sociologist and a scheme of scholarship. V. D. Savarkar joined India House in 1907. The Gadar Party was established by Indian revolutionaries led by Taraknath and his friends of United States of America and Canada in 1913. The movement took a new shape after the Ras Behari Bose and Vishnu Ganesh Pingle took its membership. Madame Bhikaji Cama developed contacts with the French socialists in 1907. She attended the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart in Germany and for the first time unfurled the Indian national flag.

During the war years (1914-18), in 1915, with a view to liberate India, India Independence Committee was set up in Berlin under the leadership of Virendranath Chatopadhyaya, Bhupen Dutta and Lala Hardayal in collaboration with German office. This came to be known as the Zimmerman Plan. Raja Mahendra Pratap, Barkatullah and Obeidullah Sindhi set up Provisional Government of free India at Kabul in 1915.

- II.
 1. All India Muslim League was founded under the leadership of the Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dacca and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. The Muslim League supported the partition of Bengal and demanded special safeguards for the Muslims in government services. The Muslim League received the government help generously.
 2. Two Home Rule Leagues were started in 1915-16, one was under the leadership of Annie Besant and other was under the leadership of Lokmanya Tilak. The two Home Rule Leagues carried out intense propaganda all over the country in favour of the demand for the grant of Home Rule or self government to India after the First World War.
 3. The Pre-Indian National Congress Organisations were as follows :
 - (a) Landholders' Society - An association of the landlords of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. It was founded in 1837 with the purpose of promoting the class interests of the landlords.
 - (b) Bengal British Indian Society - It was organised in 1843 to protect and promote general public interests.
 - (c) Madras Native Association - It was established in 1852.
 - (d) Bombay Association - It was also established in 1852.
 - (e) Scientific Society - It was founded by Saiyyad Ahmed Khan.
 - (f) East Indian Association - It is organised in London to discuss the Indian question.
 - (g) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha - It was organised by Justice Ranade, G. V. Joshi and Chiplunkar.

- (h) Madras Mahajan Sabha - It was started in 1881.
- (i) Bombay Presidency Association - It was established in 1885.
- (j) Indian Association - It was the most important of the pre-congress nationalist organisations. Surrendernath Banerjee began his public career in 1875 by delivering brilliant addresses on nationalist topics to the students of Calcutta.
4. Indian National Congress was founded by A. O. Hume, a retired English Civil Servant. On Monday, 28 December 1885, seventy-two people met in the hall of Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay. Hume got in touch with prominent Indian leaders and organised with their cooperation the first session of the Indian National Congress at Bombay in December 1885.
 5. Swaraj means self government. The extremist deeply hated foreign rule and declared in a clear cut manner that Swaraj or independence was the goal of the national movement. During an agitation, the popular slogan : 'Swaraj is my birth- right and I will have it.'
 6. Morely-Minto reforms of 1909 introduced a new system of separate electorates under which all Muslims were grouped in separate constituencies from which Muslim alone could be elected.
- III. 1. Anandomatha 2. Indian National Congress 3. Scientific Society
 4. Dadabhai Naoroji 5. Germany 6. Lord Curzon
 7. A. O. Hume 8. Calcutta 9. 1905
 10. G. V. Joshi
- IV. 1. Formation of '*Landholder's Society*'.
 2. British Mutiny
 3. Formation of 'Indian National Congress'
 4. First session of Indian National Congress
 5. Partition of Bengal
 6. Formation of All Indian Muslim League
 7. India Independence Committee
 8. Lucknow Session
- V. 1. Educated 2. University 3. 72
 4. 1886 5. Petitioners 6. Lord Curzon
 7. Aurbindo Ghosh 8. Revolutionary group 9. India House
 10. Morely-Minto
- VI. 1. true 2. true 3. true 4. false 5. true 6. false
 7. true 8. true 9. false 10. true

Chapter 10 : Indian National Movement : Development and Fulfilment

- I.
 1. Gandhiji was influenced by a number of ideas, he wrote about these ideas in his book- My Experiments With Truth.
 2. There were three local issues that ensured Gandhiji's involvement in politics was concerning the indigo farmers at Champaran, the textile workers of Ahmedabad and the kheda peasants.
 3. A fresh lead was given by C. P. Das and Motilal Nehru advocated a new line of political activity under the changed conditions. In December 1922, Das and Nehru formed the Swaraj Party. The new party was to function as a group within the Congress.
 4. The Montague- Chelmsford reforms did not satisfy the Indians. They protested against these reforms. To check the growing unrest, the government passed the Rowlatt Act which empowered the authorities to try terrorists without a jury. By this, the government intended to suppress the growing Revolutionary Movement. A person arrested under this Act could be put behind bars without any reason or trial. All political parties treated the Rowlatt Act as challenge and campaigned to resist its implementation. A powerful agitation arose against the Act.
 5. Swadeshi meant the use of things belonging to one's own country. Khadi soon became a symbol of freedom. Gandhiji emphasised the use of manual labour, which found a potent symbol in the use of Charkha. It was also a remedy for the poverty and economic drain of India.
 6. The mood of struggle was soon transformed into retreat. On 5 February, Congress procession of 3000 peasants at Chauri-Chaura, a village in the Gorakhpur District of U. P, was attacked and burnt causing the death of 22 policemen. Gandhiji took a very serious view of this incident. He decided to suspend the nationalist campaign.
 7. Mahatma Gandhi started with a band of people from his Sabarmati Ashram on foot to Dandi, a small village along the seashore of Gujarat. This historic march which Gandhiji undertook to defy the salt tax, is known as the Dandi March, this tour generated a patriotic fervour. Dandi March was the part of Civil Disobedience Movement. Congressmen now realised that freedom could not be achieved without openly challenging the government.
 8. The British government passed the Government of India Act of 1935. The law provided the formation of elected Indian government in the provinces with a certain amount of power and authority in law-making. Real power, however, remained with the provincial governors who could veto all legislation. This act did not satisfy the people as foreign rule was to continue. The governor were given special powers and the federal part of the Act never came into force.
 9. The Congress now decided to take active steps to compel the British to accept the Indian demand for independence. The all India Congress

Committee met at Bombay on 8 August 1942. It passed the famous Quit India Resolution and proposed the starting of a non-violent mass struggle under Gandhiji's leadership to achieve the aim. That resolution was accompanied by Gandhiji's call for 'Do or Die'. Gandhiji and other Congress leaders were arrested and the Congress was once again declared illegal. Nearly a thousand people were killed in police firing, 70,000 people were put behind bars. In 1944, Gandhiji was released and the Quit India Resolution was withdrawn.

10. Cabinet Mission Came to India to negotiate with the Indian leaders the terms for the transfer of power to Indians. The Cabinet Mission proposed two-tier Federal Plan which was expected to maintain national unity while conceding the largest measure of regional autonomy to the provinces. Based on the proposal of the Cabinet Mission, elections were held in July, 1946.
- II.
1. Swaraj meant for self government. The Indian leaders demanded Swaraj after the World War but the British government made only a few changes in the administration.
 2. The Muslim league came into existence in 1906 in Dacca under the leadership of Aga Khan and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the secretary of the Aligarh College. The main aim of the league was to promote loyalty to the British government and to protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims in India. The League thus provided a political platform to the Muslim Community.
 3. Subhash Chandra Bose represented the radical face of the Congress. He escaped from India in March 1941. In February 1943 he left for Japan to organise an armed struggle against British rule with Japanese help. In Singapore he formed the Azad Hind Fauj to conduct a military campaign for the liberation of India.
 4. The government's policy of repression and the frustration of the youth at the failure of peaceful agitations led some groups to resort to violence. They took to violent methods to teach the British a lesson and to create a terror in their minds. They wanted to end the foreign rule by force, for they knew begging for concessions would take them nowhere. The revolutionaries were guided by the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita and they encouraged the people to sacrifice their lives for the nation.
 5. In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the Salt Law. The people boycotted foreign goods and lit bonfires. Public servants gave up their offices and students left schools and colleges. The government adopted stern repressive measures. People were beaten and lathi charged. Gandhi, Nehru and other important leaders were arrested and sent to jail. The Congress was declared illegal. But the Movement could not be crushed.
 6. An unarmed but large crowd had gathered on 13 April, 1919 at Amritsar (Punjab) in the Jallianwala Bagh, to protest against the arrest of their

popular leaders Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu and Dr. Satypal. General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar surrounded the bagh and closed the exit and then ordered his men to shoot on the trapped crowd with rifles and machine-guns. They fired till their ammunition was exhausted. Thousands were killed and wounded.

7. The South African experience made Gandhiji realise the supreme importance of communal harmony and the need to put up a united front against the British. Gandhiji himself experienced social discrimination in South Africa more than once. Owing to many ill experiences, his moral and intellectual stature stood enhanced and his ability to communicate with the masses came to force.
- III.
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|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Subhash Chandra Bose | 2. Dominion Status |
| 3. Sabarmati Ashram | 4. Champaran |
| 5. Jallianwala Bagh | 6. The Mantagu - Chelmsford Reforms |
| 7. Swaraj Party | 8. India |
- IV.
- | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 1915 | 2. 1918 | 3. 1919 |
| 4. September, 1920 at Calcutta | 5. Kaiser-i-Hind | |
| 6. December, 1923 | 7. 1928 | 8. November, 1927 |
| 9. November, 1923 | 10. March, 1942 | 11. Sardar Patel |
| 12. August, 1928 | 13. Abdul Ghaffar Khan | 14. Dandi March |
| 15. December 1929, Complete Independence or Purna Swaraj | | |
- V.
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Abdul Ghaffar Khan | 2. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi |
| 3. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel | 4. Subhash Chandra Bose |
| 5. Dr B. R. Ambedkar | |

Chapter 11 : India After Independence

- I.
 1. The first task of free India was to complete the unification of India. The country had been divided. Pakistan had been formed and the celebrations were mixed with sadness. Another cause for sadness was the Kashmir trouble of 1948.
 2. Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir was hesitating about which way to lead his state. When Pakistan invaded Kashmir, the Maharaja speedily agreed to join India. Most of Kashmir is still a bone of contention between India and Pakistan.
 3. In free India where everyone was to be equal, there was no place for Independent states or rulers. The task of taking over the princely states and merging them with the rest of the country was accomplished by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, a devoted follower of Gandhiji.

There were violent communal riots before, during and after independence. The sacred valley of the Indus where the Vedas were first

recited, had become West Pakistan. In India, there were still about 600 big and small states ruled by Rajas and Maharajas who were earlier under the protection of the British. Most of these rulers lived in great luxury in large palaces. In free India, where everyone was to be equal, there was no place for independent states or rulers. Sardar Patel is acclaimed the Architect of Modern India.

4. The goals of Indian Constitution included basic rights of common people. In India, every citizen would have a right to his or her religious beliefs. No particular religion would enjoy any special status, people would elect their representatives who sit in the Parliament and make laws for the country.
5. In 1951, Vinoba Bhave began his Padayatra for Bhoodan (land gift). He appealed to the land-rich zamindars to donate one-sixth of their land for the landless families. His appeal had a tremendous response. In eighteen years he collected 4.2 million acres as land gifts. Thus the Bhoodan Movement had paved the way for several land reforms. Laws have been passed stipulating a ceiling on land holdings.
6. The Telugu speaking people of Madras state clamoured for a separate linguistic state. Potti Srirumulu, a Gandhian, undertook a fast and his death after 28 days of fasting sparked off such violent riots, that the government gave into the demand. This was how the first linguistic state was formed.
7. The five principles were called Panchshila. They are mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect and equality and peaceful co-existence.
8. The government formed by two or more parties together sharing the power is called coalition government. The coalition may be formed before or even after the elections. But the coalition government gives rise to the problem of co-ordination and adjustment which is resolved through developing a consensus among different parties on a minimum common programme of the government.
9. Since independence, Indian politics have been dominated by charismatic leaders like Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and now Sonia Gandhi. People concentrate more on the personal qualities of the leaders and less on their performance. Those leaders are more successful in Indian politics who possess the quality of a charismatic leader.
10. The four successes of democracy in India are as follows :
 - (a) Indian democracy is not merely a political democracy but it has social and economic aspects also.
 - (b) It is flexible enough to develop and change according to the changing circumstances and times.

- (c) The ideas and motives of public welfare from different walks of life are welcomed here without any reservation.
 - (d) Indian citizens have freedoms and rights to participate and exercise various options by democratic means in the functioning of the political system.
- II.
 1. Democracy means people elect their representatives who sit in Parliament and make laws for the country.
 2. The government formed by two or more parties together sharing the power is called coalition government. The coalition may be formed before or even after the elections.
 3. A country who is free to manage its internal affairs and it is not under control or influence of external authority in external matters.
 4. In India, every citizen has a right to his or her religious beliefs and no particular religion enjoyed any special status. Secularism is an organic part of any democratic movement.
 5. In a Republic, the President is the supreme head of the nation. He acts on the advice of a council of Ministers which is called the central cabinet.
 - III.
 1. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
 2. Association of South East Asian Nations
 3. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
 4. United Nations
 5. Non-Aligned Movement
 - IV. 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c
 - V.
 1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 2. Violent Communal riots, Poverty
 3. Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi
 4. Madras Andhra Pradesh
 5. China, Nepal
 6. Bangladesh, Sri Lanka
 7. Goa, Dadar and Nagar Haveli
 8. Nehru, Naseer
 9. India, Pakistan
 10. Rule of law, faith in equality and justice
 - VI.
 1. India never became ready to join military blocs in the world.
 2. India has not signed CTBT.
 3. True
 4. Caste plays no role in the elections in India.
 5. True
 6. True