

Chapter: 6

Q.1 Extra Question (Not to use)

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1 Write the names

Moderate leaders

i. ii.

Ans i. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

ii. Ferozshah Mehta

2 Write the names

Extremist leaders

i. ii.

Ans i. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

ii. Lala Lajpat Rai

Q.2 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences.

3

1 wrote the Geeta Rahasya.

i. Lokmanya Tilak

ii. Dadabhai Nowrojee

iii. Lala Lajpat Rai

iv. Bipinchandra Pal

Ans Lokmanya Tilak wrote the Geeta Rahasya.

2 The Servants of India Society was founded by

i. Ganesh Vasudev Joshi

ii. Bhau Daji Lad

iii. M.G.Ranade

iv. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans The Servants of India Society was founded by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale.**

3 The first session of Indian National Congress was held at

i. Pune

ii. Mumbai

iii. Kolkata

iv. Lucknow

Ans The first session of Indian National Congress was held at **Mumbai.**

Q.3 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.

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1 Western Education.

Ans i. Due to spread of western education new ideas such as Justice, Liberty, Equality, Democracy etc. were introduced to the Indians.

ii. They accepted principles like nationalism, humanity and nationalism.

2 Objectives of Indian National Congress.

Ans i. To make the people from different parts of India forget the difference in religion, race, caste, language, geographical territories.

ii. To bring them on a common platform to understand each other problems and views.

iii. To increase the feeling of oneness among the people and to take efforts for the development of country.

3 Anti Partition Movement.

Ans i. There was widespread awakening against the partition, not only in Bengal but all over India, 16th October, the day of partition was observed as National Mourning Day.

ii. All over India, protest meetings were organized to condemn the decision of the government.

iii. Singing of Vande Mataram and Raksha Bandhan programmes were arranged to mark the protest.

iv. The Leadership of this movement was in the hands of Surendranath Benerjee, Anand Mohan Bose, Rabindranath Tagore and such other leaders.

- v. Government run school and colleges were boycotted in large number by the students.
- vi. Sensing the intensity and severity of dissatisfaction the British assaulted the partition of Bengal.

4 Explain the background behind the establishment of Indian National Congress with the help of following points.

Centralisation of administration :

- Ans**
- i. Due to the British administration, its implementation on India brought the national under one roof in its true sense.
 - ii. It developed the feeling of unity among Indians.

5 Four point Program of Indian National Congress :

Ans Four point Program of Indian National Congress :

- i. Dadabhai Nawrojee was the president of the 1906 session and the four point program was unanimously accepted.
- ii. Swadeshi, Boycott, Swaraj, and National Education, this 4 point program was unanimously accepted by the Indian National Congress.

6 Study of Ancient Indian History.

- Ans**
- i. The manuscripts in Sanskrit Persian and many other languages were examined research was published.
 - ii. Dr. Bhau Daji Lad and Dr. R.G. Bhandarkar carried out an intensive study of ancient Indian Culture.

7 Economic exploitation

- Ans**
- i. The economic exploitation of India through the imperialistic policies led to the drain of the Indian wealth to England.
 - ii. Imposition of taxes on middle class and the exploitation of worker class by the capitalist led to growth of discontent.

8 Role of Newspapers

- Ans**
- i. Newspapers in English and vernacular languages carried articles criticizing the policies of the government.
 - ii. Newspaper like Darpan, Prabhakar, Hindu, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Kesari and Maratha started criticizing the government.

Q.4 **Explain the statement stating reasons.**

1 Lord Curzon decided to partition Bengal.

- Ans**
- i. Bengal was a very large province was difficult from the administrative point of view.
 - ii. By putting up this reason, in 1905, he declared the partition of Bengal province.
 - iii. With this partition, an arrangement was made such that the majority of Muslims would remain in East Bengal and West Bengal would have majority of Hindus.
 - iv. The Hidden Strategy of the British was, if the Hindus and Muslims were divided, due to partition, then the freedom movement would be weakened.

2 In the struggle for independence, a sense of identity was awakened among the Indians.

- Ans**
- i. The seeds of nationalism were sown by the reforms of a newly educated society.
 - ii. Western education familiarized the educated Indians with modern Values such as liberty, equality, democracy and nationalism.
 - iii. The realization that India had a rich ancient heritage aroused the feeling of national pride.
 - iv. This gave a sense of identity to Indians.

3 Two groups were formed in the congress.

- Ans**
- i. Moderates and extremists were unanimous about the objectives of congress.
 - ii. But they had difference regarding the method and ways to achieve it.
 - iii. The moderates insisted on constitutional measures whereas extremists wanted to adopt severe methods.
 - iv. The tension between these groups increased during the Surat session in 1907.