



HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

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Term-II

(Class 8th – Social Science)

CLASS : 8TH

CHAPTER : 09 (THE MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT: 1870s—1947)

GLOSSARY:

Sovereign: The capacity to act independently without outside interference.

Publicist: Someone who publishes an idea by circulating information, writing reports, speaking at meetings.

Repeal: To undo law; to officially end the validity of something such as a law.

Revolutionary violence: The use of violence to make a radical change within society.

Council: An appointed or elected body of people with an administrative, advisor or representative function.

Knighthood: An honour granted by the British Crown for exceptional personal achievement or public service.

Picket: People protesting outside a building or shop to prevent others from entering.

Illegal eviction: Forcible and unlawful throwing out of tenants from the land they rent.

Provincial autonomy: Capacity of the provinces to make relatively independent decisions while remaining within a federation.

General constituencies: Election districts with no reservation for any religious or other community.

Answer the following questions:

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

Ans. The dissatisfaction with the British rule in the 1870s and 1880s:

- i) The Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms.
- ii) 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 of newspapers including their printing presses if the newspapers published anything that was found objectionable.



iii) 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 Indian Judges in the country. But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill, Indians were enraged.

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

Ans. The Indian National Congress wished to speak not for any one class or community of India, but for all sections and communities of India. It demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration. It wanted that legislative councils should be made more Indian representation and representatives should be given more power. It also demanded that Indians should be given higher position in the government.

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

Ans. The First World War led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India. The Government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to the sharp rise in prices which badly affected the common mass.

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.

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

Ans. Moderates were earlier Congress leaders (Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, S.N. Banerji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, etc) who believed in giving memorandums to government. They were very liberal in their objectives and methods.

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. 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. 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. The moderate leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, S.N.Banerji, W.C.Bannerji, etc.

The Radicals were opposed to the 'Politics of Prayers'. 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 the people love and cry for their country. The most prominent leaders of the radicals were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, etc.

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

Ans. The various forms that the Non- Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India are under:

- i) In Kheda, Gujarat, Patidar peasants organized non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British.
- ii) In coastal Andhra and interior of Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were picketed.
- iii) In the Gantur district of Andhra Pradesh tribals and poor peasants protested against the colonial state for restricting their use of forest resources.
- iv) In Punjab the Akali agitation of the Sikhs sought to drive out corrupt mahants, supported by the British, from the gurdwaras.
- v) In Assam, tea garden labourers, demanded a big increase in their wages. When the demands were not met, they left the British owned plantations.

People understood Gandhiji as a kind of messiah, as someone who could help them overcome their misery and poverty. Gandhiji wished to build class unity, not class conflict, yet peasants could imagine that he would help them in their fight against zamindars and agricultural labourers believed he would provide them land. People also believed that Gandhiji would get their taxes reduced and will abolish the forest regulations.


Q8. Why did Gandhi ji choose break the salt law?

Ans. Gandhi ji choose to break the salt law because in his view, it was sinful to tax salt since it is such as essential item of our food that is used by the rich or the poor person in the same quantity. Gandhi then gave a signal to all Indians to manufacture salt illegally. He wanted the people to break the salt law openly and to prepare themselves for non-violent resistance to police action.

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

Ans. From the late 1930s, the Muslim league started to view the Muslims as a separate community from the Hindus. In the provincial elections of 1937, League seemed to have convinced that Muslims were in minority. It thought that Muslims might even go unrepresented. Congress rejected the League's desire to form jointly government in the United Provinces in 1937. It also annoyed the League.

The congress was unable to mobilize the Muslims in the 1930 which helped the league to widen its social support. In 1946 elections to the provinces were held in the seats reserved for Muslims. It persisted with the demand of Pakistan in 1940.

On 6th August 1946, Muslim league declared the "Direct Action Day" for its demand of Pakistan. Riots broke out in different parts of the country which led to death of thousands of people. Lord Mountbatten made a plan to divide India and on 14th August 1947, new state of Pakistan was born.

CHAPTER : 10 (INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE)
Q1. Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced.

Ans. The three problems faced by the newly independent states were:

- i) After the partition, 8 million refugees had come into the country from what was now Pakistan. Homes and jobs had to be found for these people.
- ii) There were almost 500 princely states which were ruled by Maharajas or Nawabs who had to be persuaded to join the new nation.
- iii) The new nation had to adopt a political system that would best serve the hopes and aspirations of the people of the country.


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 private sector would play important and complementary role in increasing production and generating jobs.

Q3. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Taxes, defense and foreign affairs.
- b) Forest and agriculture.
- c) Mixed economy model.
- d) Potu Sriramulu.

Q4. State whether true or false;

- a) True b) False c) False d) 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. Dr Ambedkar pointed out that political democracy had to be accompanied by economic and social democracy. He believed that in politics we would have equality and in social and economic life we would have inequality. Giving the right to vote would not automatically lead to the removal of discrimination between rich and poor or upper caste or lower caste. These classes of people could be labeled equal only politically but in reality it could not be possible due to our social and economic structure. 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. India had already been divided on the basis of religion. As a result of the partition of India, more than a million people had been killed in riots between Hindus and Muslims. Due to this, further divisions were not considered to be feasible. Congress leaders believed that any further



divisions of the country would only disrupt its unity and progress. On the way to make India a nation, everything which helped the growth of nationalism had to go forward and everything which threw obstacles in its way had to be rejected.

Q7. Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after independence.

Ans. Many members of the Constituent Assembly believed that the English language should leave India with the British rulers. According to them, Hindi should take place of English. However, those who did not speak Hindi were of a different opinion. Some of whom threatened to separate from India if Hindi was imposed on them. Finally, the dispute was settled by making a compromise that while Hindi would be the official language of India, English would be used in the courts, the services and communications between one State and another.

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

Ans. In 1950, the government set up a Planning Commission. The main aim of the Planning Commission was to formulate, plan and execute suitable policies for the economic development of India. It took following important steps to boost the economic status of the nation:

- a) Mixed economy model: according to this, both the state and the private sector would play important and complementary roles in increasing production and generating jobs.
- b) Focus on heavy industries and dams: In 1956, the Second Five Year Plan was formulated which focused on the development of heavy industries such as steel, and on the building of large dams.


HISTORY
CHAPTER : 11(FORMATION OF ERSTWHILE JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE AND THE DOGRA RULE
IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- Geo-political: relating to politics, especially international relations as influenced by geographical factors.
- Treaty: a formal agreement between two or more states.
- Early achievements of Gulab Singh; Expedition of Afgan controlled Kashmir in 1813 CE, Invasion of Multan in 1818 CE, Crushed the revolt led by Mian Dido in 1819 CE.
- Shali system: it was a system in which the harvest of rice crop supplies from the field were directly supplied to the godowns of the money lenders.
- Indian Penal Code was prepared by T.B. Macaulay, who was appointed as the first law member of the Governor General's council. It was on the pattern of the IPC that Maharaja Ranbir Singh formed the Ranbir Penal Code.
- Factors responsible for British intervention in J&K, British free trade in Kashmir, Growing pressure due to Anglo-Afghan war, To check the advance of the then USSR and Afghanistan on the north-western boundaries.
- As a progressive ruler, Maharaja Ranbir Singh attempted to promote Hindu-Muslim scholarship and established translation bureau called Dar-ul-Terjumah where the Arabic and Persian works on Philosophy and History were translated into Sanskrit, Hindi and Dogri.
- Begar; the cruel practice of forced labour prevalent in Kashmir during Dogra regime. It was mainly employed for the construction of Gilgit routes and transportation of ration for Dogra soldiers to Gilgit and other far off places.

Q1. Match the Following:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. Gulab Singh | Regularised the Shali system. |
| ii. Ranbir Singh | Civil and Criminal code of law. |
| iii. Pratab Singh | State Council. |
| iv. Hari Singh | Land Alienation Regulation of 1933. |



Q2. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Maharaja Gulab Singh
- b) Maharaja Ranbir Singh
- c) The Sahukari system and Forced Labour (Begar)
- d) Sir Walter Lawrence
- e) Maharaja Hari Singh

Q3. State whether True or False:

- a) False b) False c) True d) True

Q4. Discuss the role of Maharaja Ranbir Singh in the field of education?

Ans. Eradication of illiteracy from the state and promotion of education received due attention. Maharaja Ranbir Singh, himself a Persian scholar, encouraged religious education through the study of classical languages- Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit. Institutions such as the Raghunath Temple Pathshala, a library and a Mahavidyalya were established. Maharaja Ranbir Singh believed in providing education for all classes of its subjects and founded a few state sponsored institutions.

Q2. Briefly describe the steps taken by Maharaja Hari Singh to ameliorate the position of women in the state?

Ans. During the 19th century the inhuman social practices like sati, child marriage, widow remarriage, etc. were prevalent in J & K state. Maharaja Hari Singh on his accession to the throne took stringent measures to eradicate these evil practices and ameliorate the position of women. The steps taken by Maharaja include:

- i) A special trust called Dhandevi Memorial Trust was created. This trust extended financial help to the girls at the time of their marriage out Dhandevi Kanya Fund.
- ii) To prevent child marriage, Maharaja passed Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation in 1928.
- iii) Widow Remarriage Act and Property Regulation of 1931 gave liberty to the widows to remarry and live their lives according to their own will.



Q6. Write a short note on the cultural development in Jammu during the Dogra period with special reference to theatre and drama?

Ans. During the Dogra rule, the state patronized local theatrical groups both in Jammu and Kashmir. The first native performing group was Raghunath Theatrical Company which was set up inside the premises of Ragunath Temple. In the later years of Dogra rule, the Dogri Sanstha established in 1943, promoted Dogra culture and initiated the process of performing original Dogri plays like Baba Jitto, Sarpanch, Nama Gran etc. During the 19th and 20th century, Jammu region had active regional folk theatres like Tamachra, Bhagtain and Haran. This cultural development not only served the purpose of entertainment but also acted as an important instrument of expressing voice of the oppressed common folk.

Q7. Highlight the major public welfare works under taken during the Dogra period in Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans. The major public welfare works under taken during the Dogra rule include:

- i) Establishment of local self government: the state government took initiative and passed Municipal Act of 1886 to give representation to the common people in local bodies.
- ii) Roads and Railways: the construction of roads and railways was taken up which connected the state to the outer world and led to the flourishing of trade and commerce in the state like, Jhelum Valley Cart Road, Gilgit Road, Banihal Cart Road and Ladakh road etc. Railway was also laid between Jammu and Sialkote in 1905.
- iii) Irrigation: in order to save the state from frequent famines, several irrigation projects were taken up. Martand Canal, Pratap Canal, Basantarpur Canal, Upper Jhelum canal and the Ranbir canal were used for irrigation. For generation of power, hydroelectric power plants were set up, one at Mohra, in Kashmir and the other in Jammu.
- iv) Public health care: in 1874, Maharaja Ranbir Singh granted a site to the mission hospital on the hill called Rustam Garhi, presently known as Drugjan Hospital. During the reign of Maharaja Hari Singh, Sri Maharaja Gulab Singh (SMGS) was established in Jammu and Sri Maharaja Hari Singh Hospital (SMHS) was opened in Srinagar.
- v) Sericulture and Horticulture: a cocoon rearing factory was established in Srinagar in 1907. Seeds for rearing silkworms were imported from Italy and France and were distributed among the peasants. To improve the quality of indigenous fruits produced in Kashmir, experts were invited.