

Chapter: 8

Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences.

4

- 1 led the Dharasana Satyagraha.
a. Sarojini Naidu b. Gandhiji
c. Jawaharlal Nehru d. none of the above

Ans Sarojini Naidu led the Dharasana Satyagraha

- 2 Khan Abdul Gafar Khan established the organisation named
a. Brhama Samaj b. Khuda – I – Khidmatgar

Ans Khan Abdul Gafar Khan established the organisation named **Khuda-i-Khidmatgar**.

- 3 organised the Round Table conference in London.
a. Irwin b. Ramsay MacDonald

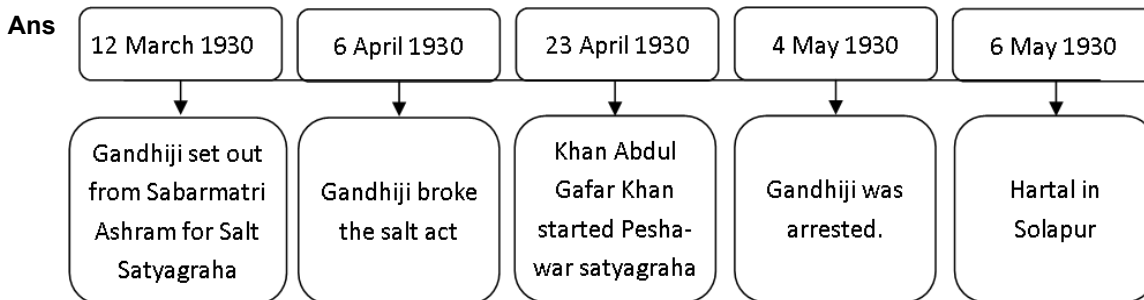
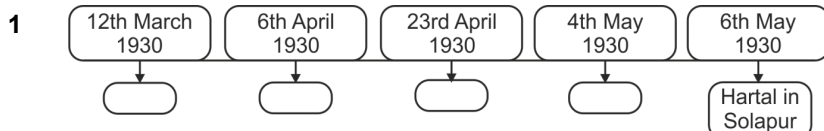
Ans Ramsay MacDonald organised the Round Table conference in London.

- 4 In the Second Round Table Conference participated as a representative of Indian National congress.
a. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar b. Mahatma Gandhi

Ans In the Second Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi participated as a representative of Indian National Congress.

Q.2 Complete the given concept map

2



Q.3 Explain the statement stating reasons.

8

- 1 Chandrasingh Thakur was court martialled and severely punished.

Ans i. On 23rd April, 1930, Khan Abdul Gafar Khan started a Satyagraha at Peshwar and the town was in the hands of Satyagrahis nearby for a week.
ii. The British Government gave orders to the Garchwal regiment to carry out open firing on the Satyagrahis, but Chandrasingh Thakur an officer of Garhwal Regiment, refused to open fire.
iii. He was court martialled and was given as severe punishment.

- 2 The deliberations in the First Round Table Conference proved to be meaningless.

Ans i. Representatives of different political parties in India and rulers of princely status participated in the conference.
ii. However, the Indian National Congress did not participate in it.

- iii. The Indian National Congress was a body that represented the country.
- iv. Without INC participation the deliberations in the First Round Table Conference were indeed meaningless.

3 The government declared Martial Law at Solapur.

- Ans**
- i. On 6th may 1930, hartal was observed in Solapur.
 - ii. A huge procession was organised in Solapur.
 - iii. The District Collector gave orders of firing on the procession.
 - iv. Many volunteers along with Shankar Shivdare died in the firing.
 - v. As a result, people started attacking police station, railway station, courts municipal buildings etc.
 - vi. The Government declared Martial Law and the agitation was suppressed.

4 Gandhiji began a fast unto death in the Yerwada jail.

- Ans**
- i. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar represented the Dalits at the Round Table Conference.
 - ii. He demanded separate electorates for the dalits.
 - iii. After the Second Round Table Conference, the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald declared Communal Awards.
 - iv. According to it Dalits were given separate electorates.
 - v. Gandhiji went on fast unto death at Yerwada jail, protesting against the granting of separate electorates on the basis of caste.

Q.4 Answer in brief

3

1 Why did the Indian National Congress withdraw the Civil Disobedience Movement ?

- Ans**
- i. A pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Irwin which is known as the Gandhi Irwin pact.
 - ii. According to this pact, the British government assured that the system of responsible government would be added in the proposed constitution of India.
 - iii. Consequently the Indian National Congress withdraw the Civil Disobedience Movement and agreed to attend the round table conference.

