

**Chapter: 11**

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

**3**

- 1 ..... founded the Red Cross Society at Rajkot.  
a. Rakhmabai Janardan Save      b. N.G. Rage  
c. Sane Guruji      d. Baba Ramchandra

**Ans** **Rakhmabai Janardan Save** founded the Red Cross Society at Rajkot.

- 2 ..... was the President of mill workers union at Ammalner.  
a. Deenbandhu      b. Sane Guruji  
c. Swami Sahajnanda      d. Narayan Meghaji Lokhand

**Ans** **Sane Guruji** was the President of mill workers union at Ammalner.

- 3 The President of the first session of AITUC was .....  
a. Lala Lajpat Rai      b. Shripad Amrut Dange  
c. Sane Guruji      d. N.M. Joshi

**Ans** The President of the first session of AITUC was **Lala Lajpat Rai**.

**Q.2 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.**

**4**

- 1 Social work of Vitthal Ramji Shinde.

**Ans** i. In 1906, Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde started the 'Depressed Classes Mission' for the progress of the Dalits.  
ii. The important part of their work was to make the Dalits self respectful, well educated and engaged in work, while the second part of their work was to destroy the delusive ideas regarding dalits in the minds of the upper castes.  
iii. For this purpose he founded marathi schools, work schools in parts of Parel, Deonar in Mumbai.  
iv. He actively took part for the benefit of Dalit class regarding satyagraha for entry in Parvati temple at Pune, Shetkari Parishad of Dalits, federal electorate etc.

- 2 Reforms of Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj in the state of Kolhapur.

**Ans** i. Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj made a law for free and compulsory primary education.  
ii. He did substantial work for abolition of caste distinction.  
iii. There were three restrictions put up in the caste system – inter dining, inter marriage and change of occupation.  
iv. In this regards, during meetings and conferences Shahu Maharaj ate food from the hands of Dalit people and overthrew the restriction on inter dining.  
v. Shahu Maharaj believed that till the restriction on inter marriage is followed till then the caste distinction will not be uprooted.  
vi. He passed the Act of inter caste marriage and gave it a legal acceptance in his State.  
vii. On 22 February 1918, he abolished the 'Balutedari System'

**Q.3 Explain the statement stating reasons.**

**6**

- 1 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar started newspapers like 'Muknayak' Bahishkrut Bharat etc.

**Ans** i. Newspaper was an integral part of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's movement.  
ii. To create awakening in the society and to voice out their grief, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar started newspaper like 'Muknayak', 'Bahishkrut Bharat', 'Janata', 'Samata' etc.

- 2 The Government decided to crush down the communist movement.

- Ans** i. In 1925, the Communist Party was formed in India.  
ii. The work of building militant organisations of workers and peasants was done by the young Communists.  
iii. The British Government started feeling the danger of communist movement.  
iv. Hence the government decided to crush down the communist movement.

**3** There aroused a need of nation wide workers union.

- Ans** i. An agitation was launched against the wretched condition of the tea plantation workers in Assam.  
ii. In 1899, the Great Indian Peninsular (GIP) Railway workers called for a strike for their demands.  
iii. During the anti partition movement workers carried out strikes from time to time in support of Swadeshi.  
iv. After the First World War, due to industrialisation, there was rise of working class of India.  
v. After the First World War, due to industrialisation, there was rise of working class of India.

**Q.4 Answer in brief**

**12**

**1** Discuss the nature of reform movement related to women.

- Ans** i. In the Indian social system, women were given secondary position.  
ii. Due to many evil practices, they were subjected to injustice.  
iii. But during the modern period there was an awakening against it.  
iv. Some of the male reformers took initiative in the reform movement related to women.

**2** Write about the work of Sane Guruji in eastern Khandesh.

- Ans** i. In 1938, the crops in eastern Khandesh were destroyed due to heavy rains.  
ii. The condition of the farmers was miserable.  
iii. In order to get the land revenue waived, Sane Guruji organised meetings and processions at many places.  
iv. He took out marches on the Collector office.  
v. The peasants participated in large numbers in the revolutionary period of 1942.

**3** How was the struggle built up by workers decisive for the national movement?

- Ans** i. In 1928, the Mumbai Mill Workers Union went on strike for six months.  
ii. Many such strikes were made by the Railway workers, jute mill workers etc.  
iii. The government was disturbed to see the growing strength of the workers movement.  
iv. To suppress this movement legislation were made.  
v. The workers struggle proved to be supportive to the national movement.

**4** Why was the struggle for equality important in the making of Modern India ?

- Ans** i. In the progress of Modern India, struggle for political freedom was important.  
ii. This struggle was based on broad philosophy of man's emancipation.  
iii. Therefore in the course of this struggle along with political dependence there was opposition to things like feudalism, social inequality, economic exploitation.  
iv. Like freedom the principle of equality is very important.