



JK PUBLIC SCHOOL

CLASS: 8TH

SUBJECT: HISTORY (OUR PASTS-III)

Formative Assessment: VI

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THE MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1870-1947)

Summary of the chapter:

This chapter deals with the emergence of nationalism in India, which was basically anti-colonial in nature. The national consciousness began to be clearly stated by the political associations formed after 1850, especially those that came into being in the 1870s and 1880s. The chapter talks about the formation of Indian National Congress and its subsequent role in the freedom struggle. Mahatma Gandhi's involvement in the freedom struggle and his belief of ahimsa and satyagraha is also discussed in the chapter. The birth of Muslim League and the demand for Pakistan in the later stage will also be discussed.

Let's Recall:

Q1: Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870's and 1880's?

Ans: The dissatisfaction with the British rule intensified in the 1870's and 1880's due to the following reasons:

1. The British Government introduced Sedition Act in 1870. Any person protesting or criticizing the British government could be arrested without due trial.
2. The Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms.
3. In the same year the vernacular Press Act was also enacted in an effort to silence those who were critical of the government. The Act allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers including their printing presses if the newspapers published anything that was found 'objectionable'.
4. In 1883, the Ilbert Bill was passed. The bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indians judges in the country. But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill, Indians were enraged.
5. British were attempting to control the lives of its people and its resources and until this control ended, India could not be for Indians.

Q2:- Who did the Indian National Congress wish to speak for?

Ans :-The Indian National Congress wished to speak for and in the name of all the people of India, irrespective of class, colour, caste, creed, language, or gender.

Q3:- What economic impact did the First World War have on India?

Ans: The First World War created a new economic situation in India. It led to a huge rise in defence expenditure, which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices, leading to

extreme hardships for the common people. On the other hand, business groups reaped huge profits and led to the growth of Indian industries like TISCO.

Q4:- What did the Muslim League resolution of 1940 ask for?

Ans:- In 1940, the Muslim League had moved a resolution demanding 'Independent states' for Muslims in the north-western and eastern areas of the country. The resolution did not mention partition or Pakistan.

Let's Discuss:

Q5:- Who were the Moderates? How did they propose to struggle against British rule?

Ans The early Congress men such as Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, S.N.Banerji, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were all moderates because their demands were moderate.

The Moderate leaders wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of British rule. To put forward their demands, the moderates resorted to peaceful and constitutional methods. They organized meetings, passed resolutions and submitted petitions. They carried on their propaganda through their speeches in the annual sessions of INC and through the press and showed how British rule was leading to the economic ruin of the country. They sent deputations to England as well. They had great faith in British sense of justice and fair play.

Q6:- How was the politics of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?

Ans:- The main differences in the outlook and methods for moderates and the radicals were:

Moderates believed that the British rulers could be persuaded to see the justness of the Indian demands. The moderates believed that through resolutions, petitions and meetings, the British government could be persuaded to introduce reforms in the interest of the Indians.

Radicals began to assert that the Indian people could not win their rights by merely appealing to the government. They had no faith in the British government. They instilled among the people love and cry for their country. In the fight for swaraj, the radicals advocated mass mobilization and boycott of British institutions and goods.

Q7:- Discuss the various forms that the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did the people understand Gandhiji?

Ans 1) In Kheda, Gujarat, Patidar peasants organized nonviolent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British.

2) In the coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were picketed.

3) In the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, tribals and poor peasants staged a number of "forest satyagrahas".

4) In Assam, tea garden labourers, shouting 'Gandhi Maharaj ki jai', demanded increase in their wages.

The people believed that Gandhi would get their taxes reduced and have the forest regulations abolished. In many forest villages, peasants proclaimed swaraj and believed that 'Gandhi Raj' was about to be established.

Q8:- Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?

Ans In 1930, Gandhiji declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law. According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. Mahatma Gandhi, along with other nationalists reasoned that it was sinful to tax salt since it is such an essential item of our food. Gandhiji and his followers marched for over 240 miles from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi, where they broke the government law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore, and boiling sea water to produce salt.

Q9) Discuss the developments between 1937-47 period that led to the creation of Pakistan.

Ans: The Provincial elections of 1937 convinced the league that Muslims were a minority. They feared that Muslims may even go unrepresented. The Congress's rejection of the league's desire to form a joint Congress-League government in the United Provinces in 1937 also annoyed the League. In 1930's and 1940's Muslim League started to mobilize the Muslim masses to widen its social support. In 1945, British opened negotiations between Congress, League and themselves for independence of India but the talks failed because Congress did not accept the League's claim as sole spokesperson of Indian Muslims.

In 1946, elections to the provinces were held again, in which Muslim League became very successful in the seats reserved for Muslims. It persisted with its demand for Pakistan.

In 1946, British sent Cabinet Mission to suggest a suitable political framework for a free India. But the Congress and Muslim League could not agree to the proposal of Cabinet Mission. Partition became more or less inevitable.

On 16th August 1946 Muslim League announced 'Direct Action Day'. On this day riots broke out in Calcutta, lasting several days and resulting in the death of thousands of people. By March 1947 violence spread to different parts of northern India. As a result of this large scale violence and unrest, division of India took place in 1947 and a new country-Pakistan-was born.

10. What was the impact of Civil Disobedience Movement in the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: The impact of Civil Disobedience Movement found its echo in the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir.

- i) Revolutionary literature was recovered in Jammu and revolutionary posters were found displayed in Srinagar and Jammu.
- ii) On May 6, 1930 a bandh was observed and a large number of people and a large number of people participated in the procession through the Srinagar city and a bonfire of foreign clothes was made.
- iii) Similarly in Jammu city, a complete hartal was observed. Students, traders and ladies participated in the procession, shouting national slogans and a bonfire of foreign clothes was made.

Additional questions

1. When was Bengal Partitioned?

Ans: The Bengal was partitioned in 1905 by Lord Curzon.

2. When was Muslim League founded?

Ans: Muslim league was founded on 30 December 1906 at Dhaka. Its important leaders were Agha Khan, Nawab Salimullah, Nawab Mohsin.

3. When was Indian National Congress founded?

Ans: December 1885.

4. What was the slogan given by Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

Ans: Bal Gangadhar Tilak gave the slogan that "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it".

5. What was khilafat Movement?

Ans: Indian Muslims believed that sultan of Turkey was their Khalifa (caliph) and religious leader. He was not well treated by the British after the First World War and British wanted to abolish the post of khalifa. That is why Indian Muslims started movement against British known as khilafat movement.

5. Name some political associations formed during 1870s and 1880s.

Ans: Some political associations formed during 1870s and 1880s were Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Bombay Presidency Association, Madras Mahajan Sabha, Indian Association.

6. Who has written the book "Poverty and Un-British rule in India"?

Ans: Dadabhai Naoroji.

7. Where was the first session of the Indian National Congress held?

Ans: Bombay.

8. Who was the first president of Indian National Congress?

Ans: Womesh Chandra Banerjee.

9. Who were Mahants?

Ans: Religious functionaries of Sikh gurdwaras were known as mahants.

10. What were salt laws?

Ans: According to salt law, the government had the monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. Indians were not allowed to make salt on their own.

11. What was Rowlatt Act?

Ans: In 1919, the British government passed a law known as Rowlatt Act. It was a black Law aimed at suppressing Indians. The Act authorized the government to imprison any person without trial.

12. When did Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place?

Ans: 13 April 1919.

13. When were Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukh Dev executed?

Ans: 23 March, 1931.

14. Name some leaders of Dogra Sadar Sabha who participated in the Lahore Session of Indian National Congress of 1929.

Ans: Lala Hans Raj Mahajan, Motilal Baigra, Mulk Raj Saraf, Assadullah Shah and Abdul Haq Dogra.

15. Name some prominent persons of Jammu and Kashmir who participated in Khilafat Movement.

Ans: Mohammad Yaqub, Qazi Zia ullah, Rafi ud din, Abdul Qasim and Mohammad Akbar Khan.

16. Name some extremist leaders of Congress.

Ans: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal.

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Summary of the chapter:

The chapter deals with a new and divided nation-India which became independent on 15 August 1947 and the subsequent challenges like refugees, princely states and poor economic condition. The chapter discusses the framing of the Indian Constitution by the Constituent Assembly and the democratic features like equality, universal adult franchise, unity in diversity are also mentioned. The role of planning Commission in the economic development, the integration of princely states, and the linguistic reorganization of states after independence are also discussed.

Answer the following questions

Q1:- Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced.

Ans: The newly independent nation of India faced these problems:

1. Problems of 8 million refugees that had come into the country from Pakistan. These people needed homes and jobs.
2. The problem of the princely states. There were almost 500 princely states, each ruled by a Maharaja or a Nawab, and each of them had to be persuaded to join the new nation.
3. Problem of development, the new nation had to lift its masses out of poverty by increasing the productivity of agriculture and job creating industries.

Q2:- What was the role of the Planning Commission?

Ans: In 1950, the government set up a Planning Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development. The major objective of the new nation India was building a modern technical and industrial base and removing poverty. There was a broad agreement on what was called a 'mixed economy' model. Here, both the State and the private sector would play important and complementary role in increasing production and generating jobs.

Q 3.Fill in the blanks

- a) Subjects that were placed on the Union List were taxes, defence, currency and foreign affairs.
- b) Subjects on the Concurrent List were forests and agriculture.
- c) Economic planning by which both the state and private sectors played a role in development was called a mixed economy model.
- d) The death of Potti Sriramulu sparked off such violence protests that the government was forced to give in to the demands for the linguistic state in Andhra.
- e) The Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages was established in the year 1958.

Q4. State whether true or false

- a) At independence, the majority of Indians lived in villages. **True**
- b) The Constituent Assembly was made up of members of the Congress party. **False**
- c) In the first national election, only men were allowed to vote. **False**
- d) The second five year plan focused on the development of heavy industry. **True**

Q5:- What did Dr. Ambedkar mean when he said that ‘In politics we will have equality, and in social and economic life we will have inequality’.

Ans: In Dr.Ambedkar’s final speech to the Constituent Assembly, he pointed out that political equality had to be accompanied by economic and social equality. Giving the right to vote would not automatically lead to the removal of other inequalities such as between rich and poor, or between upper and lower castes. With the new Constitution, he said, ‘India is going to enter into a life of contradiction, where, in politics there would be equality and in social and economic life there would be inequality. In the field of politics the principle of one man one vote and one value would be recognized. Whereas, in our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value’.

Q6: After independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic lines?

Ans:Back in the 1920s,the Indian National Congress had promised that once the country won independence, each major linguistic group would have its own province.However,after independence the congress did not take any steps to honor this promise. For India had been divided on the basis of religion: despite the wishes and efforts of Gandhi, freedom had come not to one nation but to two. As a result of partition of India, more than one million people lost their lives. Keeping this thing in mind, the leaders like Jawahar Lal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel were against the creation of linguistic states. They were more interested in promoting national unity and nation building and against disruptive tendencies which have the capacity to further break India.

Q7: Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after Independence?

Ans: Many members of Constituent Assembly believed that the English language should leave India with the British rulers. Its place should be taken by Hindi. However, those who did not speak Hindi were of a different opinion. Some of them threatened to separate from India if Hindi was imposed on them. A

compromise was finally arrived at, that while Hindi would be the “official language” of India; English would be used in the courts, the services, and communication between one state and another.

Q8: How was the economic development of India visualized in the early decades after independence?

Ans:One of the major challenges before the newly independent nation was to lift India and Indians out of poverty and economic backwardness. For this purpose, building a modern technical and industrial base were among the major objectives of the new nation. In 1950, the government set up a planning commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development. Planning commission adopted mixed economy model, where both public and private sector would play an important role in the economic development of the country. Economic development cannot be achieved without proper planning and for that matter the concept of five year planning was introduced. The focus of the five year plans was the development of heavy industries like iron and steel, increasing agricultural and industrial production and generating jobs.

Q9. Discuss some of the major post independence developments that occurred in Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans: The state of Jammu and Kashmir witnessed so many socio-political and economic changes after independence;

- i) Transfer of power from monarchy headed by Maharaja Hari Singh to elected government headed by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah.
- ii) The formation of Constituent Assembly in 1951 and the subsequent framing and promulgation of state constitution in 1957.
- iii) The abolition of landlordism with the passage of Big Landed Estates Abolition Act, 1950. It transferred land to the tiller without giving any compensation to the actual land owners.
- iv) The establishment of the Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages in 1958 to promote art and culture.

Additional Questions

1. When did India become independent?

Ans: 15 August, 1947.

2. What is mixed economy?

Ans: The economy in which both the public sector and private sector companies are free to compete with each other is known as mixed economy.

3. When the new state of Andhra Pradesh came into being?

Ans: The state of Andhra Pradesh came into being on October 1, 1953.

4. When was constitution of India passed by constituent Assembly?

Ans: 26 November 1949.

5. What is state List?

Ans: It is a list of subjects on which state government is authorized to make laws e.g. health, police, roadways etc.

6. Who was the chairman of drafting committee of constituent Assembly?

Ans: Dr.B.R.Ambedkar.

7. What recommendation did State Reorganization Commission gave?

Ans: State Reorganization Commission gave it report in 1956 and recommended the redrawing of district and provincial boundaries to form compact provinces of Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Malayalam, Telegu and Kannada speakers respectively.

Formation of Erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir State and the Dogras

Summary of the chapter:

The chapter traces the formation of erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir and the establishment of Dogra rule by Maharaja Gulab Singh. The changes in the administrative structure by the Dogra rulers and the public welfare measures that were taken during this period are also discussed.

1. Match the following

Gulab Singh	Regularized the shali system
Ranbir Singh	civil and criminal code of law
Pratap Singh	state council
Hari Singh	Land alienation regulation of 1933

2. Fill in the blanks

- a) **Gulab Singh** formed the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- b) The establishment of Raghunath Patshala and library was done by **Ranbir Singh.**
- c) **Begar** was the most inhuman practice where the peasants were forced to work without wages.
- d) **Walter Lawrence** was appointed as the revenue settlement commissioner of Kashmir in 1889.
- e) **Hari Singh** passed regulations against untouchability and threw open the doors of temples for the lower castes.

3. State whether True or False

- a) Residency was established during the reign of Maharaja Ranbir Singh. **False**
- b) Darul Tarjumah was the finance department of the state. **False**
- c) Gurmat Kanya Pathshala was the first girls' school in the Jammu region. **True**
- d) The Agriculturist Relief Regulation was passed in 1926. **True**

Let's Discuss

4. Discuss the role of Maharaja Ranbir Singh in the field of education?

Ans: Maharaja Ranbir Singh paid due attention for the eradication of illiteracy and promotion of education in the state. Ranbir Singh was himself a Persian scholar and encouraged religious education through the study of Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit. Institutions such as Raghunath Temple Pathshala, a library and a Maha Vidyalya was established. The Dogra court patronized all languages and scripts. Ranbir Press was established in 1882. Ranbir Singh tried to promote Hindu-Muslim scholarship and established a translation department Dar ul Tarjuma where the Arabic and Persian works were translated into Sanskrit, Hindi and Dogri.

5. Briefly describe the steps taken by Maharaja Hari Singh to ameliorate the position of women in the state?

Ans: During the Dogra period inhuman social practices like sati, child marriage, prohibition of widow remarriage, female infanticide were prevalent in Jammu and Kashmir. However, Maharaja Hari Singh on his accession to the throne took strict measures to eradicate these practices and ameliorate the position of women.

- a) Dhanadevi Memorial Fund was established to extend financial help to the girls at the time of marriage.
- b) To prevent child Marriage, Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation was passed in 1928.
- c) Widow Remarriage Act and Property Regulation of 1931 gave liberty to the widows to remarry.

6. Write a short note on the cultural development in Jammu during the Dogra period with special reference to theatre and drama?

Ans: The state patronized local theatrical groups in Jammu region. The first native performing group was Raghunath Theatrical Company. Dogri sanstha promoted Dogra culture started the process of performing original Dogri plays like Baba Jitto, sarpanch, Nama Gran etc. During this period Jammu region had active regional folk theatres like Tamachra, Bhagtain and Haran.

7. Highlight the major public welfare works undertaken during the Dogra period in Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans: With the establishment of Residency in the state during Pratap Singh's period, Jammu and Kashmir witnessed reorganization and reformation in civil administration.

- a) New departments of accounts, public works, police, forests and revenue were re established on modern lines. A food control department was established to supply rice to the city dwellers.
- b) The revenue settlement officer sir Walter Lawrence was appointed for land revenue reforms
- c) A humble beginning was made in giving representation to the people in the local bodies.
- d) A wide network of roads was constructed which connected the state with the outside world and led to the development of trade and commerce in the state.
- e) Railway line was also laid down between Jammu and Sialkot in 1905.
- f) Several canals and irrigation projects were taken up during the period.

g) Hospitals like Drugjan hospital, Sri Maharaja Gulab Singh(SMGS) and Sri Maharaja Hari Singh Hospital (SMHS) were opened to provide better medicare facilities.

8. Write short note on Thangka art and cham dance of Ladakh.

Ans: Thangka paintings are often displayed on the walls of Buddhist monasteries, while the Chams is performed on the occasion of Buddhist festivals celebrated in various monasteries of Ladakh.

Additional Questions

1. Name the four Dogra rulers in chronological order.

Ans: a) Gulab Singh (1846-1856)

b) Ranbir Singh (1856-1885)

c) Pratap Singh (1885-1925)

d) Hari Singh (1925-1947)

2. What was Shali system?

Ans: It was a system in which the harvest of the rice crop supplies from the field was directly supplied to the godowns of the moneylenders. It was introduced by Gulab Singh.

4. Define Begar.

Ans: The cruel practice of forced labour prevalent in Kashmir during Dogra period.

5. Who opened first dispensary in Srinagar?

Ans: Reverend Robert Clarke opened first dispensary in Srinagar in 1864.

6. When was Treaty of Amritsar signed?

Ans: Treaty of Amritsar was signed between Gulab Singh and East India Company on 16 March 1846.

7. When was Treaty of Lahore signed?

Ans: Treaty of Lahore was signed between Lahore Durbar (Sikhs) and East India Company on 9 March 1846.

8. Name the book written by Sir Walter Lawrence?

Ans: The Valley of Kashmir.