

1. What were the social and economic changes that took place in India after the first freedom struggle?
OR What were the major circumstances that led to the rise of Indian nationalism ?

Answer :

- Before independence, India was divided into 565 princely states.
- Segregation existed in all spheres like caste, religion, dress, language and culture.
- In the second half of the nineteenth century, beyond all such differences, a sense of unity emerged among Indians.
- A strong anti-British feeling. This sense of unity is called Nationalism.
- India had become a colony for the collection of raw materials for the British industries and also a market for the British products.
- The policies adopted by them for this led to unemployment and poverty in India.
- As a result, various categories like farmers, artisans, small traders and tribal communities started fighting against the British.
- Dadabhai Naoroji, R. C. Dutt, and Mahadev Govind Ranade carried out detailed studies about the economic exploitation by the British.
- They were the early leaders of the Indian National Movement

2. What is Indian nationalism?

Answer :

- It's a sense of unity among Indian people is called Indian nationalism.

3. What were the main ideas of Dadabhai naoroji ?

Answer :

- Poverty and Un-British Rule in India is a book by Dadabhai Naoroji
- He is known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'.
- In this book he presented his observation that the British were draining away the wealth of India (Drain theory).

4. How did western education help in developing nationalism among Indians?

Answer:

- Modern education spread in India at the beginning of the nineteenth century.
- English education was propagated by the British to highlight their superiority, to subjugate Indians culturally, and mould a section of Indians who would be sympathetic to them.

- But the English educated Indians became conscious of democracy, freedom, egalitarianism, equal justice, scientific temper and civil rights.
 - They constantly talked about the need to end the British rule.
 - Western education helped Indians to understand about the economic and social weaknesses of the country.
 - This led to the emergence of nationalism.
5. What were The Role of Press in Developing Nationalism ? / How did literature and newspaper help in spreading nationalism in india ?

Answer :

- Literary works and newspapers played an important role in spreading nationalism in India.
- The sufferings, neglect and exploitation faced by the people in different parts of the country became themes in literary works.
- The works of prominent writers of that time like **Dinabandhu Mitra, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Rabindranath Tagore, Vallathol Narayana Menon, and Subramania Bharati** played an important role in the influence of nationalism among the people
- The social reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy pioneered journalism in India.
- The newspapers he started were *Sambad Kaumudi* in Bengali and *Mirat ul- Akbar* in Persian.
- Such newspapers were able to respond and criticise the British policies, and patronise a critical mindset against exploitation.

Major national literary figure

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|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| • Bankim Chandra Chatterjee , Rabindranath Tagore | - Bengali |
| • Lakshminath Bezbaruah | - Assamese |
| • Vishnushastri Chiplunkar | - Marathi |
| • Subramania Bharati | - Tamil |
| • Bharatendu Harishchandra , Premchand | - Hindi |
| • Altaf Hussain Hali | - Urdu |
| • Vallathol Narayana Menon | - Malayalam |

These are the some important newspapers which played a decisive role in the development of modern ideas and nationalism.

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|----------------------------------|-------------|
| • Amrita Bazar Patrika | - Bengali |
| • The Hindu / The Times of India | - English |
| • Mathrubhumi / Al Ameen | - Malayalam |

6. Prepare a note analysing the activities of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Jyotirao Phule and Pandita Ramabai.

Answer :

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy initiated social reforms in India.
- Born in Bengal in 1772
- He had profound knowledge in Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, and Judaism.
- Roy was a multilingual scholar, influenced by the ideals of French Revolution.

Major social reforming activities of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- He played a crucial role in abolishing sati.
- Started many schools to impart modern education
- Started a social reform movement called **Brahma Samaj**
- Fought against child marriage and polygamy
- Argued that women have right to inheritance
- Stood against idolatry and polytheism

Jyotirao Phule

- Jyotirao Phule was a social reformer who fought for the rights of people who were considered lower caste in Maharashtra and for the women.
- He formed an organisation named **Satyashodhak Samaj** for social reformation.
- This organisation made efforts for widow marriage and to provide protection to children of widows.
- He established many educational institutions for Women and Dalits.
- The people of Maharashtra respectfully called him 'Mahatma.'
- His life partner Savitribai Phule also accompanied him in all his activities

Pandita Ramabai

- Pandita Ramabai was a feminine presence in the field of social reforms.
- A native of Karnataka, Ramabai mastered languages such as Sanskrit, Marathi and Bengali.
- Ramabai was honoured with the title of 'Pandita' for her Knowledge in Sanskrit literature.
- Pandita Ramabai fought against child marriage
- She started several schools for the education of widows and girls.
- An organisation called '**Arya Mahila Samaj**' was established for such activities.
- A shelter called '**Sharada Sadan**' was started for the rehabilitation of widows
- A project called **Mukti Mission** was started to provide vocational training for women.

7. How did the transport and communication system developed by the british influence national consciousness in india ?

Answer :

- The British expanded transport and communication facilities in India for trade, industry, and military purposes.
- They started the railways, postal system, and telegraph services.
- They also improved the road transport system to ease the movement of goods.
- These facilities helped people to travel to all parts of India, communicate and understand each other.
- The implementation of a unified administrative system, legal system, and currency system also created a sense of unity among the people.

8. list the limitations of early political movements.

Answer :

- Indian Association , Madras Mahajan Sabha and Bombay Presidency Association are the some of the political organisations were formed in the second half of the nineteenth century.
- These organisations were not an all India by nature.
- Their activities were confined to certain provinces and territories.
- These organisations led by the rich and the middle class failed to create awareness among the masses politically.
- In this context, the need to form an all-India organisation was strengthened.

9. What have you learned regarding the formation of the Indian National Congress?

Answer :

- Indian national congress was formed in 1885
- The first session was held in Bombay at December 28 , 1885
- This session was attended by 72 persons
- Gokuldas tejpai was held the first session at Sanskrit collage
- W.C Banerjee , a famous Bengali lawyer was elected as a president of the session

10. What were the declared objectives of the Indian National Congress ? OR The early objectives of the Indian National Congress helped to develop a sense of nationalism in India.

Answer :

- To foster friendly relation among political activists in different parts of India.
- To foster and strengthen a sense of national unity irrespective of caste, religion and province.
- Formulate and give shape to common needs and present them to the British Government.
- Form a public opinion and organise people in the country.
- Allow centres in India for All India Competitive Examinations as well.

11. What was the real motive behind the partition of Bengal?

Answer :

- The British authorities devised various strategies to weaken the Congress-led struggles.
- The most important of these was the Partition of Bengal.
- The aim was to divide the province of Bengal into two which was the stronghold of the nationalist movement.
- Lord Curzon, the British Viceroy, argued that the existing province of Bengal was vast and partition was necessary for efficient administration.

12. Write a note about the partition of Bengal and what were the consequences ?

Answer :

- Bengal was divided into East Bengal and West Bengal.
- East Bengal was a Muslim-majority region and West Bengal was a Hindu-majority region.
- On October 16, 1905, when the partition was effected, mourning was observed throughout Bengal.
- A hartal was observed in Calcutta.
- People also gathered in the streets singing the patriotic song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
- These protests turned into a massive strike.
- This is known as the 'Swadeshi Movement'.

13. What are the main mode of struggle of the Swadeshi movement ?

Answer :

- The main mode of struggle of this movement was the use of Indian goods and the boycott of British goods.
- 'Self-reliance' was the main concept of the Swadeshi Movement.
- The meaning and purpose of the Swadeshi Movement was to promote the success of Swadeshi industries and other enterprises
- which meant boycotting British products and thus depriving the government of trade revenue.

14. Who are the moderates and extremist ?

Answer :

- There were differences of opinion among the leaders.
- The early leadership was not ready for an open struggle against the British. They were known as moderates.
- Chief among them were Pherozshah Mehta, Gopalakrishna Gokhale and Dadabhai Naoroji.
- They propagated their ideas through peaceful and bloodless struggles, meetings, speeches and resolutions.

- Another group, dissatisfied with the ideas and activities of the moderates, became strong in the Congress. They were known as extremists.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai were prominent among them.
- The differences between the moderates and the extremists became acute at the Surat Congress conference in 1907.
- These developments led to a split in the Congress.

15. Write a note about Home Rule League .

Answer :

- During the First World War, which started in 1914, It was led by an organisation called the Home Rule League.
- The Home Rule League helmed under the leadership of Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak gained popular support in the cities and villages.
- The aim of this organisation was Home Rule or Self-Government.

16 What were the Unity in Lucknow

Answer :

- The annual conference of the Congress in 1916 was held in Lucknow.
- This conference was notable due to some important decisions.
- In this conference it was decided that the moderates and extremists should unite and the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League should work together.