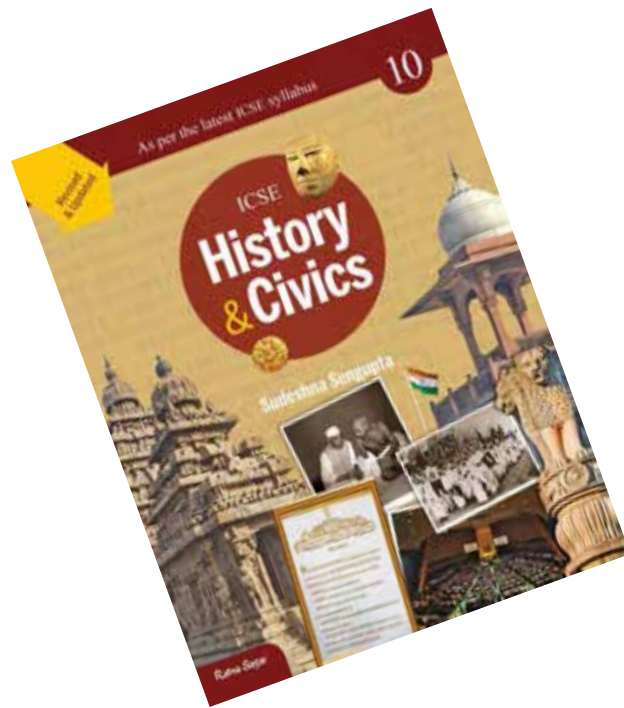


COMPANION

ICSE

HISTORY & CIVICS



Ratna Sagar

Contents

SECTION A: CIVICS

1. The Union Legislature	4
2. The President and the Vice President	13
3. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers	16
4. The Supreme Court	22
5. The High Court and the Subordinate Courts	29

SECTION B: HISTORY

1. The First War of Independence	36
2. Rise of Nationalism and Birth of the Congress	42
3. Objectives and Methods of the Early Nationalists	50
4. Rise of the Radicals	57
5. Formation of the Muslim League and the Home Rule Movement	69
6. The National Movement (1919–1934)	76
7. The Quit India Movement	89
8. Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army	94
9. Independence and the Partition of India	99
10. The First World War (1914–1918)	108
11. Rise of Dictatorships and the Second World War	114
12. The United Nations Organization	120
13. Major Agencies of the United Nations	125
14. The Non-Aligned Movement	131

SECTION A
CIVICS

1. The Union Legislature

Questions:

1. The Rajya Sabha is the second chamber of the Indian Parliament and represents the interest of the States. In this context explain the following:

a. Its composition.

Answer: According to the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha shall be comprised of not more than 250 members, of whom 238 shall be the representatives of the States and the Union Territories and the remaining 12 shall be nominated by the President.

b. Qualifications for membership.

Answer: Qualifications for membership of Rajya Sabha are as follows:

- i. A citizen of India and not less than 30 years of age.
- ii. Holding additional qualification as may be prescribed by the Parliament by law from time to time.

c. Term of the House and any two of its legislative powers.

Answer: Term of the House: The Rajya Sabha is not subjected to dissolution. It is a permanent body but one-third of its members retire after every second year.

Any two of its legislative powers are:

- i. In order to make any laws regarding State List, a two-thirds majority of the members of Rajya Sabha is required as it alone represents the interests of the States and Union Territories.
- ii. Approval of Rajya Sabha is required with a two-thirds majority if the Lok Sabha wishes to create one or more All India Services common to the Union as well as States.
- iii. Rajya Sabha enjoys equal power as the Lok Sabha in matters like amendment of the Constitution, election and impeachment of the President, Vice President and judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. [any two points]

2. With reference to the Indian Parliament, explain the following:

a. The tenure of the members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Answer: The members of Lok Sabha are elected for a term of 5 years. Nevertheless, the President can dissolve the Lok Sabha before its term is over if the party in power loses its majority. On the other hand, in case of an emergency, the term of Lok Sabha can be extended for 1 year at a time.

The Rajya Sabha is not subjected to dissolution. It is a permanent body but one-third of its members retire after every second year.

b. The composition of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha

Answer: According to the constitution, the Lok Sabha cannot have more than 552 members. There will not be more than 530 members representing the States, 20 members representing the Union Territories and not more than 2 members from the Anglo-Indian community, nominated by the President if she or he feels that they have not been adequately represented in the Lok Sabha. For the purpose of holding elections to the Lok Sabha, the territory of India is divided into parliamentary constituencies and the seats allotted the states and the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha are based on their respective population. To ensure that marginalized groups like the SCs and STs get political empowerment, there is reservation of seats for them.

According to the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha shall be comprised of not more than 250 members, of whom 238 shall be the representatives of the States and the Union Territories and the remaining 12 shall be nominated by the President. The number of seats for each State and Union Territory is fixed according to the population.

c. Its powers to make laws on subjects mentioned in the i. Union List ii. Concurrent List

Answer: The power of the Parliament to make laws on subjects mentioned in the

i. Union List: The Union list comprises 97 subjects. The Union has exclusive powers over the subjects mentioned in this list like defence, external affairs, banking, taxes, etc.

ii. Concurrent List: The Concurrent List comprises of 97 items. The Union and State Legislatures have equal powers but in case of a conflict of interests, the Union law prevails. The subjects include criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage, education economic and social planning, etc. Such a provision makes our Constitution quasi-federal in character. It is federal in form but unitary in spirit.

3. Discuss the relationship between the two houses of a State Legislature with reference to the following:

Answer:

a. Money Bills: A money bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha on behalf of the President. The money bill is then sent to the Rajya Sabha for recommendation. The Rajya Sabha has to return the Bill within a period of 14 days with or without its recommendations. After this, the Lok Sabha may or may not accept the recommendations; i) If accepted, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed, ii) If not accepted, the Money Bill is still deemed to have been passed in its original form, and iii) If the Rajya Sabha does not return the Bill within 14 days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of Parliament at the end of the period. There is no provision for a joint sitting in case of a Money Bill. In the final stage, it is sent to the President who does not withhold his assent. The Bill then becomes an Act.

b. Non-Money Bills: A Minister or a member seeks permission to introduce a bill. In the first reading, there is a general discussion on the Bill on a fixed day. The options are: a. The Bill is taken into consideration, b. Referred to a Standing Committee. The Bill is circulated to gather general opinion and at this stage the committee examines the bill in detail after which a report is being drafted. Every clause is discussed and put to vote and with this the second reading is complete. In the third reading there will be a debate over the bill where no details are discussed. The bill is then passed. The same procedure is followed in the other house of the Parliament. The Bill is then sent to the originating House with or without amendments. Either the Bill is deemed passed or a joint sitting is convened to end the deadlock, if there is one. The president calls for a joint sitting if six months have elapsed without the Bill being passed. The Bill is put to vote and a majority vote decides the fate of the Bill.

c. Control over the Executive: According to the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament, more specifically to the Lok Sabha. The government formed by the political party that has won the elections, stays in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the majority in the Lok Sabha. There are several ways by which the Parliament exercises control over the executive.

1. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha is empowered to pass a vote of censure against the ministry compelling the ministry to give up power.

2. Both the Houses exercise control over the executive by asking questions, discussing matters of public importance, moving call-attention notices and adjournment motions. The Houses also appoint various committees such as Public Account Committee, Estimates Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings, Committee on Government Assurances, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. All these committees keep the executive informed and alert.

It is important to know that while these controls are theoretically important, in reality, the Parliament hardly wields any substantial authority over the executive. This is because the government generally controls the Parliament through its majority in the Lok Sabha.

4. With reference to the Union Parliament, answer the following questions:

a. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the Constitution? How many members does the President nominate to the Lok Sabha? How are members of the Lok Sabha elected?

Answer: According to the constitution, the Lok Sabha cannot have more than 552 members.

There will not be more than 530 members representing the States, 20 members representing the Union Territories and not more than 2 members from the Anglo-Indian community, nominated by the President if she or he feels that they have not been adequately represented in the Lok Sabha.

For the purpose of holding elections to the Lok Sabha, the territory of India is divided into parliamentary constituencies and the seats allotted the states and the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha are based on their respective population. To ensure that marginalized groups like the SCs and STs get political empowerment, there is reservation of seats for them where only SC/AT candidates can contest election, however, everybody is allowed to vote.

b. The two Houses of the Parliament enjoy co-equal powers in many spheres – explain it by giving any three examples.

Answer: The two Houses of the Parliament enjoy co-equal powers in many spheres. Three examples of these powers are given below:

- i) Along with the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha can amend the constitution.
- ii) Along with the Lok Sabha, they Rajya Sabha elects the President of India.
- iii) Rajya Sabha shares with the Lok Sabha the power of electing and dismissing the Vice President of India.

c. Explain any four of the Rajya Sabha's powers in India's federal set-up.

Answer: Four powers of the Rajya Sabha in India's federal set-up:

Legislative powers: Rajya Sabha has equal and co-extensive powers with the Lok Sabha except in financial matters. Any Bill, except a Money Bill, can be initiated in the Rajya Sabha and can become an act with the permission of both the Houses.

Financial powers: A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha, however, it is then sent to the Rajya Sabha for consideration. It must consider the bill within 14 days and the recommendations made by Rajya Sabha may or may not be accepted by the Lok Sabha.

Executive powers: Though it does not have any executive powers but the central Ministers may sit in the Rajya Sabha until questioned by the Lok Sabha.

Judicial powers: It has the power of initiating, investigating and deciding the impeachment charges against the President and Vice President, Judges of Supreme and High Courts.

5. Keeping in view the powers of the Union Parliament, answer the following questions:

a. Mention three of its Legislative powers.

Answer: The Parliament, being the legislative organ of the Union, enjoys extensive powers and performs a wide range of functions. Three of its Legislative powers are given below:

- i) The Union Parliament can make laws on the 97 subjects included in the Union list. The Union has exclusive powers over the subjects mentioned in this list like defence, external affairs, banking, taxes, etc.
- ii) All ordinances issued by the President must be laid before Parliament as soon as it meets. These ordinances have to be approved by the Parliament within 6 weeks of its re-assembly, failing which they become ineffective.
- iii) The Constitution vests residuary power, i.e. the power to legislate with respect to any matter not stated in any one of the lists, in the Union Legislature.

b. Mention three of its Financial powers.

Answer: The Parliament is the sole custodian of the Union finances. With regard to the financial powers, the Parliament has control over the following:

- i) The Finance Minister presents the Annual or the Union Budget before the Parliament. It is the annual estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the financial year.
- ii) The parliament has control over the Consolidated fund of India.
- iii) The Constitution has also empowered Union Parliament to create a Contingency Fund for India. This fund is at the disposal of the government to meet any unforeseen expenditure.

c. Mention four of its Administrative or Executive powers.

Answer: According to the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament, more specifically to the Lok Sabha. The government formed by the political party that has won the elections, stays in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the majority in the Lok Sabha. There are several ways by which the Parliament exercises control over the executive.

1. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha is empowered to pass a vote of censure against the ministry compelling the ministry to give up power.
2. Both the Houses exercise control over the executive by asking questions, discussing matters of public importance, moving call-attention notices and adjournment motions. The Houses also appoint various committees such as Public Account Committee, Estimates Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings, Committee on Government Assurances, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. All these committees keep the executive informed and alert.

It is important to know that while these controls are theoretically important, in reality, the Parliament hardly wields any substantial authority over the executive. This is because the government generally controls the Parliament through its majority in the Lok Sabha.

6. With reference to the Rajya Sabha, a Permanent House, answer the following questions:

a. Mention two ways in which the Rajya Sabha can control the Executive. Explain one of its limitations in this regard.

Answer: (i) The Rajya Sabha can reject an ordinary bill passed by the Lok Sabha. The deadlock is resolved by a joint session.

(ii) The money bill which originates in the Lok Sabha can be sent back by the Rajya Sabha with recommendations.

Limitation of the Rajya Sabha: The Lok Sabha is not bound to follow the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.

b. How many members constitute the Rajya Sabha? How are the members elected to the Rajya Sabha?

Answer: According to the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha shall be comprised of not more than 250 members, of whom 238 shall be the representatives of the States and the Union Territories and the remaining 12 shall be nominated by the President.

The representatives of each State shall be elected by the elected members of the legislative assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories shall be indirectly elected by the members of an electoral college for that territory as the Parliament by law prescribes, in accordance with the system of system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The electoral college comprises members of the Municipal Corporations, District Boards, etc.

c. Mention four special powers of the Rajya Sabha.

Answer: The special powers of Rajya Sabha that are not usually enjoyed by any other House are:

- i. The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution.
- ii. Rajya Sabha may declare the creation of new All-India services in the national interest.
- iii. The Constitution states that under Article 249 of the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha, may by a resolution adopted by two-thirds majority, empower the Parliament to make laws with respect to a matter in the State List.
- iv. The Rajya Sabha passes the proclamation of emergency when the Lok Sabha is not in session or has been dissolved.

7. With reference to the Union Parliament, state:

a. Three reasons to justify why the Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.

Answer: Three reasons to justify why the Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful than the Rajya Sabha are:

- i) The Lok Sabha can make laws, along with the Rajya Sabha, in Union and Concurrent Lists. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, the President may summon a joint sitting of both the Houses and the issue may then be put to vote. Being a larger house, more often than not the position of the Lok Sabha on the controversial matter prevails.
- ii) All financial bills can only be introduced or initiated in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha.

iii) The Indian system of government is Parliamentary, so the ministers are responsible to the legislature, individually as well as collectively. They must enjoy the support and confidence of the Lok Sabha in order to be in power.

b. Three functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Answer: Three functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha are as follows:

- i) The Speaker presides over the meetings of the House. All speeches are addressed to him. He decides on the members who will be allowed to have the floor, i.e. speak in the Lok Sabha. He also decides when a member shall speak and the duration of speech.
- ii) He decides upon the questions to be admitted and resolutions to be passed. He can also disallow questions or motions.
- iii) The Speaker decides whether amendments to a Bill should be made or not.

c. The procedure to be followed by the Union Parliament in passing a Money Bill.

Answer: Different stages pertaining to the passing of a Money bill in the Parliament is as follows:

First stage: A money bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha on behalf of the President.

Second stage: The money bill is then sent to the Rajya Sabha for recommendation. The Rajya Sabha has to return the Bill within a period of 14 days with or without its recommendations.

Third stage: The Lok Sabha may or may not accept the recommendations; i) If accepted, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed, ii) If not accepted, the Money Bill is still deemed to have been passed in its original form, and iii) If the Rajya Sabha does not return the Bill within 14 days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of Parliament at the end of the period. There is no provision for a joint sitting in case of a Money Bill.

In the **final stage**, it is sent to the President who does not have the power to withhold his assent. The Bill then becomes an Act.

8. In the context of the Union Parliament, answer the following questions:

a. Describe the financial powers of the Union Parliament.

Answer: The Parliament is the sole custodian of the Union finances.

With regard to the financial powers, the Parliament has control over the following.

- i. **The Budget:** The Finance Minister presents the **Annual** or the **Union Budget** before the Parliament. It is the annual estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the financial year.
- ii. **Consolidated Fund of India:** The consolidated fund of India includes the salary and allowances of the President, Presiding Officers of the two Houses of Parliament, the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Comptroller and the Auditor-General of India.
- iii. **Grants:** If the amount authorized for the financial year is found to be insufficient, the government may make a fresh demand known as the Supplementary Grant.
- iv. **Vote on Account** If the Budget has not been passed before the beginning of the new financial year, i.e. 1st April, the Executive is authorized to draw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India by way of a Vote on Account until the Budget has been passed.
- v. **Contingency Fund** The Constitution has also empowered the Parliament to create a Contingency Fund for India. This fund is at the disposal of the government to meet any unforeseen expenditure. The amount of the fund is subject to be regulated by the Parliament.
- vi. **Permission for Taxes** Without the approval of the Parliament, the government cannot spend money.

b. Mention three instances when the Parliament can make laws on the subjects entered in the State List. [3]

Answer: Though the subjects included in the State List are under the jurisdiction of the states, the Union government can legislate on the state subjects under the following extraordinary circumstances:

- i) If the Council of States declares by a resolution of two-thirds of its members present and voting that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament legislate over such matters.
- ii) When a Proclamation of Emergency – either General Emergency or State Emergency (President's Rule) – by the President is in operation, the Parliament has the power to legislate on the subjects of the State List.
- iii) If the legislatures of two or more states resolve that the Parliament can make laws with respect to any matters included in the State List relating to those states. This is an extension of the Parliament's jurisdiction by consent of the state legislatures.

c. Explain the powers of the Union Parliament in respect of matters in the Union List and Concurrent List.

Answer: The power of the Parliament to make laws on subjects mentioned in the:

- i. Union List :** The Union list comprises 97 subjects. The Union has exclusive powers over the subjects mentioned in this list like defence, external affairs, banking, taxes, etc.
- ii. Concurrent List:** The Concurrent List comprises of 97 items. The Union and State Legislatures have equal powers but in case of a conflict of interests, the Union law prevails. The subjects include criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage, education economic and social planning, etc. Such a provision makes our Constitution quasi-federal in character. It is federal in form but unitary in spirit.

9. With reference to the Union Parliament, answer the following questions:

a. Which House is considered to be more powerful – the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha? State two reasons to justify your answer.

Answer: The lower house of the Parliament, i.e. the Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Two reasons for this argument are as follows :

- i) The Lok Sabha can make laws, along with the Rajya Sabha, in Union and Concurrent Lists. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, the President may summon a joint sitting of both the Houses and the issue may then be put to vote. Being a larger house, more often than not the position of the Lok Sabha on the controversial matter prevails.
- ii) All financial bills can only be introduced or initiated in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha.

b. How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? Mention two functions of the Speaker during the session of Parliament.

Answer: It has become a practice over the years that the ruling party nominates its candidate after informal consultations with the leaders of other parties and groups in the Lok Sabha. This practice ensures that once elected, the Speaker enjoys the respect of the entire House.

Two of the functions of the speaker during the session of the Parliament are as follows:

- i) The Speaker presides over the meetings of the House. All speeches are addressed to him. He decides on the members who will be allowed to have the floor, i.e. speak in the Lok Sabha. He also decides when a member shall speak and the duration of speech.
- ii) He decides upon the questions to be admitted and resolutions to be passed. He can also disallow questions or motions.

c. Mention four ways in which the Lok Sabha exercises control over the Council of Ministers.

Answer: The four ways in which the Lok Sabha can exercise control over the executive are:

- i. Question hour and interpellation: The members of the Parliament enjoy the right to ask questions with regard to the policies and programmes of the government. Each day during parliamentary session, the first hour is allotted to asking and answering questions. This hour is called the Question Hour, and the right to ask question is called interpellation. During question hour, the ministers are required to answer queries about their policies and address any lapses or failings.
- ii. Adjournment motion: It must be remembered that the agenda for the day's work is already fixed by the Houses of Parliament. But an unexpected event of grave national importance like a serious accident or a natural calamity, is taken up for immediate discussion, putting aside or adjourning the work already planned.
- iii. Non-confidence motion: A non-confidence motion is usually moved by a member of the leader of the opposition expressing total lack of confidence in the government. The government policies are debated before the motion is placed for vote. If the motion is passed by the majority, the government has to resign. This can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
- iv. Censure motion: A Member of Parliament can move a motion against an individual minister censuring or criticizing the action or a policy undertaken by his ministry. A vote of censure against a particular minister does not amount to the fall of the government but is definitely a strong condemnation of the policies and programmes adopted by it.

Answer the following.

a. Identify the building and mention the two Houses that function within.

Answer: The building shown in the picture is the Parliament of India. The two houses that function within Union Parliament are the Lok Sabha (the lower house) and the Rajya Sabha (the upper house).

b. What are the required qualifications for membership to the Houses in this building? Also mention any two disqualifications.

Answer: Qualifications for membership of Lok Sabha are as follows:

- i) An Indian citizen.
- ii) Not less than 25 years of age.
- iii) Holding additional qualifications if prescribed by the Parliament from time to time.

Qualifications for membership of Rajya Sabha are as follows:

- i. A citizen of India and not less than 30 years of age.
- ii. Holding additional qualification as may be prescribed by the Parliament by law from time to time.

Two reasons for disqualification of members from both the houses are:

- i) If a member is disqualified under the Anti-Defection Law as stated in the Tenth Schedule.
- ii) If a member of either House of Parliament has been given the membership of the other House, he must vacate his seat in one of the Houses.

c. Name the Presiding Officers of the two Houses and state any two functions of each Presiding Officer.

Answer: The presiding officer of Lok Sabha is called the Speaker of the House. Two functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha are as follows:

- i) The Speaker presides over the joint sitting of both the Houses called in the event of any disagreement between the two Houses.
- ii) The Speaker also maintains order and decorum in the House. He can ask any member disturbing the proceedings of the House to leave.

The presiding officer of Rajya Sabha is called the Chairman of the house and the Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The functions of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are similar to those of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, except that the Speaker has certain special powers for certifying Money Bills and presiding over a joint sitting of the two Houses as mentioned earlier.

d. Which House is more powerful? Give two reasons to justify your answer.

Answer: . The Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Two reasons for this argument are as follows:

- i) The Lok Sabha can make laws, along with the Rajya Sabha, in Union and Concurrent Lists. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, the President may summon a joint sitting of both the Houses and the issue may then be put to vote. Being a larger house, more often than not the position of the Lok Sabha on the controversial matter prevails.
- ii) All financial bills can only be introduced or initiated in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha.

2. THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

Questions

1. The President of India is the Head of the Indian Republic while the Governor is the Head of the State government. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. Besides being a citizen of India, state three other qualifications required by a person to be eligible to be the Governor of a state.*

Answer: This question is not in syllabus.

b. Enumerate three similar features in the legislative powers of the President and the Governor.*

Answer: This question is not in Syllabus.

c. Under what circumstances can the President of India declare an emergency in the country?

Answer: General or National Emergency is proclaimed when the President is satisfied that the security of India or any part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or an 'armed rebellion'. When the President receives a report from the Governor or he is otherwise satisfied that the government of the state cannot be carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution, he may proclaim an Emergency in that State. The President may declare a Financial Emergency under Article 360 of the Constitution when the financial stability of India is threatened.

2. The President of India is a nominal and constitutional head of the nation. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. Why is the President of India referred to as a nominal head of the state? State two examples of his legislative powers that suggest his nominal status.

Answer: As India has a parliamentary form of government, the real authority lies with the legislature and we already know from the previous chapter that the President and the two Houses make the Union Parliament. The President is the symbolic head and the chief executive of the State. The administration of the Union is carried on in his name.

Two legislative powers of the President that suggest his nominal status are:

- i) All Bills passed by the Parliament require the President's assent to become a law. In case of a non-Money Bill, he can send the Bill back with recommendations. If the Bill is passed with or without amendment again, then the President has to give his assent.
- ii) A Bill passed by a state legislature may also be reserved for President's assent by the Governor of that state. However, the President enjoys this power only in cases where it is referred to him by the Governor of the state.

b. Mention the circumstances when the President can declare a national emergency.

Answer: General or National Emergency is proclaimed when the President is satisfied that the security of India or any part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or an 'armed rebellion'. The words 'armed rebellion' were substituted for 'internal disturbance' by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Of course, no proclamation can be made unless the Cabinet communicates the decision to the President in writing.

c. Explain two discretionary powers of the President.

Answer: Two discretionary powers of the president are:

- i) As the guardian of the Constitution and the law, the President takes an oath to work for the well-being of the people of the country. He has the right to be informed of all important decisions and deliberations of the Council of Ministers.

- ii) In a parliamentary system, the President cannot dismiss a Prime Minister so long as he enjoys the support of the majority in the Lower House. However, in case no single party gets a clear majority, a coalition may stake a claim to form the government. During such a situation, the President plays a crucial role. He would have to invite a political leader who can win majority support and provide a stable government.

3. With reference to the Executive branch of the Government:

a. Mention the qualifications required to be eligible to become the President of India.

Answer: Article 58 of the Constitution states that in order to be elected as President, a person must be:

- A citizen of India.
- 35 years of age.
- Qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.
- Not holding any office of profit under the Government of India or the government of any state or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said governments.

A sitting President or Vice President or the Governor of any state or a minister either of the Union or any state is not disqualified for election as the President of India.

b. Explain the special powers of the Governor during the President's Rule in a State.*

Answer: Governor is not in syllabus.

c. Mention two executive and two legislative powers of the President of India.

Answer: Two executive powers of the President are as follows:

- i) The President is at the head of the Union Executive.
- ii) The President is the administrative head of the country. The administration of the country is carried out in his name. All orders are issued in his name alone. All executive decisions are taken in his name.

Two legislative powers of the President are given below.

- i) The President has the right to summon and prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha in consultation with the Prime Minister if the need arises.
- ii) The most important legislative power of the President is the power to issue ordinances. The President can promulgate an ordinance, which has the same authority and force as the parliamentary law, but only when Parliament is not in session. However, these ordinances have to be placed before Parliament within 6 weeks of its re-assembly.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

a. Name the man in the picture. How was he elected?

Answer: The man in the picture is Ram Nath Kovind, the President of India. The President of India is elected indirectly, i.e. by an electoral college, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

b. What control does he have over state administration?

Answer: When the President receives a report from the Governor or he is otherwise satisfied that the government of the state cannot be carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution, he may proclaim an Emergency in that State. This is also referred to as the President's Rule as all the functions of the state government are exercised by the President

indirectly. During the periods of the President's Rule, the Governor acts as the representative of the Union Government.

During President's Rule:

- i) The Legislative Assembly of a state may be dissolved or suspended. The Parliament exercises the powers of the state legislature.
- ii) The President may authorize the Governor to exercise all executive functions.
- iii) The Annual Budget is passed by the Parliament.
- iv) The President can also sanction expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India when the Lok Sabha is not in session.
- v) The President, however, cannot suspend the operation of any provision of the Constitution relating to High Courts.

c. Do you accept that his position is more of dignity than power? Justify your answer.

Answer: President is a ceremonial head. But in reality he has a very important role to play. He is the guardian of the Constitution and the law. He takes an oath to work for the well-being of the people of the country. He has the right to be informed of all important decisions and deliberations of the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister is duty bound to furnish whatever information the President seeks for clarification.

In a parliamentary system, the President cannot dismiss a Prime Minister so long as he enjoys the support of the majority in the Lower House. However, in case no single party gets a clear majority, a coalition may stake a claim to form the government. During such a situation, the President plays a crucial role. He would have to invite a political leader who can win majority support and provide a stable government. In this era of coalition ministries, the role of the President has become extremely important.

3. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers

Questions

1. The makers of our Constitution adopted the Parliamentary and the Cabinet form of Government. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

a. i. Who is the Constitutional Head of the Union Government?

Answer: The Constitution of India, though formally vests all executive powers in the President. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) requires the President to act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers responsible to the Lok Sabha. This is the essence of the Cabinet system, where the President is the nominal head of the executive, while the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister exercises real power.

ii. What is meant by the Collective and Individual Responsibility of the members of the Cabinet?

Answer: Collective responsibility is codified in Article 75(3) of the Constitution, 'The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.' So the government, as a body, shall be under constitutional obligation to resign if it loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha. Collective responsibility implies that all members of the Council are unanimous in their support of the government policies in Parliament, though they might have had differences of opinion in the Cabinet meetings.

An essential prerequisite of an accountable and democratic parliamentary government is the responsibility of individual ministers for their own conduct and that of their departments. By acknowledging a general responsibility, a minister does not discharge his accountability to the Parliament.

b. Explain briefly the position and powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the Cabinet.

Answer:

The Prime Minister allocates the different portfolios of the ministers and assigns the ranks of the ministers. He can transfer a minister from one department to another, and if necessary may even ask a minister to resign.

No minister can continue in office if the Prime Minister desires him to be removed. But if the Prime Minister resigns or loses the support of the majority in the House, then the entire government has to resign.

It is the duty of the Prime Minister to see that the various ministries work in a coordinated manner to achieve the goals set by the government. This is needed for the smooth functioning of the administration.

c. Distinguish between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers.

Answer: Distinction between the Cabinet and the council of ministers:

	Council of Ministers	The Cabinet
1.	It comprises all three ranks of ministers.	Being the core of the Council of Ministers, it comprises senior ministers holding important portfolios. All members of the Cabinet are members of the Council but not vice versa.
2.	The Council of Ministers meets rarely.	The Cabinet being the policy-framing organ meets frequently to determine the administrative policies of the government.
3.	Though the Constitution says that 'there shall be a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President', the Council is too large a group to render the advice required.	The work of aiding and advising the President is the responsibility of the Cabinet as a smaller group of seasoned politicians can do the work efficiently.
4.	The Prime Minister may or may not consult the Council of Ministers for important decisions.	The Prime Minister consults the Cabinet for all decisions to be taken. The decision by the Cabinet is binding upon the entire Council of Ministers.

2. The Cabinet holds a pivotal position in the working of the Indian Parliamentary Government. In this context, discuss the following:

a. The formation of the Cabinet

Answer: The word 'Cabinet' was first mentioned in the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. It reads that the President shall not issue a proclamation of Emergency under Article 352, unless the decision of the Cabinet is conveyed to him in writing. The Cabinet is the inner body within the Council of Ministers, which shapes the policy of the government. It is primarily responsible for the smooth functioning of the democratic institutions in our country.

b. Any two administrative powers of the Cabinet

Answer: Two important powers of the Cabinet are:

1. Policy-making: The Cabinet is the policy-framing organ of the government. It thus frames governmental policies, both external and domestic. Decisions on issues like defence and internal security, economic policy, industrial policy, imports and trade, peace-keeping requirements, electoral reforms, etc. are taken by the Cabinet.
2. Policy implementation: The decisions taken and policies framed by the Cabinet are communicated to the respective ministries, wherein junior ministers and civil servants work towards their implementation.

c. Any two legislative powers of the Cabinet

Answer: Two legislative powers of the cabinet are:

1. The Cabinet Ministers prepare, present and defend the Bills to ensure their acceptance on the floor of the House. Almost 95 per cent of the Bills presented in the House are steered by the Cabinet Ministers. No member of the Cabinet can introduce a Bill without taking the Cabinet into confidence.

2. The financial requirements of the government beyond the Budget are also the Cabinet's responsibility. Demand for grants and other revenue measures are discussed and approved by the Cabinet.

3. With reference to the functions of the Union Council of Ministers, answer the following:

a. Mention three important functions of the Prime Minister.

Answer: Three important functions of the Prime Minister are:

1. The Prime Minister allocates the different portfolios of the ministers and assigns the ranks of the ministers. He can transfer a minister from one department to another, and if necessary may even ask a minister to resign.
2. No minister can continue in office if the Prime Minister desires him to be removed. But if the Prime Minister resigns or loses the support of the majority in the House, then the entire government has to resign.
3. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to see that the various ministries work in a coordinated manner to achieve the goals set by the government. This is needed for the smooth functioning of the administration.

b. What is the difference between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet in the Central Executive?

Answer: Distinction between the Cabinet and the council of ministers:

	Council of Ministers	The Cabinet
1.	It comprises all three ranks of ministers.	Being the core of the Council of Ministers, it comprises senior ministers holding important portfolios. All members of the Cabinet are members of the Council but not vice versa.
2.	The Council of Ministers meets rarely.	The Cabinet being the policy-framing organ meets frequently to determine the administrative policies of the government.
3.	Though the Constitution says that 'there shall be a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President', the Council is too large a group to render the advice required.	The work of aiding and advising the President is the responsibility of the Cabinet as a smaller group of seasoned politicians can do the work efficiently.
4.	The Prime Minister may or may not consult the Council of Ministers for important decisions.	The Prime Minister consults the Cabinet for all decisions to be taken. The decision by the Cabinet is binding upon the entire Council of Ministers.

c. How is the Prime Minister appointed under normal circumstances? How is it different in a situation where no single party or coalition obtains a majority?

Answer: The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, while the other ministers are appointed by him on the advice of the Prime Minister. The power of the President with regard to appointing the Prime Minister is a mere formality, as he has to appoint the leader of the party with a majority in the Lower House or a person who is in a position to win the confidence of the majority in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.

In case of when no single party or coalition obtains a majority in the Lok Sabha, the President exercises his person discretion in the selection of the Prime Minister. He usually appoints the leader of the largest party or coalition in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister and asks him to seek a vote of confidence in the house within a month.

4. Discuss the main features of the Cabinet system.

Answer: The main features of the Cabinet system are as follows.

1. The President is the constitutional head of the State. The real power lies with the Council of Ministers. The core group of the Cabinet within the Council formulates all government policies, and is accountable for their successful implementation. All decisions are taken by the Council in the name of the President.

2. As the leader of the majority party in the Parliament, the Prime Minister is the real head of the government. He is invited by the President to form the government after the general elections. He determines the composition of the Council of Ministers as well as the Cabinet. He is called, 'the keystone of the Cabinet arch'. For all practical purposes, he runs the government and directs all its activities. He is also the link between the President and the Cabinet.

3. There is a political consensus amongst the ministers forming the Council. They belong to the same party so they share the same ideology and programme. There is an agreement among the members on the goals to be achieved and the method of functioning. Even in a coalition government, the common minimum programme of work and the national objectives help put aside differences in the political ideology of the coalition partners.

4. The concept of separation of powers does not apply to the Cabinet system of government. There is close cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches of the government. The members of the executive (ministers forming the government) are an integral part of the legislature. When the ministers are in Parliament, they exercise legislative powers as they are in the process of framing laws. After laws are framed, the concerned ministries ensure proper execution of the laws. It is their responsibility as a part of the executive.

5. The Council of Ministers is divided into three tiers. These are Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State with independent charge and Ministers of State.

5. How is the Council of Ministers appointed?

Answer: The Council of ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Constitution does not classify the members of Council of Ministers into different ranks, namely the Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State with Independent Charge and Ministers of State. All this is done by the Prime Minister. All ministers are members of either House. The Constitution allows for the appointment of a non-member as a minister provided he secures a seat in either House of Parliament within a period of 6 months. He could be elected or nominated.

6. Discuss the powers and functions of the Cabinet.

Answer: The Cabinet is the inner body within the Council of Ministers, which shapes the policy of the government. It is primarily responsible for the smooth functioning of the democratic institutions in our country.

The administrative powers and functions of the cabinet include policy-making, policy implementation and coordination among ministries. The Cabinet is the policy-framing organ of the government. It thus frames governmental policies, both external and domestic. The decisions taken and policies framed by the Cabinet are communicated to the respective ministries, wherein junior ministers and civil servants work towards their implementation. Successful implementation of the policies requires coordination of various departments. This is done by the Cabinet.

The Cabinet Ministers prepare, present and defend the Bills to ensure their acceptance on the floor of the House. The Cabinet prepares the President's address to the Parliament. The ordinances issued by the President and proposals for amendment to the Constitution are subject to the Cabinet's approval, i.e. the President promulgates ordinances on the advice of the Cabinet.

It is the responsibility of the Finance Minister to prepare the Budget containing the estimate of the income and expenditure of the government for the ensuing financial year. The Budget is passed by the Parliament but no changes are made without the sanction of the Cabinet. The financial requirements of the government beyond the Budget are also the Cabinet's responsibility. Demand for grants and other revenue measures are discussed and approved by the Cabinet.

All important appointments, though made by the President, are decided upon by the Cabinet. These include the appointments of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, Governors of states, Chief Election Commissioner and other dignitaries.

The President cannot proclaim General Emergency (Article 352) without a written recommendation from the Cabinet. The decision to impose State Emergency or the President's Rule (Article 356) and Financial Emergency (Article 360) by the President are also subject to the Cabinet's recommendation.

7. How is the Prime Minister appointed?

Answer: According to the Constitution, 'The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President'. Though there appears to be an element of choice, in reality the President has to invite the leader of the party that has a majority in the Lok Sabha to form the government. In case of a coalition government, the President has to call upon the person who is in a position to win the confidence of the majority in the House.

8. Write down the checks on the Prime Minister's authority.

Answer: Though the Prime Minister is the leader of the ruling party in the House, he still needs to secure the support of his ministers. The executive is responsible to the legislature. Thus, the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers are responsible to Parliament. They are answerable for their policies and decisions. Further, questions raised by the opposition parties act as an effective check on the Prime Minister's authority. The Press and public opinion also serve as important checks on the authority of the Prime Minister.

Being head of the government and leader of the nation, the position of the Prime Minister of India is pre-eminent, yet not dictatorial, because in a democracy Parliament, the independent judiciary, the press and the media, the periodic elections and above all, an alert and informed public opinion expressed by the people of the country provide ample checks to ensure the smooth functioning of the government.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

a. Identify the person in the picture and name the post he held in the government.

Answer: The person in the picture is Lal Bahadur Shastri who held the post of Prime Minister of India 1964 to 1966.

b. Describe the method for his appointment to this post. Can a non-member of either House be appointed to this post?

Answer: According to the Constitution, 'The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President'. Though there appears to be an element of choice, in reality the President has to invite the leader of the party that has a majority in the Lok Sabha to form the government. In case of a coalition government, the President has to call upon the person who is in a position to win the confidence of the majority in the House. If a non-member is appointed, by virtue of being the leader of the majority party, he has to be elected to either House within a period of 6 months.

c. What are his responsibilities being the leader of the nation?

Answer: The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation. The Prime Minister keeps the national interest in mind, while discussing issues at international forums. Being the chief spokesman for the nation, the Prime Minister decides on India's internal and foreign policies. The Prime Minister represents the country in international conferences like those sponsored by the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Summits, the SAARC Summits, the G-8 Summit, etc. where he puts forward the views of the entire nation.

The Prime Minister was the ex-officio Chairman of the Planning Commission. In 2014, the government announced the dissolution of the Planning Commission. Thereafter, the NITI Aayog was formed on 1 January 2015. It is an advisory think-tank which fosters the participation of the state governments in economic policies for the country. The Prime Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the NITI Aayog.

d. Enumerate his relationship with the President.

Answer: Article 78 defines the duties of the Prime Minister in relation to the President. It states that it is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration and legislation. The Prime Minister shall also furnish such information as the President may call for. The Prime Minister shall also submit for the consideration of Council of Ministers any matter desired by the President. Thus, the Prime Minister is the link between the President and the Cabinet.

All authority vested in the President is in reality exercised by the Prime Minister. The President on the advice of the Prime Minister appoints as well as dismisses any member of the Council of Ministers. All major appointments like those of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are made on the advice of the Prime Minister. Thus, the Prime Minister is the chief adviser to the President.

The Prime Minister also advises the President when to summon and prorogue the two Houses of Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha.

4. The Supreme Court

Questions

1. With reference to the Supreme Court, explain its functions stated below:

a. Original Jurisdiction

Answer: Article 131 of the Constitution spells out the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The original jurisdiction empowers the Supreme Court to hear and decide certain cases in the first instance, i.e. these cases cannot be heard in any other court. These cases include a dispute between the Government of India and one or more states, between two or more states and between the Government of India and any state or states on one side and any other state or states on the other side.

Apart from the above mentioned cases, the Supreme Court enjoys original jurisdiction in cases where:

1. It is empowered to issue directions, orders or writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. It can issue writs like Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo Warranto.
2. It has to determine the constitutional validity of the laws passed by the Union Government.
3. It has to enquire into and decide all disputes, if any, in connection with the election of the President and the Vice President of India.

b. Advisory Jurisdiction

Answer: The Supreme Court enjoys advisory jurisdiction, to give its opinion on any question of law or fact of public importance as may be referred to it for consideration by the President under article 143 of the Constitution. Matters which call for Supreme Court to exercise its advisory jurisdiction are:

1. If the President considers that a question of law is of public importance, then the opinion of the Supreme Court is sought. This enables the President to receive an authoritative opinion about the subject.
2. Disputes arising out of pre-constitutional treaties and agreements, which are not a part of the original jurisdiction.

It is to be remembered that the Supreme Court is not bound to give its advice and neither is the President bound to accept the advice of the Supreme Court.

c. As a guardian of Fundamental Rights

Answer: As the protector of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to issue writs (orders or directions) for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. This power is also shared by the High Courts. The writs are in the form of:

1. Habeas Corpus in Latin means, 'you may have the body'. These are directions given by the court to a person who has detained another, ordering him to produce that person in court within 24 hours to inquire into the cause for detention. If the court is satisfied that the detention order is illegal, the detainee is immediately released.
2. Mandamus in Latin means 'we command'. These are in the form of directions by the court commanding a subordinate court, a person or a public body to perform its or her/his duty.
3. Prohibition is issued to prevent an inferior court from exceeding its jurisdiction. This is a preventive measure to avoid a mistake being committed.
4. Certiorari means, 'to be fully informed of'. This writ ensures that the subordinate courts do not usurp the jurisdiction.
5. The Supreme Court or the High Court directs quo warranto order against a person who has wrongfully usurped an office. This writ enquires into the legality of the claim asserted to a public office and to take action if the claim is found to be unjustified.

2. The Country's judicial system has a Supreme Court at its apex. In this context, discuss the following:

a. Manner of appointment of judges

Answer: Every judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President of India. For the appointment of the Chief Justice, the President consults those judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts as he deems necessary. A Supreme Court ruling indicates that the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court should be appointed to the office of Chief Justice of India.

In appointing the other judges, consultation with the Chief Justice is obligatory. Of course, it must be noted that the advice of the Chief Justice will not be binding on the President unless the recommendations are supported by senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.

b. Term of office and removal of judges

Answer: No minimum age is prescribed for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court, nor is there any fixed period of office. But once appointed, a judge shall continue till any one of the following happens:

1. Attains the age of 65 years.
2. Resigns by sending a letter to the President.
3. Is removed by the process of impeachment.

The Chief Justice or any other judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office through the process of impeachment. The grounds on which the impeachment process can be initiated are proven misbehaviour or incapacity.

c. Its power of 'Judicial Review'

Answer: Judicial review is the power of the Supreme Court to examine the validity of the laws passed by the Union and the states. The Supreme Court can declare any law that contravenes any provisions of the Constitution 'ultra vires' or null and void. It is on the basis of the power of judicial review that the Supreme court is called 'guardian of the constitution.'

In this respect, the Constitution of India is more like the American Constitution than the British. Our Constitution makers took care to strike a fine balance between supremacy of Parliament which represents the will of the people and the supremacy of the Constitution. In India, the notion of judicial review centres around the concept of 'procedure established by law' which means that a law should be duly enacted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

3. The Supreme Court is the apex court of our country. In this context, explain the following:

a. The composition of the Supreme Court of India.

Answer: Article 124 of the Constitution originally stated, 'There shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other Judges.' Later, the Parliament enacted the Supreme Court Acts, 1956 and 1986, raising the number of judges to 25, besides the Chief Justice. In 2008, the government passed a bill which increased the number of Supreme Court judges from 25 to 30, excluding the Chief Justice.

b. The meaning of independence of the judiciary and the need to do so.

Answer: The independence of the judges of the Supreme Court is secured by the Constitution in a number of ways. Though the President is the appointing authority, he often has to consult the Chief Justice of India and other senior judges whenever required.

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed except on a joint address by both the Houses of the Parliament on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. This address is subject to examination and verification. The salaries and other allowances of the judges as well as the staff of the Supreme Court shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and cannot be put to vote in the Parliament. The conduct of a judge of the Supreme Court cannot be discussed in Parliament except in case of the motion of an address to the President for removal. After retirement, a judge of the Supreme Court cannot plead or sit in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

c. The manner in which the Constitution seeks to maintain the independence of the judiciary.

Answer: The independence of the judges of the Supreme Court is secured by the Constitution in a number of ways.

1. Though the President is the appointing authority, he often has to consult the Chief Justice of India and other senior judges whenever required.
2. A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed except on a joint address by both the Houses of the Parliament on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. This address is subject to examination and verification.
3. The salaries and other allowances of the judges as well as the staff of the Supreme Court shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and cannot be put to vote in the Parliament.
4. The conduct of a judge of the Supreme Court cannot be discussed in Parliament except in case of the motion of an address to the President for removal.
5. After retirement, a judge of the Supreme Court cannot plead or sit in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

4. The Supreme Court is the apex court in the entire judicial set up in India. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. What is meant by the term single-integrated judicial system?

Answer: The third and perhaps the most vital organ of a democracy is the judiciary. Although our political system is federal in nature with a dual set of governments, the judiciary is single and unified.

The Supreme Court stands at the apex with High Courts, District Courts and Subordinate Courts at different levels of the hierarchical judicial system. The Constitution lays down that the interpretation of the laws of the country by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India. It is the highest tribunal in the country and is impartial in the dispensation of justice. It is independent of the legislative and executive wings of the government.

b. Explain the impeachment procedure for the removal of judges.

Answer: The Chief Justice or any other judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office through the process of impeachment. The grounds on which the impeachment process can be initiated are proven misbehaviour or incapacity. The process involves a motion of address being passed by a special majority of each House of Parliament, i.e. by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.

A motion addressed to the President signed by at least 100 members of the Lok Sabha or 50 members of the Rajya Sabha is given to either the Speaker or the Chairman. This motion is then investigated by a committee of two judges of the Supreme Court and a distinguished jurist. If the committee finds the motion acceptable, it is given to the initiating House for consideration. After it is passed in each House by the majority mentioned above, it is presented to the President. The judge will be removed after the President gives his order for removal.

c. In the extensive jurisdiction of the Supreme court, state the difference between the original jurisdiction and the appellate jurisdiction. Mention two functions that come under original jurisdiction.

Answer: Article 131 of the Constitution spells out the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The original jurisdiction empowers the Supreme Court to hear and decide certain cases in the first instance, i.e. these cases cannot be heard in any other court. In appellate jurisdiction, an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgement, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, if the High Court certifies under Article 134 A that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.

Two functions of the Supreme Court that come under original jurisdiction are:

1. It has to determine the constitutional validity of the laws passed by the Union Government.
2. It has to enquire into and decide all disputes, if any, in connection with the election of the President and the Vice President of India.

5. With reference to the powers and functions of the Supreme Court, answer the following:

a. What is meant by judicial review and original jurisdiction?

Answer: Judicial review is the power of the Supreme Court to examine the validity of the laws passed by the Union and the states. The Supreme Court can declare any law that contravenes any provisions of the Constitution 'ultra vires' or null and void. It is on the basis of the power of judicial review that the Supreme court is called 'guardian of the constitution.'

Article 131 of the Constitution spells out the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The original jurisdiction empowers the Supreme Court to hear and decide certain cases in the first instance, i.e. these cases cannot be heard in any other court.

b. What is appellate jurisdiction? Mention any two types of cases over which the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

Answer: The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal in India. Article 132 of the Constitution states, 'An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgement, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, whether in a civil, criminal or other proceeding, if the High Court certifies under Article 134 A that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.'

The appellate jurisdiction covers three types of cases involving the interpretation of the Constitution and they are civil, criminal or otherwise. Civil cases include:

1. Where the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, then an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court.
2. Where the High Court has refused to grant such a certificate but the Supreme Court is satisfied that a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution is involved.

c. i. Why is the judiciary kept independent of the executive and legislature?

Answer: The judiciary is kept independent of the executive and the legislature as it is vital for the functioning of the democracy. The judicial independence ensures public confidence as an institute of the last resort where justice will be served despite any opposition and Influence. It should be free from party politics or political theories and be unconcerned with the changes in the government. This is to ensure that the judiciary performs its duties without fear or fervour.

ii. What is the procedure for the removal of a Supreme Court judge?

Answer: The Chief Justice or any other judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office through the process of impeachment. The grounds on which the impeachment process can be initiated are proven misbehaviour or incapacity. The process involves a motion of address being passed by a special majority of each House of Parliament, i.e. by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.

A motion addressed to the President signed by at least 100 members of the Lok Sabha or 50 members of the Rajya Sabha is given to either the Speaker or the Chairman. This motion is then investigated by a committee of two judges of the Supreme Court and a distinguished jurist. If the committee finds the motion acceptable, it is given to the initiating House for consideration. After it is passed in each House by the majority mentioned above, it is presented to the President. The judge will be removed after the President gives his order for removal.

6. The Supreme Court is the apex judicial body in the country. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

a. State the composition of the Supreme Court. Mention the qualifications required to become a Supreme Court judge.

Answer: Article 124 of the Constitution originally stated, 'There shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other Judges.' Later, the Parliament enacted the Supreme Court Acts, 1956 and 1986, raising the number of judges to 25, besides the Chief Justice. In 2008, the government passed a bill which increased the number of Supreme Court judges from 25 to 30, excluding the Chief Justice.

A person shall be qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court if she/he:

1. is a citizen of India.
2. has been for at least 5 years a judge of a High Court or of 2 or more such courts in succession; or has been for at least 10 years an advocate of a High Court or of 2 or more such courts in succession; or is, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.

b. Describe the Supreme Court's power of judicial review. What is meant by Court of Record?

Answer: Judicial review is the power of the Supreme Court to examine the validity of the laws passed by the Union and the states. The Supreme Court can declare any law that contravenes any provisions of the Constitution 'ultra vires' or null and void. It is on the basis of the power of judicial review that the Supreme court is called 'guardian of the constitution.'

The judgements of the Supreme Court are recorded as evidence and for future testimony. They are not questioned when produced as precedents. The judgements are referred to by the lower courts as and when they deem necessary. They have the force of law and are binding on all lower courts including the High courts. This is the reason why the Supreme Court is also called Court of record.

c. Explain how the independence of the judges of the Supreme Court is ensured by the Constitution.

Answer: The independence of the judges of the Supreme Court is secured by the Constitution in a number of ways.

1. Though the President is the appointing authority, he often has to consult the Chief Justice of India and other senior judges whenever required.
2. A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed except on a joint address by both the Houses of the Parliament on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. This address is subject to examination and verification.
3. The salaries and other allowances of the judges as well as the staff of the Supreme Court shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and cannot be put to vote in the Parliament.
4. The conduct of a judge of the Supreme Court cannot be discussed in Parliament except in case of the motion of an address to the President for removal.
5. After retirement, a judge of the Supreme Court cannot plead or sit in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

a. Which office does the gentleman in the picture hold?

Answer: The gentleman holds the office of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.

b. How is his job secured?

Answer: As in the case of the judges of the Supreme Court of India, the Chief Justice of India performs her/his duty without fear or fervour as the judiciary is independent of the legislative and the executive wings of the government. The term of the judges are fixed and their salaries and other allowances are charged on the Consolidated fund of India and cannot be put to vote in the parliament. The conduct of a judge of the Supreme Court cannot be discussed in Parliament except

in case of the motion of an address to the President for removal. After retirement, a judge of the Supreme Court cannot plead or sit in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

c. What would happen if a complaint came to him regarding violation of a Fundamental Right?

What measures would he take?

Answer: As the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he is empowered to issue directions, orders or writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Supreme Court can issue writs like Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo Warranto.

Habeas Corpus in Latin means, 'you may have the body'. These are directions given by the court to a person who has detained another, ordering him to produce that person in court within 24 hours to inquire into the cause for detention. If the court is satisfied that the detention order is illegal, the detainee is immediately released.

Mandamus in Latin means 'we command'. These are in the form of directions by the court commanding a subordinate court, a person or a public body to perform its or her/his duty.

Prohibition is issued to prevent an inferior court from exceeding its jurisdiction. This is a preventive measure to avoid a mistake being committed.

Certiorari means, 'to be fully informed of'. This writ ensures that the subordinate courts do not usurp the jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court or the High Court directs quo warranto order against a person who has wrongfully usurped an office. This writ enquires into the legality of the claim asserted to a public office and to take action if the claim is found to be unjustified.

d. What would he do if a person refused to comply with the decision given by him in Court?

Answer: Supreme court is the final interpreter and the guardian of the constitution. If any person refuses to comply with the decision or a ruling of the Chief Justice of India in Court, legal action can be taken against him.

5. The High Court and the Subordinate Courts

Questions

1. With reference to our Judiciary, discuss the following:

a. Why is the Judiciary kept independent of the control of the Executive and the Legislature?

Answer: The judiciary is kept independent of the executive and the legislature as it is vital for the functioning of the democracy. The judicial independence ensures public confidence as an institute of the last resort where justice will be served despite any opposition and Influence. It should be free from party politics or political theories and be unconcerned with the changes in the government. This is to ensure that the judiciary performs its duties without fear or fervour.

b. What do we mean when we refer to the Supreme Court and High Court as a 'Court of Record'?

Answer: Like the Supreme Court, the High Court is also a Court of Record. The orders and judgements of the High Courts are preserved for future reference. These can be produced in any court as precedents. These laws then become binding on the Subordinate Courts of that particular state. It is, however, not binding on the other High Courts, but the judgements serve as valuable pointers to support an argument.

c. Name the writs that the High Courts are empowered to issue. What is meant by the Advisory Jurisdiction of the High Court?

Answer: Like the Supreme Court, the High Courts too enjoy the power to issue writs against an individual or an official. These writs are issued for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and to protect them from being violated. They are Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo-warrato.

A High Court has the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals functioning in its territorial jurisdiction. Appointment, posting and promotion of district judges, etc., is done by Governor on consulting the High Court. High Court superintends and controls all the subordinate courts. It can ask for details of proceedings from subordinate courts. It issues rules regarding the working of the subordinate courts. It can transfer any case from one court to another and can also transfer the case to itself and decide the same. It can enquire into the records or other connected documents of any subordinate court. It can appoint its administration staff and determine their salaries and allowances, and conditions of service. High Courts have the power of judicial review. They have the power to declare any law or ordinance unconstitutional if it is found to be against the Indian Constitution.

2. The High Court is the apex of the judiciary in the state. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. State the composition of the High Court. State the qualifications required to become a High Court Judge.

Answer: Every High Court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges appointed by the President of India. Each High Court has its own number of judges, so the number varies from state to state.

The qualifications laid down by the Constitution for being eligible for appointment as a judge of the High Court are:

1. Must be a citizen of India.
2. Must have held a judicial office in India for 10 years.
3. Must have been an advocate of a High Court or of 2 or more such Courts in succession for at least 10 years.

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 removed the qualification of a 'distinguished jurist' from the list.

b. Why is the High Court also known as a Court of Record?

Answer: Like the Supreme Court, the High Court is also a Court of Record as the orders and judgements of the High Courts are preserved for future reference. These can be produced in any court as precedents. These laws then become binding on the Subordinate Courts of that particular state. It is, however, not binding on the other High Courts, but the judgements serve as valuable pointers to support an argument. The High Court can also punish a person for its contempt.

c. i. What is the meaning of Lok Adalat?

Answer: Lok Adalat means the 'People's Court'. It was set up by the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 as a legal forum, which would provide speedy justice and hassle-free legal aid. The cases are solved through mutual understanding and compromise. The main condition of the Lok Adalat is that both parties in dispute should agree for settlement.

ii. State any three advantages of the Lok Adalat.

Answer: Three advantages of the Lok Adalat are as follows:

1. The spirit of compromise satisfies all the parties involved in the case.
2. It is very convenient for most people as the Lok Adalats render speedy and inexpensive justice.
3. The judgements are final as no appeal can be made against it. All cases close immediately.

3. With reference to the Judiciary, answer the following:

a. Mention three cases in which the High court enjoys original jurisdiction.

Answer: The original jurisdiction of the High Court implies that it can try original cases. Three cases in which the High Court enjoys original jurisdiction include:

1. Cases relating to state revenue and its collection.
2. Cases regarding wills, divorce, marriage, admiralty and contempt of court.
3. Every High Court has the power to interpret the Constitution. This power of judicial review comes directly under the original jurisdiction of the High Court. The High Court can issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights of citizens, in case they have been violated in any form.

b. Under which jurisdiction can a High Court accept an appeal against the decisions of the district courts? Mention any two advantages of resolving disputes through the Lok Adalat.

Answer: A High Court can accept an appeal against the decisions of the district courts under appellate jurisdiction.

Two advantages of resolving disputes through the Lok Adalat are:

1. The spirit of compromise satisfies all the parties involved in the case.
2. It is very convenient for most people as the Lok Adalats render speedy and inexpensive justice.

c. Explain any four conditions of service of a Judge of a High Court.

Answer: Four conditions of service of a Judge of a High Court are:

1. A judge of the High Court shall not be removed from office except by a very rigid process of impeachment.
2. The expenditure with respect to the salaries and allowances of the judges shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. It cannot be legislated upon.
3. The allowances of a judge or his rights with respect to absence or pension shall not be revised by the Parliament to his disadvantage after his appointment, except in the event of a Financial Emergency.
4. After retirement, a permanent judge of a High Court shall not plead before any authority in India, except the Supreme Court and a High Court, other than the courts he has held office in.

4. With reference to the Judiciary:

a. Explain the composition of a High Court. State the qualifications required to become a judge in the High Court.

Answer: Every High Court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges appointed by the President of India. Each High Court has its own number of judges, so the number varies from state to state.

The qualifications laid down by the Constitution for being eligible for appointment as a judge of the High Court are:

1. Must be a citizen of India.
2. Must have held a judicial office in India for 10 years.
3. Must have been an advocate of a High Court or of 2 or more such Courts in succession for at least 10 years.

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 removed the qualification of a 'distinguished jurist' from the list.

b. State the term of office of the judges of the High Court. Explain when and how the judges can be removed from office.

Answer: A judge of the High Court shall hold office until the age of 62 years. Every judge, permanent, acting or additional, may vacate his office earlier, in any of the following ways:

1. By tendering resignation in writing addressed to the President of India.

2. By being appointed as the judge of the Supreme Court.
3. By being transferred to any other High Court by the President.
4. By being removed through the process of impeachment.

c. Name the three types of courts at the district level. Explain the different categories of cases that fall under the jurisdiction of each.

Answer: Three types of courts at the district level are:

1. **The District Judge's Court:** This is the highest civil court in a district. In some districts, there are Additional District Judges to assist the District Judge. All the civil courts in the district are under the administrative control of the District Judge. The District Judge's Court is presided over by the District Judge and the cases include civil cases.

2. **Sessions Court:** The Court of the Sessions Judge is the highest criminal court in the district. It is presided over by the District Judge, who is, therefore, called the District and the Sessions Judge. In the Sessions Court, criminal cases of murder, dacoity and robbery are tried. Death sentence and life imprisonment can be awarded by the Sessions Court. All death sentences, irrespective of appeals made or not, have to be confirmed by the High Court.

3. **Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate:** The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate cannot award death sentence or life imprisonment. She/he can pass a sentence of imprisonment for 7 years. The First Class Judicial Magistrates can pass a sentence of 3 years of imprisonment. The Second Class Magistrate can pass a sentence of only 2 years of imprisonment.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

a. Describe the event depicted in the picture. Define the concept displayed.

Answer: The event depicted in the picture is a Lok Adalat in session. Lok Adalat means the 'People's Court'. It was set up by the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 as a legal forum, which would provide speedy justice and hassle-free legal aid.

b. How does the method function? Who are responsible for the functioning of the same?

Answer: The cases are solved through mutual understanding and compromise. The Lok Adalat is presided over by a sitting or a retired judicial officer as the Chairman, with two other members, usually a lawyer and a social worker. There is no court fee. If the case is already filed in the regular court, the fee paid will be refunded in case the dispute is settled in the Lok Adalat. The procedural laws and the Evidence Act are not strictly followed while assessing the merits of the claim.

The main condition of the Lok Adalat is that both parties in dispute should agree for settlement. The decision of the Lok Adalat is binding on the parties and its order can be executed through legal process. No appeal lies against the order of the Lok Adalat.

c. What are the advantages of the process displayed?

Answer: The work done by the Lok Adalats is very advantageous because of the following reasons:

1. The spirit of compromise satisfies all the parties involved in the case.

2. It is very convenient for most people as the Lok Adalats render speedy and inexpensive justice.
3. The judgements are final as no appeal can be made against it. All cases close immediately.
4. They can also solve disputes that have not reached the court. This saves a lot of time, money and harassment.

SECTION B

HISTORY

1. The First War of Independence

QUESTIONS:

1. The First War of Independence of 1857 was the culmination of people's dissatisfaction with the British rule. In this context, enumerate the following causes:

a. Military causes

Answer: The army of the Company consisted of two sections, one in which both officers and soldiers were Englishmen, and the other in which the commissioned officers were all British but the soldiers or sepoys were Indians. The discontent and anger against the English was deep-seated among the sepoys for many reasons.

1. Discriminatory treatment: The Indian soldiers under the East India Company were made victims of ridicule. Disregarding the fact that the Indian soldiers were efficient, the British officials paid them poorly.

2. General Service Enlistment Act: The General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 provided that all recruits to the Bengal Army should be ready to serve anywhere, both within and outside the country. This alarmed the sepoys for it was traditionally believed that if they had to cross the sea and go outside the country, they would lose their religion.

3. Unemployed Sepoys: A large number of troops from the annexed Indian states were unemployed. They were ready for combat, plunder or rebel at any time. The sepoys also realized that the promise of a special *bhatta* (allowance) on crossing the Indus during the Afghan War was a false one. Hence, when the crisis came in 1857, the assurances of the British had no impact on the sepoys.

b. Economic causes

Answer: The British rule in India was marked by the economic exploitation of the country, which was a major cause of the revolt of 1857. Some of the economic causes are given below.

1. Destruction of Indigenous trade and industries: With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, England developed its own textile industry and instead of buying finished textile goods from India, the East India Company started to purchase raw cotton and exported it to England. This cotton was processed into finished cloth and sent back to India, making her the market as well. Many weavers, merchants and craftsmen lost their livelihood when trade and commerce came to be monopolized by the Company. This resulted in resentment against the British rule. Whatever little patronage that the artisans received from the native princes was also gone because of the annexation of those states.

2. Impoverishment of Indian artisans: Demand for Indian textiles was reduced due to the cheap goods flooding Indian markets from the factories of Manchester and Liverpool. The local handloom industry, as a result, incurred heavy losses. The poor Indian weavers could not compete with the machine-made goods imported from England. Gradually, the Indian handicraft and cottage industries declined.

3. Land revenue experiments: Numerous experiments in the land revenue settlement made the condition of the farmers miserable. In Bengal and Bihar, the peasants were forced to grow indigo and opium instead of food crops. Famines became common, with little relief from the government.

4. Discontented landlords: The British confiscated the lands and properties of many landlords and talukdars, especially those of Awadh. These disgruntled landlords became leaders of the Revolt.

Indians who held civil and judicial posts in the states lost their jobs that were taken over by the British. Thousands of soldiers who were employed in the army of the native states were rendered jobless, when the states were annexed by the Company. Disbanded soldiers were seething with anger and were seeking an opportunity to strike at the British who had deprived them of their livelihood.

c. Political causes

Answer: Political causes of the revolt of 1857 are discussed below.

1. Doctrine of Lapse: Lord Dalhousie, Governor General of India (1848–1856) followed the policy of Doctrine of Lapse. A number of kingdoms and minor states were annexed under the pretext that the kings did not have male heirs. An heir adopted without the consent of the East India Company could only inherit the private property of the king, and not his political territory. This kingdom would then lapse and be taken over by the Company. Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation caused an uproar amongst the people of India, specially the ruling class.

2. Discourtesy and ill-treatment: To make matters worse, in 1849 Lord Dalhousie announced that Bahadur Shah Zafar would no longer be allowed to stay in the Red Fort. He and his wife Zeenat Mahal were compelled to move to a place near Qutb Minar. Further, Lord Canning announced that after Bahadur Shah Zafar, his successors would not be allowed to use the title 'king'. The proposal of taking away the title from the Mughal Emperor shocked the Muslims.

3: Annexation of Awadh: Lord Dalhousie's excuse for annexing Awadh was poor administration and misrule. In early February 1856, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was deposed and the Court of Directors ordered the annexation of the entire province. This move made enemies not only of the Nawab, but also the zamindars whose estates were confiscated. Further, the soldiers of the British Indian Army, most of whom came from Awadh, were also enraged.

4. Treaties violated: The British declined to honour the pledges and treaties made with the native princes. Indians were treated with contempt and the British officials excluded them from every sphere of administration.

5. Rumours: A rumour spread that the rulers of India changed every hundred years. A hundred years had passed since the Battle of Plassey in 1757, when British rule in India had begun. So people believed that the time had come for the British rule to end.

2. Describe the results of the First War of Independence with reference to the following:

a. Policy towards the Indian Princes

Answer: In the historic proclamation by Queen Victoria, assurances were given to the native princes that:

1. The Crown had taken over their treaties and those stood to be honoured.
2. Their autonomy over the territories would be protected and their privileges would be maintained.
3. The right of adoption was granted on condition of loyalty.
4. The main centres of India were connected by railways, and the Imperial Telegraph system functioned in nearly every state.

b. Rise of nationalism in India

Answer: The birth of nationalism was the chief glory of India during the period after the war. The spirit of defiance and courage remarkably displayed by Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi, Nana Saheb and others was remembered and venerated. These leaders became national heroes and champions of national freedom. Popular songs kept their memory alive. Stories about their heroic struggle inspired our

freedom fighters even a century later. The year 2007 marked the 150th anniversary of this momentous event of our struggle for independence.

c. Changes in the administrative set-up of the British territories in India

Answer: The rule of the East India Company ended and the administration of India passed to the British Crown. The Act for the Better Government of India was passed on 2 August 1858 by which:

1. India would be governed directly by and in the name of Her Majesty.
2. There would be a Secretary of State in whom all the powers formerly exercised by the Court of Directors or the Board of Control would be vested.
3. The Secretary of State would perform all his duties with the aid of the India Council.
4. This Council would comprise fifteen members, of which eight would be appointed by the Crown and the rest by the Court of Directors from among themselves.
5. The appointments to the Civil Service were to be made through open competition as per the rules laid down by the Secretary of State.
6. The Governor General received the additional title of the Viceroy. Lord Canning was appointed as the first Viceroy of India under the Crown.

This proclamation, drafted according to the wishes of the Queen, was publicly read out on 1 November 1858, in all the district towns of India.

3. Several factors led to the Revolt of 1857. With reference to this, explain each of the following:

a. Discontentment of the sepoys

Answer: The army of the Company consisted of two sections, one in which both officers and soldiers were Englishmen, and the other in which the commissioned officers were all British but the soldiers or sepoys were Indians. The discontent and anger against the English was deep-seated among the sepoys for many reasons.

The Indian soldiers under the East India Company were made victims of ridicule. Disregarding the fact that the Indian soldiers were efficient, the British officials paid them poorly.

The General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 provided that all recruits to the Bengal Army should be ready to serve anywhere, both within and outside the country. This alarmed the sepoys for it was traditionally believed that if they had to cross the sea and go outside the country, they would lose their religion.

A large number of troops from the annexed Indian states were unemployed. They were ready for combat, plunder or rebel at any time. The sepoys also realized that the promise of a special *bhatta* (allowance) on crossing the Indus during the Afghan War was a false one. Hence, when the crisis came in 1857, the assurances of the British had no impact on the sepoys.

b. Resentment of the rulers of the native states against the British

Answer: Lord Dalhousie, Governor General of India (1848–1856) followed the policy of Doctrine of Lapse. A number of kingdoms and minor states were annexed under the pretext that the kings did not have male heirs. An heir adopted without the consent of the East India Company could only inherit the private property of the king, and not his political territory. This kingdom would then lapse and be taken over by the Company. Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation caused an uproar amongst the people of India, specially the ruling class.

To make matters worse, in 1849 Lord Dalhousie announced that Bahadur Shah Zafar would no longer be allowed to stay in the Red Fort. Discourtesy was also extended to the Peshwa when Lord Dalhousie rejected the claim of Nana Saheb—the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II—to the annual pension of 8 lakhs.

Lord Dalhousie's excuse for annexing Awadh was poor administration and misrule. In early February 1856, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was deposed and the Court of Directors ordered the

annexation of the entire province. This move made enemies not only of the Nawab, but also the zamindars whose estates were confiscated. Further, the soldiers of the British Indian Army, most of whom came from Awadh, were also enraged.

The British declined to honour the pledges and treaties made with the native princes. Indians were treated with contempt and the British officials excluded them from every sphere of administration. This led the disgruntled rulers to rise in revolt against the exploitative rule of the British.

c. Unhappiness of the Indian artisans and craftsmen

Answer: The eighteenth century marked a change in the pattern of trade. With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, England developed its own textile industry and did not have to depend on Indian textiles. From this time, instead of buying finished textile goods from India, the East India Company started to purchase raw cotton and exported it to England.

India gradually became a raw material producing country, supplying cotton and jute to the factories in Britain. This cotton was processed into finished cloth and sent back to India, making her the market as well. This two-way trade benefited the British traders who reaped enormous profit.

Many weavers, merchants and craftsmen lost their livelihood when trade and commerce came to be monopolized by the Company. This resulted in resentment against the British rule. Whatever little patronage that the artisans received from the native princes was also gone because of the annexation of those states.

Demand for Indian textiles was reduced due to the cheap goods flooding Indian markets from the factories of Manchester and Liverpool. The local handloom industry, as a result, incurred heavy losses. The poor Indian weavers could not compete with the machine-made goods imported from England. Moreover, the Company bought the best quality cotton from the Indian markets, leaving no scope for the Indian weavers to compete. Gradually, the Indian handicraft and cottage industries declined.

4. Numerous causes were at work in causing the 'Great Upsurge of 1857'. Explain the following with reference to the above statement:

a. The introduction of railways and telegraphs

Answer:

The introduction of railways was regarded as an encroachment on caste distinctions as people irrespective of their castes, could travel together. The Hindus felt that their social order was threatened.

The telegraph system was introduced by the British to improve communication and facilitate control over their Indian territories. It was viewed with suspicion as some kind of 'evil magic'.

b. The introduction of Enfield Rifles

Answer: The introduction of the Enfield Rifles in place of the old-fashioned musket is considered as the immediate cause of the war. It was rumoured that its cartridges were greased with lard made from the fat either of the hog or the ox. The end of the cartridges had to be bitten off with the teeth and then loaded, which would mean getting some of the grease in the mouth. This violated the religious sentiments of the Hindus and the Muslims. The news spread panic amongst the sepoys stationed at Barrackpore, 15 miles from Calcutta.

c. The laws that interfered with the religious customs of the people

Answer: When the British passed laws against inhuman social practices and customs, the Hindus especially disliked the interference in their religion. They feared that the entire country would be converted to Christianity.

The apprehensions in the minds of the people against conversions were fuelled by the legislations aimed at ridding the society of orthodox and inhuman practices.

The 1829 Act abolishing *sati* was regarded as an undue interference in the religion of the Indians.

The two laws of 1832 and 1850, which permitted the Christian converts to inherit property, became very unpopular. The latter was particularly offensive to the Indians as the convert could inherit the property without performing the religious rites at the time of his father's death.

The Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 affected only a handful of widows, nonetheless it was regarded as an infringement upon the religious sentiments of the people. The unwritten law was that all Indians, irrespective of their rank, had to bow before any Englishman on the streets, dismount from a horse or a carriage if an Englishman passed and silently bear the humiliation.

5. The First War of Independence led to several changes. With reference to this, explain:

a. The rights granted to the Indian princes and chiefs

Answer: After the revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed there was a proclamation by the Queen regarding the rights to be granted to the Indian princes and chiefs. In the historic proclamation by Queen Victoria, assurances were given to the native princes that:

1. The Crown had taken over their treaties and those stood to be honoured.
2. Their autonomy over the territories would be protected and their privileges would be maintained.
3. The right of adoption was granted on condition of loyalty.
4. The main centres of India were connected by railways, and the Imperial Telegraph system functioned in nearly every state.

b. The reorganization of the army

Answer: In the aftermath of the revolt of 1857 there was reorganization of the army. A Royal Indian Army was created by merging the existing armies under a Commander-in-Chief. Some of the features are mentioned below:

1. The proportion of the British to the Indian soldiers was substantially increased.
2. The British would control all strategic places and posts.
3. No Indian would be given a position in the artillery units.
4. The regiments would not follow any religious or caste norms, i.e. soldiers belonging to different religions, castes and regions were put together to form a regiment.
5. Regiments that had remained loyal to the British like the Gurkha regiment were not only retained but expanded as well.

c. The changes introduced in the administrative set-up of the British territories in India

Answer: The rule of the East India Company ended and the administration of India passed to the British Crown. The Act for the Better Government of India was passed on 2 August 1858 by which:

1. India would be governed directly by and in the name of Her Majesty.
2. There would be a Secretary of State in whom all the powers formerly exercised by the Court of Directors or the Board of Control would be vested.
3. The Secretary of State would perform all his duties with the aid of the India Council.
4. This Council would comprise fifteen members, of which eight would be appointed by the Crown and the rest by the Court of Directors from among themselves.
5. The appointments to the Civil Service were to be made through open competition as per the rules laid down by the Secretary of State.
6. The Governor General received the additional title of the Viceroy. Lord Canning was appointed as the first Viceroy of India under the Crown.

This proclamation, drafted according to the wishes of the Queen, was publicly read out on 1 November 1858, in all the district towns of India.

PHOTO STUDY

Answer the following.

a. What proclamation did the lady in the picture make and when?

Answer: Queen Victoria made the historic proclamation of 1858 which was read out on the 1st of November 1858 in all the district towns of India.

b. What did she promise to the native princes?

Answer: After the revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed there was a proclamation by the Queen regarding the rights to be granted to the Indian princes and chiefs. In the historic proclamation by Queen Victoria, assurances were given to the native princes that:

1. The Crown had taken over their treaties and those stood to be honoured.
2. Their autonomy over the territories would be protected and their privileges would be maintained.
3. The right of adoption was granted on condition of loyalty.
4. The main centres of India were connected by railways, and the Imperial Telegraph system functioned in nearly every state.

c. What did she pledge to the people of India?

Answer: The declaration of the Queen that raised the hopes of the Indians contained certain positive assurances. These assurances are mentioned below.

1. The first was her promise of equal treatment to all her subjects, Indian and European.
2. The clause of the Charter Act of 1833 was repeated when it was declared that all Indians would be freely and impartially admitted to all offices.
3. Except for those found guilty of murder, all other offences were pardoned by the Crown.
4. The primary concern of the government would be the moral and material advancement of the people of this country.
5. The government would not interfere in the social and religious beliefs and customs of the people.

At that point, it was difficult to say whether these promises were intended to be kept or deliberately made to pacify the Indians. According to Lord Lytton, 'These claims and expectations can never be fulfilled', and so the period that followed could be marked as one of 'broken pledges'.

2. Rise of Nationalism and Birth of the Congress

Questions

1. With reference to the growth of National Consciousness in India, explain each of the following:

a. The immediate objectives of the INC

Answer: The immediate objectives of the INC were as follows:

- 1) To promote cooperation and friendly relations between the nationalist workers from all over the country.
- 2) To promote a sense of national unity by removing all racial, religious and provincial prejudices.
- 3) To represent before the government the vital social issues and the matured opinions of the educated Indians.
- 4) To determine the tasks or issues to be addressed in the coming year.
- 5) To train and mobilize public opinion in the country.

b. Two contributions of Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer: Dadabhai Naoroji was regarded as India's Unofficial Ambassador to England. He founded the London India Society (1865) in collaboration with W C Bonnerjee to make known the grievances of the Indian people. He founded the East India Association in 1866 in London to publicize the plight of the Indians under British rule. He was the first Asian to become a member of the British House of Commons (1892). It was largely due to his efforts that a resolution was passed in the House of Commons in favour of holding the ICS examination in England and India simultaneously.

Dadabhai Naoroji was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. He presided over the sessions of the Congress in 1886, 1893 and 1906. Dadabhai Naoroji was persuaded to preside over the Congress session in Calcutta in 1906 after the disillusionment brought about by the partition of Bengal.

c. The impact of the Swadeshi and the Boycott movements

Answer: The Swadeshi Movement emphasized the ideal of self-reliance or atmashakti among the people. By stressing upon self-reliance, the leaders aimed at reviving the sagging confidence of the people. Cloth mills, soap and match factories, leather and tanning factories, tonic and medicine factories, engineering concerns were established in and around Bengal.

The Boycott Movement was an eye-opener for the Indians as it made them realize that the import of British goods was one of the primary reasons for the economic distress in the country. In 1906, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta in a report stated that the import of cotton textiles, salt, shoes, soap and sugar had fallen by a considerable margin.

The Boycott Movement had a deep impact on the student community of Bengal. Under the guidance of Satishchandra Mukherjee and the Dawn Society, a meeting was held in November 1905 to inaugurate national education. Education in all branches of the arts, sciences and technical subjects was to be imparted in Bengali but English was to be included as a compulsory subject.

The spirit of swadeshi was kept alive through literature, newspapers and periodicals. English dailies like the Bande Mataram, Amrita Bazar Patrika and The Statesman, and the vernacular press in the form of Yugantar and Kesari instilled a spirit of nationalism in the people of this country.

2. The establishment of the INC led to the development of the National Movement in India. In this context, answer the following:

a. When was INC established? Who presided over its first session?

Answer: Indian National Congress was formed in 1885. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held from 28 to 31 December 1885 at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay. W C Bonnerjee was elected the President of the first Congress Session who presided over the first session of INC in Bombay.

b. What were the four aims of the Congress?

Answer: Four main aims of the Congress were:

1. To train and mobilize public opinion in the country.
2. To promote cooperation and friendly relations between the nationalist workers from all over the country.
3. To promote a sense of national unity by removing all racial, religious and provincial prejudices.
4. To represent before the government the vital social issues and the matured opinions of the educated Indians.

c. Mention four basic beliefs of the Early Nationalists.

Answer: Four early beliefs of the Early Nationalists are mentioned below:

- 1) They had full faith in the goodness of the English rulers and their sense of justice.
- 2) They relied on constitutional and peaceful methods to achieve their objectives.
- 3) Their goal was not complete independence but reform.
- 4) The Early Nationalists wanted the British to involve more Indians in the administrative process.

3. With reference to Nationalism and the birth of the Indian National Congress, explain each of the following:

a. Vernacular Press Act, 1878

Answer: Many newspapers and journals were printed in India in English and in the vernacular (Indian) languages by the 1870s. They played an important role in educating Indians about the changes taking place in different parts of the country and spread the message of nationalism. The press often pointed out the mistakes and failures of the government, e.g. they criticized the Delhi Durbar being held while famine raged in most of the country. In 1878, Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act to control the vernacular press.

According to this act, the editors of newspapers and journals in Indian languages had to sign a bond (agreement) before a judge or collector, not to print anything that would turn people against the government or disturb the peace. They had to show the proofs (matter to be printed) of the paper or journal to a government officer before it was printed, so that he could remove any part of it that the government did not like. This was known as censorship, which took away the freedom of the Indian language press, while the English newspapers and journals were left unaffected. The act was very unpopular and the Indians called it the gagging or choking act.

b. Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in the formation of the Muslim League

Answer: In 1864, Sir Syed founded the Translation Society. It was later renamed the Scientific Society. It translated books on science and literature into Urdu. He also established many schools in different parts of the country. Sir Syed's greatest achievement was the establishment of the

Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College at Aligarh in 1875. It imparted education in science, humanities and technical subjects in English. Students from all over the country came to study here. Later, this College grew into the Aligarh Muslim University. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a progressive nationalist who believed in Hindu-Muslim Unity. However, after 1857, he realized that the condition of Muslims could be improved by collaborating with the British. In years to come, he projected Congress as a Hindu Organisation and asked the Muslims to avoid it, paving way for the rise of All India Muslim League.

c. State any four immediate objectives of the INC.

Answer: Four immediate objectives of the INC were as follows:

- 1) To promote cooperation and friendly relations between the nationalist workers from all over the country.
- 2) To promote a sense of national unity by removing all racial, religious and provincial prejudices.
- 3) To represent before the government the vital social issues and the matured opinions of the educated Indians.
- 4) To train and mobilize public opinion in the country.

4. With reference to Nationalism, explain each of the following:

a. Rediscovery of India's past

Answer: The social reform movement in the early 19th century was largely based on rediscovering India's past. It was a period of turmoil and many social evils like female infanticide, Sati, Caste system, child marriage crippled the Indian society. The rule of British exposed these social evils and portrayed our civilisation in a negative light. So, the social reformers had to rediscover India's glorious past and do away with the drawbacks in order to counter the colonial version of Indian society. Reformists adopted a rational approach to tradition but also evaluated the existing socio-religious practices from the position of social utility and to replace faith with rationality. In the Brahma Samaj, it led to the repudiation of the infallibility of the Vedas, and in the Aligarh Movement, to the reconciliation of the teachings of Islam with the needs of the modern age. The social reform movement did not, however, attack the social system as a whole; their attack was mainly only on the perversions and distortions that had crept into it. Religious texts were translated into vernacular languages. There was more emphasis on interpretation of scriptures and simplification of rituals.

b. Contribution of Bipin Chandra Pal

Answer: Born in 1858, in Sylhet (Bangladesh), Bipin Chandra Pal is called the 'father of revolutionary thought in India'. He began his career as the headmaster of a school, before entering the national movement.

Bipin Chandra Pal joined the Brahma Samaj and worked for social reforms. Thereafter he joined the Indian National Congress in 1886 and established himself as a brilliant orator. He made a forceful speech against the discriminatory Arms Act. Along with Tilak and Lajpat Rai, he formed the trio who expounded the ideals of swaraj, swadeshi, boycott and national education.

c. How did the British react when the Indian National Congress was founded? Why did their attitude change later?

Answer: In the initial stages, the British government looked upon the Congress with approval. Government officials attended and took part in the initial sessions of the Congress. Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy hosted a garden party at the Calcutta session of the Congress (1886) for all the

representatives. But the attitude of the government turned hostile as the demands of the Congress increased.

In 1888, Lord Dufferin in his famous speech at St Andrew's Dinner described the Indian National Congress as representing a 'microscopic minority' and denounced its claim to represent India. This changed outlook towards the Congress from someone who had sponsored the very movement was a sign of what was to follow. For the fourth session of the Congress at Allahabad, there were instructions prohibiting government officials to attend. Later the government made it clear that officials could attend the Congress sessions, but not take part in any of the deliberations. The official opposition was backed by Syed Ahmad Khan who asked the Muslims not to join the Congress, as he saw it as a Hindu organization. He went on to form a rival body called the United India Patriotic Association to checkmate the Congress. Thus, the 'Divide and Rule' policy germinated affecting future political unity.

An excerpt from an article in *The Times* is very revealing. It reads thus about the Congress, '...that the delegates fairly represent the education and intellectual power of India. That they can talk, and that they can write, we are in no doubt at all. But that they can govern wisely, or that they can enforce submission to their rule, wise or unwise, we are not sure.' This policy of open hostility paved the way for a more forward approach by the Indian National Congress in the years to come.

5. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

“ . . .the Indians who actively worked for the creation of an all-India political organization represented new social forces that were increasingly opposed to the exploitation of India for British interests. They needed an organization that would fight for India's political and economic advancement.”

—From “Freedom Struggle”

a. i. In the context of the above, identify the two individuals in pictures 1 and 2, who were the early leaders of the organization to be formed.

Answer: In the first picture, the person is Dadabhai Naoroji. The second picture is of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Prominent figures among the early leaders of Indian National Congress are Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjea and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

ii. How did the person in picture 1 explain the economic exploitation of India for British Interest?

Answer: Dadabhai Naoroji realized that the primary cause for the economic 89 Objectives and Methods of the Early Nationalists downfall of India was the exploitation brought about by the policies of the British administration. The state of Indian handicrafts and textiles was in ruins and the economy was in dire straits. He detailed his views on this subject in his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*, wherein he enumerated his famous 'drain theory'. He believed that the British had 'drained' or taken away the wealth of India by sending raw materials e.g. cotton, iron ore and jute, from India to England, and selling the English factory goods in India. The Indians depended on England for every essential items such as cloth, matches, soap, razors, combs, and stationery. This affected Indian agriculture and industry, and increased poverty. More money was collected from the Indians as tax and people also suffered from frequent famine and disease. In the second half of the nineteenth century alone, there were 24 famines that killed more than 20 million people.

b. Name the organization which was to be formed. What were the objectives behind the formation of this political body?

Answer: The organization which was formed was Indian National Congress and it was formed in 1885.

The objectives of the Early Nationalists can be categorized under the following heads:

- 1) Abolition of the India Council.
- 2) Expansion of the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies as well as adequate representation of Indians in the Executive Council.
- 3) The need for Swarajya or self-government within the British Empire, similar to the system of administration in Canada and Australia.

c. Explain the major ideological differences which emerged among the leaders within the first twenty years of the foundation of this organization.

Answer: The Early Nationalist leaders who were at the helm of the national movement since the Congress was formed in 1885, were unable to achieve anything substantial. They had also failed to secure any substantial political reforms from the government.

Dissatisfied with the petitions, prayers and pleas of the Early Nationalists, there emerged a vibrant group of young men who did not believe in the methods of the early nationalists. This group stood for complete Swaraj which was to be achieved by active resistance and fundamental changes. These men were called the Assertive Nationalists or Radicals. They were led by dynamic nationalists like Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal. The trio referred to as Lal-Bal-Pal, exercised a strong influence on the Congress, and inaugurated the 'Assertive Nationalist phase' or Radical phase that lasted from 1905 to 1919.

The Radicals felt that the Early Nationalists' faith in the goodness of the British rulers was misplaced, and the need of the hour was a vigorous, all-out, uncompromising movement to achieve swaraj for the country.

The Radicals were inspired by the writings of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Vivekananda and Dayanand Saraswati who extolled upon the virtues of self-sacrifice and fighting for the country.

6. In the context of the rise of nationalism, explain the following:

a. The Vernacular Press Act, 1878

Answer: Many newspapers and journals were printed in India in English and in the vernacular (Indian) languages by the 1870s. They played an important role in educating Indians about the changes taking place in different parts of the country and spread the message of nationalism. The press often pointed out the mistakes and failures of the government, e.g. they criticized the Delhi Durbar being held while famine raged in most of the country. In 1878, Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act to control the vernacular press. According to this act, the editors of newspapers and journals in Indian languages had to sign a bond (agreement) before a judge or collector, not to print anything that would turn people against the government or disturb the peace. They had to show the proofs (matter to be printed) of the paper or journal to a government officer before it was printed, so that he could remove any part of it that the government did not like. This was known as censorship, which took away the freedom of the Indian language press, while the English newspapers and journals were left unaffected. The act was very unpopular and the Indians called it the gagging or choking act.

b. The economic exploitation of India

Answer: The spirit of nationalism was fanned by the discontent and anger against the British rule. The British systematically destroyed the Indian trade, industry and crafts. They were only interested in filling their coffers with no benefits for the Indians in any way.

Indian peasants were the main victims of the harsh British policies. Under the Zamindari as well as the Ryotwari systems, the peasants were at the mercy of the landlords. They were forced to borrow money from moneylenders to survive, while the government took away a large portion of their produce in the form of land revenue and other taxes. In the wake of increasing influx of machine-made goods from Britain that were superior in quality and also cheaper than the Indian goods, the Indian handicraft industry faced ruination. Further, heavy duties levied on the export of Indian goods led to an unequal one-way trade.

The educated young men of the country were becoming dissatisfied by the lack of opportunities available to them. Promotions and higher paid jobs were reserved for the British. Deserving Indians were denied top positions on superficial grounds.

The welfare of the Indians was completely ignored. The burden of taxes increased, while the living standards of the people suffered. Expenditure on military operations, army and police maintenance increased sharply while there was a total disregard for the basic requirements of the common man in the country. No government help was provided in case of natural calamities like famine, whose impact became severe due to unresponsive economic policies. Thus, India under the British rule was transformed into a colony that existed to serve the interests of the colonial power.

c. Rediscovery of India's past

Answer: The social reform movement in the early 19th century was largely based on rediscovering India's past. It was a period of turmoil and many social evils like female infanticide, Sati, Caste system, child marriage crippled the Indian society. The rule of British exposed these social evils and portrayed our civilisation in a negative light. So, the social reformers had to rediscover India's glorious past and do away with the drawbacks in order to counter the colonial version of Indian society. Reformists adopted a rational approach to tradition but also evaluated the existing socio-religious practices from the position of social utility and to replace faith with rationality. In the Brahma Samaj, it led to the repudiation of the infallibility of the *Vedas*, and in the Aligarh Movement, to the reconciliation of the teachings of Islam with the needs of the modern age. The social reform movement did not, however, attack the social system as a whole; their attack was mainly only on the perversions and distortions that had crept into it. Religious texts were translated into vernacular languages. There was more emphasis on interpretation of scriptures and simplification of rituals.

7. The birth of the Indian National Congress was an event of great significance in Indian History. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. What were the objectives of the Indian National Congress?

Answer: The objectives of the INC are as follows:

- 1) To promote cooperation and friendly relations between the nationalist workers from all over the country.
- 2) To promote a sense of national unity by removing all racial, religious and provincial prejudices.
- 3) To represent before the government the vital social issues and the matured opinions of the educated Indians.
- 4) To determine the tasks or issues to be addressed in the coming year.
- 5) To train and mobilize public opinion in the country.

b. How did the British react when the Indian National Congress was founded? Why did their attitude change later?

Answer: In the initial stages, the British government looked upon the Congress with approval. Government officials attended and took part in the initial sessions of the Congress. Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy hosted a garden party at the Calcutta session of the Congress (1886) for all the representatives. But the attitude of the government turned hostile as the demands of the Congress increased.

In 1888, Lord Dufferin in his famous speech at St Andrew's Dinner described the Indian National Congress as representing a 'microscopic minority' and denounced its claim to represent India. This changed outlook towards the Congress from someone who had sponsored the very movement was a sign of what was to follow. For the fourth session of the Congress at Allahabad, there were instructions prohibiting government officials to attend. Later the government made it clear that officials could attend the Congress sessions, but not take part in any of the deliberations. The official opposition was backed by Syed Ahmad Khan who asked the Muslims not to join the Congress, as he

saw it as a Hindu organization. He went on to form a rival body called the United India Patriotic Association to checkmate the Congress. Thus, the 'Divide and Rule' policy germinated affecting future political unity.

An excerpt from an article in *The Times* is very revealing. It reads thus about the Congress, '...that the delegates fairly represent the education and intellectual power of India. That they can talk, and that they can write, we are in no doubt at all. But that they can govern wisely, or that they can enforce submission to their rule, wise or unwise, we are not sure.' This policy of open hostility paved the way for a more forward approach by the Indian National Congress in the years to come.

Photo Study

1. a. Identify the person in the picture.

Answer: The person in the picture is Lord Lytton.

b. With which notorious Act would you link this person?

Answer: In 1878, Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act to control the vernacular press.

c. Discuss the Act passed by this person.

Answer: Many newspapers and journals were printed in India in English and in the vernacular (Indian) languages by the 1870s. They played an important role in educating Indians about the changes taking place in different parts of the country and spread the message of nationalism. The press often pointed out the mistakes and failures of the government, e.g. they criticized the Delhi Durbar being held while famine raged in most of the country. In 1878, Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act to control the vernacular press. According to this act, the editors of newspapers and journals in Indian languages had to sign a bond (agreement) before a judge or collector, not to print anything that would turn people against the government or disturb the peace. They had to show the proofs (matter to be printed) of the paper or journal to a government officer before it was printed, so that he could remove any part of it that the government did not like. This was known as censorship, which took away the freedom of the Indian language press, while the English newspapers and journals were left unaffected. The act was very unpopular and the Indians called it the gagging or choking act.

d. How did Amrita Bazar Patrika escape this Act?

Answer: The Amrita Bazar Patrika, a Bengali newspaper, cleverly changed to English to escape the Vernacular Press Act.

2. a. With which organization would you link the gentleman in the picture?

Answer: The gentleman in the picture was a retired member of the Indian Civil Services, Allan Octavian Hume. He was the founder of the Indian National Congress.

b. When was this organization formed and where?

Answer: Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 and its first session was held from 28 to 31 December at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay.

c. Why did this gentleman make efforts for founding this organization?

Answer: Allan Octavian Hume had a selfish motive behind forming the Congress. He devised the Congress as a safety-valve to stem the growing tide of nationalism among the people. He wanted to create an organization which, while remaining under the supervision of the British, would let the government know the demands of the people acting as a channel of communication. He, thus, wanted to prevent another nationwide revolt, like the one that took place in 1857.

d. What were the immediate aims of this organization?

Answer: The immediate aims of the INC are as follows:

- 1) To promote cooperation and friendly relations between the nationalist workers from all over the country.
- 2) To promote a sense of national unity by removing all racial, religious and provincial prejudices.
- 3) To represent before the government the vital social issues and the matured opinions of the educated Indians.
- 4) To determine the tasks or issues to be addressed in the coming year.
- 5) To train and mobilize public opinion in the country.

3. Objectives and Methods of the Early Nationalists

Questions

1. With reference to the growth of National Consciousness in India, explain each of the following:

a. The immediate objectives of the INC

Answer: The immediate objectives of the INC were as follows:

- 1) To promote cooperation and friendly relations between the nationalist workers from all over the country.
- 2) To promote a sense of national unity by removing all racial, religious and provincial prejudices.
- 3) To represent before the government the vital social issues and the matured opinions of the educated Indians.
- 4) To determine the tasks or issues to be addressed in the coming year.
- 5) To train and mobilize public opinion in the country.

b. Two contributions of Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer: Dadabhai Naoroji was regarded as India's Unofficial Ambassador to England. He founded the London India Society (1865) in collaboration with W C Bonnerjee to make known the grievances of the Indian people. He founded the East India Association in 1866 in London to publicize the plight of the Indians under British rule. He was the first Asian to become a member of the British House of Commons (1892). It was largely due to his efforts that a resolution was passed in the House of Commons in favour of holding the ICS examination in England and India simultaneously.

Dadabhai Naoroji was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. He presided over the sessions of the Congress in 1886, 1893 and 1906. Dadabhai Naoroji was persuaded to preside over the Congress session in Calcutta in 1906 after the disillusionment brought about by the partition of Bengal.

c. The impact of the Swadeshi and the Boycott movements (Refer to Chapter 4)

Answer: The Swadeshi Movement emphasized the ideal of self-reliance or atmashakti among the people. By stressing upon self-reliance, the leaders aimed at reviving the sagging confidence of the people. Cloth mills, soap and match factories, leather and tanning factories, tonic and medicine factories, engineering concerns were established in and around Bengal.

The Boycott Movement was an eye-opener for the Indians as it made them realize that the import of British goods was one of the primary reasons for the economic distress in the country. In 1906, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta in a report stated that the import of cotton textiles, salt, shoes, soap and sugar had fallen by a considerable margin.

The Boycott Movement had a deep impact on the student community of Bengal. Under the guidance of Satishchandra Mukherjee and the Dawn Society, a meeting was held in November 1905 to inaugurate national education. Education in all branches of the arts, sciences and technical subjects was to be imparted in Bengali but English was to be included as a compulsory subject.

The spirit of swadeshi was kept alive through literature, newspapers and periodicals. English dailies like the Bande Mataram, Amrita Bazar Patrika and The Statesman, and the vernacular press in the form of Yugantar and Kesari instilled a spirit of nationalism in the people of this country.

2. The establishment of the INC led to the development of the National Movement in India. In this context, answer the following:

a. When was INC established? Who presided over its first session?

Answer: Indian National Congress was formed in 1885. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held from 28 to 31 December 1885 at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay. W C Bonnerjee was elected the President of the first Congress Session who presided over the first session of INC in Bombay.

b. What were the four aims of the Congress?

Answer: Four main aims of the Congress were:

1. To train and mobilize public opinion in the country.
2. To promote cooperation and friendly relations between the nationalist workers from all over the country.
3. To promote a sense of national unity by removing all racial, religious and provincial prejudices.
4. To represent before the government the vital social issues and the matured opinions of the educated Indians.

c. Mention four basic beliefs of the Early Nationalists.

Answer: Four early beliefs of the Early Nationalists are mentioned below:

- 1) They had full faith in the goodness of the English rulers and their sense of justice.
- 2) They relied on constitutional and peaceful methods to achieve their objectives.
- 3) Their goal was not complete independence but reform.
- 4) The Early Nationalists wanted the British to involve more Indians in the administrative process.

3. With reference to Nationalism and the birth of the Indian National Congress, explain each of the following:

a. Vernacular Press Act, 1878

Answer: Many newspapers and journals were printed in India in English and in the vernacular (Indian) languages by the 1870s. They played an important role in educating Indians about the changes taking place in different parts of the country and spread the message of nationalism. The press often pointed out the mistakes and failures of the government, e.g. they criticized the Delhi Durbar being held while famine raged in most of the country. In 1878, Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act to control the vernacular press.

According to this act, the editors of newspapers and journals in Indian languages had to sign a bond (agreement) before a judge or collector, not to print anything that would turn people against the government or disturb the peace. They had to show the proofs (matter to be printed) of the paper or journal to a government officer before it was printed, so that he could remove any part of it that the government did not like. This was known as censorship, which took away the freedom of the Indian language press, while the English newspapers and journals were left unaffected. The act was very unpopular and the Indians called it the gagging or choking act.

b. Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in the formation of the Muslim League

Answer: In 1864, Sir Syed founded the Translation Society. It was later renamed the Scientific Society. It translated books on science and literature into Urdu. He also established many schools in different parts of the country. Sir Syed's greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College at Aligarh in 1875. It imparted education in science, humanities and technical subjects in English. Students from all over the country came to study here. Later, this College grew into the Aligarh Muslim University. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a progressive nationalist who believed in Hindu-Muslim Unity. However, after 1857, he realized that the condition of Muslims could be improved by collaborating with the British. In years to come, he projected Congress as a Hindu Organisation and asked the Muslims to avoid it, paving way for the rise of All India Muslim League.

c. State any four immediate objectives of the INC.

Answer: Four immediate objectives of the INC were as follows:

- 1) To promote cooperation and friendly relations between the nationalist workers from all over the country.
- 2) To promote a sense of national unity by removing all racial, religious and provincial prejudices.
- 3) To represent before the government the vital social issues and the matured opinions of the educated Indians.
- 4) To train and mobilize public opinion in the country.

4. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

“ . . . the Indians who actively worked for the creation of an all-India political organization represented new social forces that were increasingly opposed to the exploitation of India for British interests. They needed an organization that would fight for India's political and economic advancement.” (From: Freedom Struggle)

a. i. In the context of the above, identify the two individuals in pictures 1 and 2, who were the early leaders of the organization to be formed.

Answer: In the first picture, the person is Dadabhai Naoroji. The second picture is of Surendranath Bannerjea.

Prominent figures among the early leaders of Indian National Congress are Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjea and Gopal Krishna Gokhale, W C Bonnerjee, Rashbehari Bose, Mahadeva Govinda Ranade, G Subramannya Aiyar, P R Naidu, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, and Englishmen Hume and Wedderburn.

ii. How did the person in picture 1 explain the economic exploitation of India for British interests?

Answer: Dadabhai Naoroji realized that the primary cause for the economic 89 Objectives and Methods of the Early Nationalists downfall of India was the exploitation brought about by the policies of the British administration. The state of Indian handicrafts and textiles was in ruins and the economy was in dire straits. He detailed his views on this subject in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India, wherein he enumerated his famous 'drain theory'. He believed that the British had 'drained' or taken away the wealth of India by sending raw materials e.g. cotton, iron ore and jute, from India to England, and selling the English factory goods in India. The Indians depended on England for every essential items such as cloth, matches, soap, razors, combs, and stationery. This affected Indian agriculture and industry, and increased poverty. More money was collected from the

Indians as tax and people also suffered from frequent famine and disease. In the second half of the nineteenth century alone, there were 24 famines that killed more than 20 million people.

b. Name the organization which was to be formed. What were the objectives behind the formation of this political body?

Answer: The organization which was formed was Indian National Congress and it was formed in 1885.

The objectives of the Early Nationalists can be categorized under the following heads:

- 1) Abolition of the India Council.
- 2) Expansion of the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies as well as adequate representation of Indians in the Executive Council.
- 3) The need for Swarajya or self-government within the British Empire, similar to the system of administration in Canada and Australia.

c. Explain the major ideological differences which emerged amongst the leaders within the first twenty years of the foundation of this organization. (Refer to Chapter 5)

Answer: The Early Nationalist leaders who were at the helm of the national movement since the Congress was formed in 1885, were unable to achieve anything substantial. They had also failed to secure any substantial political reforms from the government.

Dissatisfied with the petitions, prayers and pleas of the Early Nationalists, there emerged a vibrant group of young men who did not believe in the methods of the early nationalists. This group stood for complete Swaraj which was to be achieved by active resistance and fundamental changes. These men were called the Assertive Nationalists or Radicals. They were led by dynamic nationalists like Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal. The trio referred to as Lal-Bal-Pal, exercised a strong influence on the Congress, and inaugurated the 'Assertive Nationalist phase' or Radical phase that lasted from 1905 to 1919.

The Radicals felt that the Early Nationalists' faith in the goodness of the British rulers was misplaced, and the need of the hour was a vigorous, all-out, uncompromising movement to achieve swaraj for the country.

The Radicals were inspired by the writings of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Vivekananda and Dayanand Saraswati who extolled upon the virtues of self-sacrifice and fighting for the country.

5. With reference to the role of the Early nationalists in arousing national awakening in India, answer the following questions:

a. Name the Early Nationalist leaders. Why were they called so?

Answer: Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, W C Bonnerjee, Surendranath Banerjea, Rashbehari Bose, Mahadeva Govinda Ranade, G Subramannya Aiyar, P R Naidu, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, and Englishmen Hume and Wedderburn were staunch believers in early nationalist principles.

This group of individuals who led the Congress was referred to as the Early Nationalists because:

1. They had full faith in the goodness of the English rulers and their sense of justice.

2. They relied on constitutional and peaceful methods to achieve their objectives.
3. Their goal was not complete independence but reform.
4. The Early Nationalists wanted the British to involve more Indians in the administrative process.

b. Who was known as 'India's Unofficial Ambassador to England'? What were his views on the cause of poverty in India? Mention his achievements in strengthening Indian nationalism.

Answer: Dadabhai Naoroji was regarded as India's Unofficial Ambassador to England.

He realized that the primary cause for the economic 89 Objectives and Methods of the Early Nationalists downfall of India was the exploitation brought about by the policies of the British administration. The state of Indian handicrafts and textiles was in ruins and the economy was in dire straits. He detailed his views on this subject in his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*, wherein he enumerated his famous 'drain theory'. He believed that the British had 'drained' or taken away the wealth of India by sending raw materials e.g. cotton, iron ore and jute, from India to England, and selling the English factory goods in India. The Indians depended on England for every essential items such as cloth, matches, soap, razors, combs, and stationery. This affected Indian agriculture and industry, and increased poverty. More money was collected from the Indians as tax and people also suffered from frequent famine and disease. In the second half of the nineteenth century alone, there were 24 famines that killed more than 20 million people.

He founded the London India Society (1865) in collaboration with W C Bonnerjee to make known the grievances of the Indian people. He founded the East India Association in 1866 in London to publicize the plight of the Indians under British rule. He was the first Asian to become a member of the British House of Commons (1892). It was largely due to his efforts that a resolution was passed in the House of Commons in favour of holding the ICS examination in England and India simultaneously.

Dadabhai Naoroji was the editor of *Rast Goftar* (Truth-teller), a Gujarati fortnightly and also the pioneer of the magazine *Dharma Marg Darshak*. He protested vehemently against the Vernacular Press Act and the harsh treatment of the poor peasants by the zamindars.

Dadabhai Naoroji passed away in 1917. He left behind a life full of devotion and selfless sacrifice. He was proud to be an Indian and can be regarded as the 'guiding star in the firmament of Indian nationalism'.

6. The men who dominated the Congress from 1885 to 1905 were liberal in their views and outlook. In this context, describe:

a. The reasons for their being called the 'Early Nationalists'

Answer: This group of individuals who led the Congress was referred to as the Early Nationalists because:

1. They had full faith in the goodness of the English rulers and their sense of justice.
2. They relied on constitutional and peaceful methods to achieve their objectives.
3. Their goal was not complete independence but reform.
4. The Early Nationalists wanted the British to involve more Indians in the administrative process.

b. The methods adopted by them

Answer: The Congress in this period of the Early Nationalists was very loyal to the British masters. The Early Nationalists believed that the welfare of the Indians was the primary concern of the Englishmen. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji and Surendranath Banerjea maintained a sense of dignity and moderation even while criticizing the government.

The method used by the Early Nationalists can be termed as mild and constitutional. They believed in working within the constitutional framework. As they wished to educate the Indian public and influence the British government positively, their methods of struggle included:

- i) Petitions, prayers and protests.
- ii) Resolutions and memorandums.
- iii) Meetings and speeches in cities, towns and the countryside.
- iv) Distribution of leaflets and pamphlets.
- v) Criticism of policies in the press.
- vi) Delegations of prominent leaders sent to the British Parliament.

The Early Nationalists firmly believed that political, administrative and economic reforms would be achieved through constitutional agitation. They did not want the British rule to end abruptly but only wanted the British government to lessen the evils through an orderly process.

c. The attitude of the British towards the Early Nationalists

Answer: In the initial stages, the British government looked upon the early nationalists of Congress with approval. Government officials attended and took part in the initial sessions of the Congress. Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy hosted a garden party at the Calcutta session of the Congress (1886) for all the representatives. But the attitude of the government turned hostile as the demands of the Congress increased. In 1888, Lord Dufferin in his famous speech at St Andrew's Dinner described the Indian National Congress as representing a 'microscopic minority' and denounced its claim to represent India. This changed outlook towards the Congress from someone who had sponsored the very movement was a sign of what was to follow.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

a. Identify the man in the picture. What was his role as President of the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress?

Answer: The man in the picture is 'The Grand Old Man of India', Dadabhai Naoroji. As the president of the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress, he presided over the session.

b. Discuss his contribution as an economist and thinker.

Answer: As an economist and thinker, Dadabhai Naoroji realized that the primary cause for the economic Nationalists downfall of India was the exploitation brought about by the policies of the British administration. The state of Indian handicrafts and textiles was in ruins and the economy was in dire straits. He detailed his views on this subject in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India, wherein he enumerated his famous 'drain theory'. He believed that the British had 'drained' or taken away the wealth of India by sending raw materials e.g. cotton, iron ore and jute, from India to England, and selling the English factory goods in India. The Indians depended on England for every essential items such as cloth, matches, soap, razors, combs, and stationery. This affected Indian agriculture and industry, and increased poverty. More money was collected from the Indians as tax and people also suffered from frequent famine and disease. In the second half of the nineteenth century alone, there were 24 famines that killed more than 20 million people.

Dadabhai Naoroji was the editor of Rast Goftar (Truth-teller), a Gujarati fortnightly and also the pioneer of the magazine Dharma Marg Darshak. He protested vehemently against the Vernacular Press Act and the harsh treatment of the poor peasants by the zamindars.

c. Write a note on Gokhale as a social reformer.

Answer: As a social reformer Gokhale went to South Africa to help Gandhi fight against racial discrimination. He was also instrumental in persuading Gandhi to return to India and involve himself with the freedom movement. He was thus called 'the political guru of Gandhi'. He set up the Servants of India Society in 1905 to train youth for service to the motherland. The society also worked for the education of women and the elevation of the depressed classes in the country.

In 1914, Lord Hardinge (the Viceroy) recommended Gokhale for the KCIE – Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, but Gokhale declined the honour. He died in 1915 at the age of forty-nine.

4. Rise of Radicals

Questions:

1. With reference to the growth of National Consciousness in India, explain each of the following:

a. The immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress (*Refer to Chapter 2*)

Answer: The immediate objectives of the INC were as follows:

- 1) To promote cooperation and friendly relations between the nationalist workers from all over the country.
- 2) To promote a sense of national unity by removing all racial, religious and provincial prejudices.
- 3) To represent before the government the vital social issues and the matured opinions of the educated Indians.
- 4) To determine the tasks or issues to be addressed in the coming year.
- 5) To train and mobilize public opinion in the country.

b. Two contributions of Dada Bhai Naoroji (*Refer to Chapter 3*)

Answer: Dadabhai Naoroji was regarded as India's Unofficial Ambassador to England. He founded the London India Society (1865) in collaboration with W C Bonnerjee to make known the grievances of the Indian people. He founded the East India Association in 1866 in London to publicize the plight of the Indians under British rule. He was the first Asian to become a member of the British House of Commons (1892). It was largely due to his efforts that a resolution was passed in the House of Commons in favour of holding the ICS examination in England and India simultaneously.

Dadabhai Naoroji was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. He presided over the sessions of the Congress in 1886, 1893 and 1906. Dadabhai Naoroji was persuaded to preside over the Congress session in Calcutta in 1906 after the disillusionment brought about by the partition of Bengal.

c. The impact of the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement

Answer: The Swadeshi Movement emphasized the ideal of self-reliance or atmashakti among the people. By stressing upon self-reliance, the leaders aimed at reviving the sagging confidence of the people. The Boycott Movement was an eye-opener for the Indians as it made them realize that the import of British goods was one of the primary reasons for the economic distress in the country.

The Boycott Movement had a deep impact on the student community of Bengal. Under the guidance of Satishchandra Mukherjee and the Dawn Society, a meeting was held in November 1905 to inaugurate national education. Education in all branches of the arts, sciences and technical subjects was to be imparted in Bengali but English was to be included as a compulsory subject. Physical, moral and religious education would also be given. The spirit of swadeshi was kept alive through literature, newspapers and periodicals.

2. The early congressmen were liberal in their views and programmes. This led to the rise of Assertive Nationalists/ Radicals who demanded more forceful action against the British. In this context, discuss the following:

a. Reasons why the early congressmen were called moderates.

Answer: Early Congressmen were referred to as the Early Nationalists/moderates because:

1. They had full faith in the goodness of the English rulers and their sense of justice.
2. They relied on constitutional and peaceful methods to achieve their objectives.
3. Their goal was not complete independence but reform.
4. The Early Nationalists wanted the British to involve more Indians in the administrative process.

b. How did Moderates differ from the Assertive Nationalists/Radicals in realising their objectives?

Answer: The Moderates and the Radicals were fundamentally different so far as their views about the British rule in India were concerned. Difference between the Moderates and the Assertive Radicals are given below.

1. The Moderates had faith in the British sense of justice and fair play while the Radicals were suspicious of the intentions of the British. Radicals disliked and questioned them.
2. The Moderates idealized British institutions and culture. They believed that the benefits of the foreign rule were numerous. The Radicals, on the other hand, believed that Indian culture and traditions were superior and drew inspiration from India's past glory.
3. The Moderates aimed at 'swaraj' within the framework of the British rule whereas the Radicals demanded nothing less than 'absolute' swaraj or complete independence as the goal for India.
4. The Moderates used constitutional methods of prayers, petitions and resolutions and worked within the framework of law but the Radicals believed in an aggressive approach. The Radicals used the tools of swadeshi, boycott, passive resistance and non-cooperation to gain their demands.
5. The Moderates were supported by the western educated Indians, but they could not connect with the masses. The Radicals broadened their base to include the masses. The ordinary man on the street as well as the housewife at home were encouraged to defy the might of the British rule, by simply boycotting foreign sugar, salt and soap.

c. How did Tilak bring a new wave in Indian politics that was distinct from the early congressmen?

Answer: Tilak was instrumental in changing the nature of the Congress from being a 'pleader to a demander'. Swadeshi and boycott became the mantra of the nationalists. His assertive demand of Swaraj infused a new life to the spirit of the Indian national movement. To instil confidence in his countrymen, Tilak said, 'Though downtrodden and neglected, you must be conscious of your power of making administration impossible. . . It is you who manage the railroad and the telegraph . . .'

Tilak believed that if changes were to be made in the country, words were insufficient. He emphasized action and action alone. In his two weeklies, the *Mahratta* and the *Kesari*, he launched a bitter attack against the government. He demanded that political rights be granted to the Indians. Tilak's popularity alarmed the government. He was charged with seditious writing and deported to Mandalay prison in Burma.

In 1893, Tilak began the celebration of the Ganapati festival in Maharashtra. To instil a sense of patriotism in the masses, he revived the Shivaji festival as well. He also organized *akharas* and *lathi* clubs to train the youth of India to be brave enough to defy the British power. In 1897, when famine affected Maharashtra, Tilak set up a relief organization and started no-rent campaigns to oppose the British rule.

As a nationalist leader Tilak became the leader of the radical wing of the Congress after the Surat split. He transformed the anti-partition movement which began in Bengal into a national movement for *swaraj*. If Tilak was at the centre of the split that took place, he was also at the centre of the reconciliation in 1915. He was instrumental in establishing the Home Rule Movement along with Annie Besant in 1916. This movement added new vigour to the nationalist spirit in the country.

Gandhi paid tribute to him in these words, 'Let us erect for the only Lokmanya of India an imperishable monument by weaving into our lives his bravery, his simplicity, his wonderful industry and his love of his country.'

3. One of Lord Curzon's administrative measures that resulted in a strong resentment from the masses was the Partition of Bengal in 1905. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. What was Lord Curzon's argument in favour of the Partition of Bengal? How did the nationalists interpret Lord Curzon's motives?

Answer: The official reason for the partition, given by the government, was that of administrative convenience. The veiled motive was to strike at the root of Indian nationalism in politically advanced Bengal, by driving a wedge between the Hindus and the Muslims.

The Indian nationalists could sense the real motive behind partition and declared it as unfair, unjust and unnecessary. It was seen as a hindrance to the social, moral and economic advancement of the people of Bengal. A resolution was adopted that called for a strong agitation until partition was annulled.

The first two months that followed the partition proposals witnessed a large number of processions and protest meetings. A vigorous campaign was also launched by the press against the partition. Numerous petitions were sent to the government and the Secretary of State. However, the Early Nationalist techniques of prayer, petition and propaganda failed to yield any result.

b. How did the people react to the Partition of Bengal?

Answer: The first two months that followed the partition proposals witnessed a large number of processions and protest meetings. A vigorous campaign was also launched by the press against the partition. Numerous petitions were sent to the government and the Secretary of State. However, the Early Nationalist techniques of prayer, petition and propaganda failed to yield any result.

On 19 July 1905, the government announced its decision to partition Bengal. This was followed by a huge meeting at the Town Hall in Calcutta on 7 August 1905. Leaders, representatives from the districts, teachers, students and the common people, attended this meeting. Students carrying black flags and banners of 'United Bengal' and 'Unity is Strength' marched through the streets of the city, till they reached the Town Hall.

Four resolutions were adopted that day:

1. Partition was denounced as being arbitrary.
2. The manner in which partition had been brought into effect was criticized.
3. The principle of boycott of British goods was adopted.
4. Agitation would continue till the partition was annulled.

c. What was the impact of the Swadeshi Movement on Indian industries?

Answer: The Swadeshi Movement emphasized the ideal of self-reliance or atmashakti among the people. By stressing upon self-reliance, the leaders aimed at reviving the sagging confidence of the people. Cloth mills, soap and match factories, leather and tanning factories, tonic and medicine factories, engineering concerns were established in and around Bengal.

4. From 1905 to 1918, there emerged a new and younger group of leaders within the Congress who did not agree with the old leadership. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. Differentiate between the Early Nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists/Radicals in their objectives and achievements, stating one objective and two achievements of each wing of the Congress.

Answer: Objective: The Early Nationalists aimed at 'swaraj' within the framework of the British rule. The Assertive Nationalists/Radicals demanded nothing less than absolute swaraj or complete independence as the goal for India.

Achievements: The following reforms were introduced by the British under pressure from the Early Nationalists which was their achievements:

- i. The ICS examinations were to be held simultaneously in England and India.
- ii. Many Indians were included in the Viceroy's Legislative Council and in the Provincial Legislature by the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

Two achievements of the Assertive Nationalists/Radicals were as follows:

- i. The partition of Bengal was cancelled in 1911.
- ii. They broadened their base to include the masses.

b. Name the assertive nationalist leader known as the forerunner of Gandhiji. Why is the person so called?

Answer: Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak is known as the forerunner of Gandhiji. Tilak became the leader of the radical wing of the Congress after the Surat split. He transformed the anti-partition movement which began in Bengal into a national movement for swaraj. If Tilak was at the centre of the split that took place, he was also at the centre of the reconciliation in 1915. He was instrumental in establishing the Home Rule Movement along with Annie Besant in 1916. This movement added new vigour to the nationalist spirit in the country.

He was known as the forerunner of Gandhiji because what Tilak preached during this period was later reflected in Gandhi's ideals. The stress on swadeshi, boycott and non-cooperation continued.

c. Explain how the repressive policies of Lord Curzon and the influence of international events led to assertive nationalism.

Answer: Viceroy Lord Curzon continued the policy of repression followed by Lord Lytton. He did not want to grant any kind of freedom to the Indians. His one-point agenda was to crush the growing demand for self-rule by the Indians. In a letter to the Secretary of India, Curzon had written, '... one of my greatest ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise.'

Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905 which finally made the Radicals undertake stringent and bold measures that were needed to gain concessions from the British. The age of resolutions, petitions and prayers was over.

Events in other parts of the world also popularized assertive action. Russia's defeat by Japan, a tiny island country of Asia (1905), and the defeat of Italy in the hands of the Ethiopians (1896), showed that the Europeans were not invincible. In South Africa, the Boers fought the might of the British Empire for three long years (1899–1902). In Ireland, the people were waging a Home Rule agitation against the British. Revolutionary movements in Turkey, Iran, Egypt and China convinced the Indians that if they were united and were willing to make sacrifices, they could defeat a country as powerful as England.

5. a. Identify the persons 'A' and 'B' given above. To which section of the Congress did each belong and what were their ultimate objectives?

Answer: Person 'A' in the picture is Gopal Krishna Gokhale and person 'B' is Lala Lajpat Rai.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale belonged to the early nationalist leaders who were also known as the Moderates. Lala Lajpat Rai belonged to the assertive nationalist leaders who were also called Radicals. The Early Nationalists aimed at 'swaraj' within the framework of the British rule whereas the Radicals demanded nothing less than 'absolute' swaraj or complete independence as the goal for India.

b. Highlight three different methods of struggle adopted by each section of the Congress.

Answer: The Early Nationalists used constitutional methods of prayers, petitions and resolutions and worked within the framework of law but the Radicals believed in an aggressive approach. The Radicals used the tools of swadeshi, boycott, passive resistance and non-cooperation to gain their demands.

The Early Nationalists were supported by the western educated Indians, but they could not connect with the masses. The Radicals broadened their base to include the masses. The ordinary man on the street as well as the housewife at home were encouraged to defy the might of the British rule, by simply boycotting foreign sugar, salt and soap.

The prominent Early Nationalist leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Surendranath Banerjea who were willing to accept a slower pace of reforms. Radical leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh did not compromise with the British.

c. State the contributions of the person 'B' in the freedom struggle.

Answer: As Lala Lajpat Rai was closely associated with the Arya Samaj, he was instrumental in the expansion of DAV College at Lahore in 1886. He also set up the Servants of the People's Society and opened orphanages, hospitals and schools. He worked tirelessly for the welfare of the oppressed and downtrodden.

He was a prolific writer. He wrote biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi and Dayanand Saraswati among others. While in America, he started a monthly magazine called Young India to spread the message of swaraj. His publications included, *Young India*, *England's Debt to India*, *The Political Future of India*. He also started an Urdu daily, *Vande Mataram* and an English weekly, *People*. His book on national education called for reform of the education system prevalent in the country.

He was a part of the Congress since its inception. He was greatly disturbed by the partition of Bengal and went to England to persuade the authorities not to allow it. Having failed in his attempt, he took a keen interest in the anti-partition movement and encouraged the masses to fight repression whole-heartedly. He believed that 'nationalism is nurtured by the blood of martyrs'. He was convicted of seditious speeches and deported to Mandalay for six months.

He also presided over the Calcutta session of the Congress in 1920. The resolution for non-cooperation was adopted in this session. Though he believed in a tougher stand, yet he decided to support Gandhi's proposal for the greater good of the country and spread this message around the country. After the suspension of the Non-cooperation Movement, he joined Motilal Nehru and his Swaraj Party, which he left at a later date. He was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly on more than one occasion. To mobilize public opinion, he even went to America and supported the Ghadar Party, an organization founded by Indians in the USA and Canada, with the aim to liberate India from the British rule.

On 30 October 1928, while leading an anti-Simon demonstration in Lahore, a British sergeant assaulted Lajpat Rai. He sustained fatal injuries and died on 17 November. His courage earned him the epithet, 'Sher-e-Punjab', i.e. the Lion of Punjab. Lala Lajpat Rai was a true embodiment of the spirit of selfless sacrifice and was fondly referred to as 'Punjab Kesari'. He dreamt of an India that would be self-reliant and progressive.

6. The period between 1905 and 1914 saw the rise of assertive nationalism in the freedom struggle. In this context:

a. Mention three prominent leaders advocating assertive nationalism. State the contribution of any one of them.

Answer: Assertive Nationalists or Radicals were led by dynamic nationalists like Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal.

Tilak was instrumental in changing the nature of the Congress from being a 'pleader to a demander'. Swadeshi and boycott became the mantra of the nationalists. His assertive demand of Swaraj infused a new life to the spirit of the Indian national movement.

Tilak believed that if changes were to be made in the country, words were insufficient. He emphasized action and action alone. In his two weeklies, the *Mahratta* and the *Kesari*, he launched a bitter attack against the government. He demanded that political rights be granted to the Indians. Tilak's popularity alarmed the government. He was charged with seditious writing and deported to Mandalay prison in Burma.

In 1893, Tilak began the celebration of the Ganapati festival in Maharashtra. To instil a sense of patriotism in the masses, he revived the Shivaji festival as well. He also organized *akharas* and *lathi* clubs to train the youth of India to be brave enough to defy the British power. In 1897, when famine affected Maharashtra, Tilak set up a relief organization and started no-rent campaigns to oppose the British rule.

Tilak became the leader of the radical wing of the Congress after the Surat split. He transformed the anti-partition movement which began in Bengal into a national movement for swaraj. If Tilak was at the centre of the split that took place, he was also at the centre of the reconciliation in 1915. He was instrumental in establishing the Home Rule Movement along with Annie Besant in 1916. This movement added new vigour to the nationalist spirit in the country. What

Tilak preached during this period was later reflected in Gandhi's ideals. The stress on swadeshi, boycott and non-cooperation continued.

Tilak was a scholar and a writer. His famous books are *Gita Rahasya* and *Arctic Home in the Vedas*. He endeared himself to the people who called him 'Lokmanya' (respected by the people). Tilak died in 1920.

b. State the most important aim of the Assertive Nationalists/Radicals and explain how their methods were different from those of the Moderates.

Answer: The Assertive Nationalists or Radicals demanded nothing less than 'absolute' swaraj or complete independence as the goal for India. The Early Nationalists and the Radicals were fundamentally different in their methods.

The Early Nationalists used constitutional methods of prayers, petitions and resolutions and worked within the framework of law but the Radicals believed in an aggressive approach. The Radicals used the tools of swadeshi, boycott, passive resistance and non-cooperation to gain their demands.

7. To some extent, Lord Curzon was responsible for the transformation of the anti-partition agitation into a mass movement. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. What was Lord Curzon's argument in favour of the partition of Bengal? How did the nationalists interpret Lord Curzon's motives?

Answer: The official reason for the partition, given by the Lord Curzon, was that of administrative convenience. The veiled motive was to strike at the root of Indian nationalism in politically advanced Bengal, by driving a wedge between the Hindus and the Muslims.

The Indian nationalists could sense the real motive behind partition and declared it as unfair, unjust and unnecessary. It was seen as a hindrance to the social, moral and economic advancement of the people of Bengal. A resolution was adopted that called for a strong agitation until partition was annulled.

b. How did the people express their unhappiness against this decision of the British?

Answer: The first two months that followed the partition proposals witnessed a large number of processions and protest meetings. A vigorous campaign was also launched by the press against the partition. Numerous petitions were sent to the government and the Secretary of State. However, the Early Nationalist techniques of prayer, petition and propaganda failed to yield any result.

On 19 July 1905, the government announced its decision to partition Bengal. This was followed by a huge meeting at the Town Hall in Calcutta on 7 August 1905. Leaders, representatives from the districts, teachers, students and the common people, attended this meeting. Students carrying black flags and banners of 'United Bengal' and 'Unity is Strength' marched through the streets of the city, till they reached the Town Hall.

Four resolutions were adopted that day:

1. Partition was denounced as being arbitrary.
2. The manner in which partition had been brought into effect was criticized.
3. The principle of boycott of British goods was adopted.
4. Agitation would continue till the partition was annulled.

c. Explain the terms 'swadeshi' and 'boycott' in the context of the national movement in India.

Answer: Swadeshi was a potent weapon that aimed at making India produce everything that was required for economic security. In no way was the country to be obliged to the British for its requirements.

Swadeshi also meant the boycott of foreign goods. For the Radicals, this meant not merely boycott of foreign goods but also of government services, honours and titles. Anyone found buying or selling foreign goods was subjected to social boycott, i.e. the Radicals would have no dealings with them.

Swadeshi and boycott were complementary to each other. Boycott with its thrust on refusal to buy foreign goods led to the establishment of indigenous industries. The movement was launched with the following objectives:

1. To promote Indian goods and industries.
2. To boycott foreign goods.
3. To provide employment to the native craftsmen.
4. To strike at the root of the British economy.

8. Bengal was partitioned in the year 1905 by Lord Curzon. In the light of this, describe briefly:

a. The motives of Lord Curzon behind the partition

Answer: Viceroy Lord Curzon continued the policy of repression followed by Lord Lytton. He did not want to grant any kind of freedom to the Indians. His one-point agenda was to crush the growing demand for self-rule by the Indians. In a letter to the Secretary of India, Curzon had written, '... one of my greatest ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise.' The official reason for the partition, given by the government, was that of administrative convenience. The veiled motive was to strike at the root of Indian nationalism in politically advanced Bengal, by driving a wedge between the Hindus and the Muslims.

b. The reasons given by the British to justify the partition of Bengal

Answer: The official reason for the partition, given by the government, was that of administrative convenience. The veiled motive was to strike at the root of Indian nationalism in politically advanced Bengal, by driving a wedge between the Hindus and the Muslims.

Bengal in 1905 was the hotbed for nationalist activity. This partition was further used by the British to sow seeds of dissent among the two major communities. The British actions during this time led to the formation of Muslim League in 1906 which later became instrumental in the partition of India.

c. The measures taken by the British to crush the anti-partition movement

Answer: Stern measures were taken by the government to quell the movement.

No less than five Acts were passed to curtail the ordinary rights of the citizens.

1. Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act (1907)

2. Explosive Substance Act (1908)
3. Newspaper Act (1908)
4. Criminal Law Amendment Act (1908)
5. Indian Press Act (1910)

As a result of these acts, the editors of the *Swarajya*, *Bande Mataram*, *Yugantar*, among others, were prosecuted on charges of sedition. Tilak was convicted and sentenced for seditious writings in the *Kesari*. Lala Lajpat Rai, Aswini Kumar Dutta and Ajit Singh were all deported for fuelling nationalist sentiments.

9. The partition of Bengal in 1905 was intended to check the rising tide of Indian nationalism and to break the Hindu-Muslim unity in Bengal. In this context, state the following:

a. Reaction of the nationalists to the partition of Bengal

Answer: The Indian nationalists could sense the real motive behind partition and declared it as unfair, unjust and unnecessary. It was seen as a hindrance to the social, moral and economic advancement of the people of Bengal. A resolution was adopted that called for a strong agitation until partition was annulled.

The first two months that followed the partition proposals witnessed a large number of processions and protest meetings. A vigorous campaign was also launched by the press against the partition. Numerous petitions were sent to the government and the Secretary of State. However, the Early Nationalist techniques of prayer, petition and propaganda failed to yield any result.

On 19 July 1905, the government announced its decision to partition Bengal. This was followed by a huge meeting at the Town Hall in Calcutta on 7 August 1905. Leaders, representatives from the districts, teachers, students and the common people, attended this meeting. Students carrying black flags and banners of 'United Bengal' and 'Unity is Strength' marched through the streets of the city, till they reached the Town Hall. Four resolutions were adopted that day:

1. Partition was denounced as being arbitrary.
2. The manner in which partition had been brought into effect was criticized.
3. The principle of boycott of British goods was adopted.
4. Agitation would continue till the partition was annulled.

The government announced that partition would become operative on 16 October 1905. Rabindranath Tagore proposed that the day be observed as a day of unity and that people should tie yellow threads (rakhis) to each other. Ramendra Trivedi, a nationalist, advised that people should fast on that day and spend it as a day of mourning. Both these proposals were accepted.

b. Reaction of the British against the agitators

Answer: Stern measures were taken by the government to quell the movement.

No less than five Acts were passed to curtail the ordinary rights of the citizens.

1. Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act (1907)

2. Explosive Substance Act (1908)
3. Newspaper Act (1908)
4. Criminal Law Amendment Act (1908)
5. Indian Press Act (1910)

As a result of these acts, the editors of the *Swarajya*, *Bande Mataram*, *Yugantar*, among others, were prosecuted on charges of sedition. Tilak was convicted and sentenced for seditious writings in the *Kesari*. Lala Lajpat Rai, Aswini Kumar Dutta and Ajit Singh were all deported for fuelling nationalist sentiments.

10. Bal Gangadhar Tilak made a great contribution to the national movement. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. What were the political views of Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

Answer: Tilak was instrumental in changing the nature of the Congress from being a 'pleader to a demander'. Swadeshi and boycott became the mantra of the nationalists. His assertive demand of Swaraj infused a new life to the spirit of the Indian national movement. To instil confidence in his countrymen, Tilak said, 'Though downtrodden and neglected, you must be conscious of your power of making administration impossible. . . It is you who manage the railroad and the telegraph . . .'

b. Enlist his contribution towards the rise of nationalism

Answer: Tilak became the leader of the radical wing of the Congress after the Surat split. He transformed the anti-partition movement which began in Bengal into a national movement for swaraj. If Tilak was at the centre of the split that took place, he was also at the centre of the reconciliation in 1915. He was instrumental in establishing the Home Rule Movement along with Annie Besant in 1916. This movement added new vigour to the nationalist spirit in the country.

What Tilak preached during this period was later reflected in Gandhi's ideals. The stress on swadeshi, boycott and non-cooperation continued.

Tilak was a scholar and a writer. His famous books are *Gita Rahasya* and *Arctic Home in the Vedas*. He endeared himself to the people who called him 'Lokmanya' (respected by the people). Tilak died in 1920. Gandhi paid tribute to him in these words, 'Let us erect for the only Lokmanya of India an imperishable monument by weaving into our lives his bravery, his simplicity, his wonderful industry and his love of his country.'

c. Why is he known as the forerunner of Mahatma Gandhi?

Answer: Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak is known as the forerunner of Gandhiji. Tilak became the leader of the radical wing of the Congress after the Surat split. He transformed the anti-partition movement which began in Bengal into a national movement for Swaraj. If Tilak was at the centre of the split that took place, he was also at the centre of the reconciliation in 1915. He was instrumental in establishing the Home Rule Movement along with Annie Besant in 1916. This movement added new vigour to the nationalist spirit in the country. He was known as the forerunner of Gandhiji because what Tilak preached during this period was later reflected in Gandhi's ideals. The stress on swadeshi, boycott and non-cooperation continued.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

1. a. Name the three leaders in the picture. Which political belief did they share?

Answer: The three leaders in the picture are Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal. They did not believe in the methods of the early nationalists. They stood for complete Swaraj which was to be achieved by active resistance and fundamental changes. These men were called the Assertive Nationalists or Radicals.

b. Choose any two leaders and state any four major contributions by each towards the political movement in the country.

Answer: Born in 1856 at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was called the 'father of assertive nationalism'. Four major contributions of Tilak were:

1. He founded the Poona New English School and the Deccan Education Society (1884).
2. The Fergusson College at Poona was also established by this Society.
3. Tilak was instrumental in changing the nature of the Congress from being a 'pleader to a demander'.
4. In 1893, Tilak began the celebration of the Ganapati festival in Maharashtra. To instil a sense of patriotism in the masses, he revived the Shivaji festival as well. He also organized *akharas* and *lathi* clubs to train the youth of India to be brave enough to defy the British power.

Another leader of the assertive nationalists was Lala Lajpat Rai. Four important contributions by him towards the political movement in the country are:

1. As Lala Lajpat Rai was closely associated with the Arya Samaj, he was instrumental in the expansion of DAV College at Lahore in 1886.
2. He also set up the Servants of the People's Society and opened orphanages, hospitals and schools. He worked tirelessly for the welfare of the oppressed and downtrodden.
3. Lala Lajpat Rai also presided over the Calcutta session of the Congress in 1920. The resolution for non-cooperation was adopted in this session.
4. To mobilize public opinion, he even went to America and supported the Ghadar Party, an organization founded by Indians in the USA and Canada, with the aim to liberate India from the British rule.

c. What was their method of working and state any one notable achievement of this group?

Answer: The Radicals introduced direct action and resistance to unjust acts as necessary methods to ensure that the government took them seriously. New concepts like, 'passive resistance', 'non-cooperation' and 'self-reliance' were adopted as a means for their struggle.

Swadeshi was a potent weapon that aimed at making India produce everything that was required for economic security. In no way was the country to be obliged to the British for its requirements. Bonfires of foreign cloth, sugar and salt were popularized. The blazing flames were accompanied by shouts of *Bande Mataram*. Swadeshi also meant the boycott of foreign goods. For the Radicals, this meant not merely boycott of foreign goods but also of government services, honours and titles. Anyone found buying or selling foreign goods was subjected to social boycott, i.e. the Radicals would have no dealings with them.

The movement for national education spread across the country under the leadership of Tilak and Lajpat Rai. According to Tilak, national education was the only means of awakening political consciousness and bringing about an all-round improvement. Apart from formal learning, the national educational institutions would impart secular, religious and political education as well and emphasis would be on vernacular teaching.

The policy of non-violent resistance and concerted political action was adopted by the Radicals to achieve their objective. They promoted the spirit of courage, sacrifice and determination in refusing to cooperate with the government for attaining the ultimate goal of swaraj.

The religious sentiments of the people were stirred by the Radicals. Tilak revived the Ganesh and Shivaji festivals. The greatness of Rana Pratap, Chandragupta Vikramaditya and Shivaji was revived to inspire the masses and instil in them self-confidence and pride about India's glorious past.

One achievement of the following group was that this leadership aroused unprecedented response from the masses and paved the way for others who followed a positive course for India's freedom struggle.

2. a. With which notable incident of 1905 would you associate the gentleman in the picture? Name the person.

Answer: The person in the picture is Lord Curzon and he is associated with the Partition of Bengal in 1905.

b. What justification did he give for that particular incident? What were his real motives?

Answer: The official reason for the partition, given by him, was that of administrative convenience. The veiled motive was to strike at the root of Indian nationalism in politically advanced Bengal, by driving a wedge between the Hindus and the Muslims. This policy of communal discrimination by Lord Curzon came to be accepted as a permanent strategy of the British, which culminated in the creation of Pakistan.

c. How did the common people react to the incident? Was their reaction justified?

Answer: With the formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement on 7 August 1905, the anti-partition movement began. The impact of this movement in its initial stages was an economic one. The British were traders and their prime motive was to make profits. By boycotting the goods produced by them, the leaders sought to strike at the economic root of the British Empire.

Swadeshi and boycott were complementary to each other. Boycott with its thrust on refusal to buy foreign goods led to the establishment of indigenous industries. The movement was launched with the following objectives:

1. To promote Indian goods and industries.
2. To boycott foreign goods.
3. To provide employment to the native craftsmen.
4. To strike at the root of the British economy.

I think the reaction of the people to the partition was justified given the situation and also because their methods proved to be very useful for the struggle towards India's independence in the later years.

5. Formation of the Muslim League and the Home Rule Movement

Questions

1. The reason for the formation of the Muslim League were many. In this context, explain:

a. Any three factors that led to the formation of the Muslim League in India.

Answer: Three factors responsible for the formation of the Muslim League are:

1. The policy of divide and rule was practised openly by the British after the First War of Independence. They accused the Muslims of having instigated the War and began to discriminate against them. This led to systematic alienation of the Muslims from the affairs of the country.
2. As the British administration neglected the Muslims after 1857, the Muslims in turn rejected western education and therefore lagged behind in every walk of life. This widened the gap between the two communities. The Muslims also found themselves in an economically inferior position.
3. The Radicals derived inspiration from religious traditions and regarded the scriptures as necessary tools for spiritual wisdom. Tilak started the celebration of the Ganapati festival and also revived the Shivaji festival. Though all this was done to arouse the spirit of courage to fight the foreign power, little did the Radicals realize that in the process, they were alienating the Muslims. The British deliberately misinterpreted this to their advantage. The British officials played on this sentiment of the Muslims and encouraged them to keep their distance from the national movement.

b. Any three demands made by the Muslim Deputation in 1906 to the Viceroy Lord Minto.

Answer: The deputation comprising 36 members with Sir Aga Khan as their leader submitted their demands to Lord Minto on 1 October 1906. These demands pleaded for the following:

1. The representation given to the Muslim community should not be based on numerical strength but judged by the value of its contribution in defending the British Empire in India.
2. The Muslims should be granted the right of sending their own representatives through separate communal electorates by which they would have to vote for only Muslim candidates and the Hindus would vote for the Hindu candidates. Muslims should be adequately represented in Municipal and District Boards and the Senates and Syndicates of Indian Universities.
3. There should be a greater number of Muslims in all government services – civil and military. There should also be Muslim judges in every High Court.

c. What were the aims and objectives of the Muslim League?

Answer: The aims and objectives of the Muslim League were as follows:

1. To promote, amongst the Muslims in India, feelings of loyalty to the British government.

2. To protect and advance the political rights of the Muslims of India and to represent their needs and aspirations at the government.

3. To prevent any feeling of hostility towards the other communities of India.

2. The formation of the Muslim League and the Home Rule Movement had a wholesome effect on the affairs of the country. In this context, mention:

a. Three factors leading to the formation of the Muslim League.

Answer: Three factors responsible for the formation of the Muslim League are:

1. The policy of divide and rule was practised openly by the British after the First War of Independence. They accused the Muslims of having instigated the War and began to discriminate against them. This led to systematic alienation of the Muslims from the affairs of the country.

2. As the British administration neglected the Muslims after 1857, the Muslims in turn rejected western education and therefore lagged behind in every walk of life. This widened the gap between the two communities. The Muslims also found themselves in an economically inferior position.

3. The Radicals derived inspiration from religious traditions and regarded the scriptures as necessary tools for spiritual wisdom. Tilak started the celebration of the Ganapati festival and also revived the Shivaji festival. Though all this was done to arouse the spirit of courage to fight the foreign power, little did the Radicals realize that in the process, they were alienating the Muslims. The British deliberately misinterpreted this to their advantage. The British officials played on this sentiment of the Muslims and encouraged them to keep their distance from the national movement.

b. Any three aims of the Muslim League.

Answer: Three aims of the Muslim League were as follows:

1. To promote, amongst the Muslims in India, feelings of loyalty to the British government.

2. To protect and advance the political rights of the Muslims of India and to represent their needs and aspirations at the government.

3. To prevent any feeling of hostility towards the other communities of India.

c. Two terms of the Lucknow Pact and two factors which emphasize the significance of the Home Rule Movement.

Answer: Two terms of the Lucknow Pact are:

1. The government of India shall not ordinarily interfere in the local affairs of the province.

2. The provincial Legislative Council shall have full control over the provincial government. The head shall not ordinarily belong to the Indian Civil Service or any other permanent services.

Two factors that emphasize the significance of the Home Rule Movement are:

1. Common people became a part of the movement and spread it to the villages.

2. The Home Rule Movement created organizational links between town and the country which were to prove beneficial in later years.

3. The Home Rule League was founded in India in 1915–1916. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. What is meant by ‘Home Rule’? Why did the leaders of this movement avoid revolutionary and aggressive methods?

Answer: Home Rule as the very words suggest means ‘self-government’. In the words of Annie Besant, ‘I mean by self-government that the country shall have a government by councils, elected by all the people, ... and the government is responsible to the House.’

The leaders wished to attain self-government within the British Empire by constitutional means, and to educate and mould public opinion in the country to attain their goal. The principles of swaraj, swadeshi, and national education were promoted for self-government.

b. Explain the role played by Tilak.

Answer: After his release from Mandalay prison, Bal Gangadhar Tilak set himself to the task of bringing the two wings of the Congress together. He knew that for any political action to succeed, Congress support was necessary. Therefore, he declared: ‘I may state once and for all that we are trying in India, as the Irish Home-rulers have been doing in Ireland, for a reform of the system of administration.’ Both Besant and Tilak made extensive tours, delivering stirring speeches and distributing pamphlets to the people.

c. Describe the impact of the movement.

Answer: The impact of the movement was remarkable as:

1. Common people became a part of the movement and spread it to the villages.
2. The Home Rule Movement created organizational links between town and the country which were to prove beneficial in later years.
3. Both the Congress and the Muslim League considered the proposal of passive resistance.
4. To control the situation, the Secretary of State Montague made the historic August Declaration in the House of Commons.

4. The All-India Muslim League was founded on 30 December 1906. With reference to this, answer the following:

a. Briefly mention the factors which led to the formation of the League.

Answer: The factors responsible for the formation of the Muslim League are:

1. The policy of divide and rule was practised openly by the British after the First War of Independence. They accused the Muslims of having instigated the War and began to discriminate against them. This led to systematic alienation of the Muslims from the affairs of the country.
2. As the British administration neglected the Muslims after 1857, the Muslims in turn rejected western education and therefore, lagged behind in every walk of life. This widened the gap between the two communities. The Muslims also found themselves in an economically inferior position.

3. The Radicals derived inspiration from religious traditions and regarded the scriptures as necessary tools for spiritual wisdom. Tilak started the celebration of the Ganapati festival and also revived the Shivaji festival. Though all this was done to arouse the spirit of courage to fight the foreign power, little did the Radicals realize that in the process, they were alienating the Muslims. The British deliberately misinterpreted this to their advantage. The British officials played on this sentiment of the Muslims and encouraged them to keep their distance from the national movement.

4. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1898) was instrumental in fostering differences between the Hindus and the Muslims.

b. What were the aims of the League?

Answer: The aims of the Muslim League were as follows:

1. To promote, amongst the Muslims in India, feelings of loyalty to the British government.
2. To protect and advance the political rights of the Muslims of India and to represent their needs and aspirations at the government.
3. To prevent any feeling of hostility towards the other communities of India.

c. Explain the reasons for the League's acceptance and later rejection of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Answer: Initially, the Muslim League passed a resolution accepting the Cabinet Mission proposals though the demand for Pakistan was not mentioned. The provision of grouping the provinces on religious lines had the makings of Pakistan in it.

On 16 June 1946, the Viceroy issued a statement proposing to set up an interim government of fourteen members. There would be six members belonging to the Congress, which would include a Scheduled Caste member, five from the Muslim League, one Sikh, one Indian Christian and one Parsi. The Congress was in a commanding position in the Constituent Assembly and Jinnah was nervous. The Muslim League refused to join the interim government and decided to resort to direct action for creating Pakistan. 16 August 1946 was the day when the Muslim League planned peaceful protests all over India to voice the Muslim demand for a separate State.

5. With reference to the Lucknow Pact of 1916, answer the following questions:

a. What were the terms of the Lucknow Pact?

Answer: The terms of the Lucknow Pact were as follows:

1. The Council of the Secretary of State for India shall be abolished. The Secretary of State for India would be assisted by two Under-Secretaries, one of whom should be an Indian.
2. Half of the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council shall be Indians elected by the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council.
3. Four-fifths of the members of the Imperial Legislative Council shall be elected. One-third of these shall be Muslims elected by a separate electorate.
4. The government of India shall not ordinarily interfere in the local affairs of the province.
5. Except in military and foreign affairs, the Imperial Legislative Council shall have full control over the government of India.

6. Four-fifths of the members of the provincial Legislative Councils shall be elected directly by the people. The number of Muslim members was specifically laid down and they were to be elected by the Muslim electorates.
7. The provincial Legislative Council shall have full control over the provincial government. The head shall not ordinarily belong to the Indian Civil Service or any other permanent services.
8. No Legislative Council shall proceed with any bill if three-fourths of the members of any community are opposed to it.
9. Executive officers in India shall have no judicial powers. Members of the judiciary shall be placed under the control of the highest court of that province.

b. Why was this pact important?

Answer: The Lucknow Pact was hailed as a noteworthy achievement in many respects. They are:

1. **Hindu-Muslim unity:** The joint scheme was a clear indication that both the communities acknowledged that unity was important for the national movement. The problem of representation of the two communities in the various legislatures was dealt with. The Congress compromised with the principle of weightage and separate electorates. The Muslim League was satisfied as it gained all that it had demanded for.
2. **Early Nationalists-Radicals reunited:** After the Surat session of the Congress in 1907, the two wings of the Congress had parted ways. The Lucknow Pact brought the two factions of the Congress together, strengthening the organization and bringing the best minds of the country together after eight long years.
3. **Demoralised the government:** The Congress-League alliance and the coming together of the two factions of the Congress, unnerved the government. The Lucknow Pact seemed to hinder the government's divide and rule policy to stem the tide of Indian nationalism.
4. **Growth of self-governing institutions:** With the outbreak of the First World War, the national leaders believed that there would be changes in the Constitution of the Government of India. Britain had to rely upon India for substantial resources in men and money in conducting the war. To pacify the Indians, the government made the August Declaration of 1917 providing for the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the country.

6. The British policy of 'divide and rule' gave rise to the formation of the Muslim League. In this context, state:

a. The British policy of 'divide and rule'.

Answer: The policy of divide and rule was practised openly by the British after the First War of Independence. They accused the Muslims of having instigated the War and began to discriminate against them. This led to systematic alienation of the Muslims from the affairs of the country. However, with the rise of the Indian National Congress, the British began to favour the Muslims. Nationalist leader Sir Syed Ahmad Khan also realised the need to associate with the British and thus urged the Muslims not to join the 'Hindu- Organisation' Congress.

b. The objectives of the Muslim League.

Answer: The objectives of the Muslim League were as follows:

1. To promote, amongst the Muslims in India, feelings of loyalty to the British government.
2. To protect and advance the political rights of the Muslims of India and to represent their needs and aspirations at the government.
3. To prevent any feeling of hostility towards the other communities of India.

c. Two direct outcomes of the formation of the Muslim League.

Answer: Two direct outcomes for the formation of the Muslim League are:

1. The foundation of the Muslim League, a loyalist organization, caused an unbridgeable divide between the Hindus and the Muslims. Muhammad Ali, a popular leader admitted that the interests of the Muslims differed from those of the Hindus. Further, Muslims would suffer if they joined the Hindus in their political agitation. The Hindu–Muslim disunity affected the national movement.
2. The British hailed the formation of the Muslim League. They realized this as the best opportunity to exploit the situation and widen the rift between the Hindus and the Muslims. Communal fear culminated in the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

1. a. Identify the political leader in the picture. Name one educational institution founded by him.

Answer: The political leader in the picture is Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. He established a school at Aligarh in 1875, which developed into the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College.

b. How was he influenced by Theodore Beck?

Answer: Theodore Beck, the British Principal of the MAO College at Aligarh, supported him. In one of his letters, Beck had remarked that the students of MAO College would be loyal to the British government and that ‘. . . the Mohammedans of India are ready to face the bullets and bayonets in defence of the Empire’.

c. State any three important achievements of the said person in context of the movement launched by him.

Answer: Three important achievements of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan are:

1. Sir Syed knew that the economic backwardness of the Muslims was due to their rejection of western education. Thus, he established a school at Aligarh in 1875, which developed into the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College. There he introduced the study of western sciences and English.
2. He even founded an organization, the United India Patriotic Association along with Raja Shiv Prasad of Benaras in 1888.
3. Sir Syed also established the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association in 1893.

2. a. With which national event of 1916 would you associate this lady? Name her and cite another institution she had been closely associated with.

Answer: The lady in the picture is associated with the Home Rule movement | 1916. The lady in the picture is Annie Besant and the another institution that she was closely associated with is the Theosophical Society.

b. What were the objectives and programme of the movement she established?

Answer: Home Rule as the very words suggest means 'self-government'. In the words of Annie Besant, 'I mean by self-government that the country shall have a government by councils, elected by all the people, ... and the government is responsible to the House.' The leaders wished to attain self-government within the British Empire by constitutional means, and to educate and mould public opinion in the country to attain their goal. The principles of swaraj, swadeshi, and national education were promoted for self-government.

The two leagues had many branches all over the country. Both Besant and Tilak made extensive tours, delivering stirring speeches and distributing pamphlets to the people.

c. What was the government's response and what steps did the lady take to fulfil her mission?

Answer: Annie Besant realized that no real improvement could be effected without raising the political status of India. She championed the cause of 'building up India into a mighty self-governing community.'

The campaign for Home Rule began with the publication of a weekly review, *The Commonweal*, in January 1914. The paper adopted, 'religious liberty, national education, social reform, and political reform' as its main programme.

Besant went to England in 1914 and declared that 'the price of India's loyalty is India's freedom.' On her return she bought a daily paper in Madras, renamed it *New India* and through it tried to convince the authorities in favour of radical change.

Annie Besant realized that the Home Rule Movement in order to be effective, needed the sanction of the Congress and the active cooperation of the Radicals. She moved a resolution to this effect at the Bombay session of the Congress. But the Early Nationalists did not like the idea, as they did not wish to re-admit the Radicals at that juncture. So, Annie Besant decided to work on her own, while trying to convince the Congress.

The government soon realized the intensity of the movement. It stated that there should be reform providing for more Indian members to the local bodies and the legislature as well, to keep the Early Nationalists happy and the Home Rule leaders in check.

Repressive measures, however, also came into force. The government of Bombay prohibited Besant from entering the city. Tilak was prohibited entry by the governments of the Punjab and Delhi. The government of Madras also ordered the internment of Besant and her two co-workers, Arundale and Wadia. The government's hostility against the Home Rule Leagues and the desire to declare them as illegal associations stirred the whole country.

6. The National Movement (1919–1934)

Questions

1. In 1930, Mahatama Gandhi's demands were rejected by the British, as a result of which he launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. In this context, explain the following:

a. Name the famous march undertaken by Gandhiji. Where did he begin this march? State two of its features.

Answer: The famous march undertaken by Gandhi was the Dandi March. He began this march from Sabarmati to a village named Dandi on the sea coast in Gujarat.

Gandhi decided to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt law and manufacturing salt at Dandi, a village on the sea coast in Gujarat, 200 miles from Sabarmati. On 12 March 1930, Gandhi and seventy-eight followers left Sabarmati Ashram on foot. They reached the sea at Dandi on 5 April. They were joined by thousands of villagers and other enthusiasts along the way. The event was covered by the press and the entire country was aroused to the struggle for independence. On the morning of 6 April 1930, Gandhi violated the salt law (manufacture of salt was a government monopoly; no individual was allowed to make salt) by picking up a handful of salt. It signified a challenge to the authority of the government.

b. The Gandhi-Irwin pact as a consequence of this movement.

Answer: The members of the Round Table Conference requested Gandhi to seek an interview with the Viceroy Irwin to negotiate a settlement. A pact was signed between the two, called the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5 March 1931. The terms agreed upon were:

1. Release of all political prisoners not convicted for violence.
2. Withdrawal of pending cases against them.
3. Restoration of all confiscated land and property.
4. To allow people residing near the coast to manufacture salt for personal use.
5. To allow peaceful picketing of liquor and drug stores.

With regard to the constitutional question, it was decided that Gandhi would suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement while the plan for the constitutional government of India was discussed at the next Round Table Conference. The scheme for a federation, reservation of matters like defence, external affairs and position of minorities and autonomous provinces would be considered. Gandhi hailed this pact as a victory for both the parties.

c. Significance of the Second Round Table Conference.

Answer: The second session of the Conference began in London on 7 September 1931. Mahatma Gandhi attended this session as the sole official representative of the Congress accompanied by Sarojini Naidu, Madan Mohan Malaviya and G D Birla.

The outstanding feature of the Conference was the discussion on the communal problem. Representatives of the Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Depressed Classes could not find a solution to the issue of reservation of seats. The communal issue thus hampered the progress of constitution-making. A dejected Gandhi returned empty-handed to India.

2. In the Nagpur session, 1920, the Congress ratified the resolution to launch the Non-cooperation Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. In this context:

a. What do you understand by the term Non-cooperation?

Answer: The term Non-cooperation generally denotes failure or refusal to cooperate and in this case it was a movement started by Mahatma Gandhi to boycott all institutions and bodies that are controlled by the British government. It meant refusal to participate in the civic and political life or refusal to obey the rules and regulations of the British government. On one hand, it dealt with a purely constructive and positive programme, while on the other, the largely negative boycott programme was followed.

b. What were the objectives which the movement sought to achieve?

Answer: The objectives of the Non-cooperation Movement were:

1. The Rowlatt Act to be annulled.
2. The Punjab wrong to be redressed.
3. To restore the position of the Caliph.
4. To achieve swaraj.

c. Explain the impact of the Non-cooperation Movement in India's struggle for freedom.

Answer: The Non-cooperation Movement was the first mass movement as it encompassed many sections of Indian society such as peasants, workers, artisans, shopkeepers, students, traders and professionals.

The unity between the Hindus and the Muslims could be seen in the merger of the Khilafat issue with the programme of non-cooperation. The overwhelming participation of the Muslims in the movement and the demonstration of communal unity was an achievement in itself.

The dignity with which people courted arrest and endured hardship pointed to the general awakening of the masses to their political rights and privileges. As a result, long after its withdrawal, the Non-cooperation Movement continued to inspire the future course of action.

This movement made people realize that the Indian National Congress was the only organization to lead India to freedom. Further, through its non-violent method, it generated the full sympathy and support of the masses.

The movement's social impact was best reflected in:

1. Boycott of foreign goods that gave impetus to the indigenous industries.
2. Removal of untouchability.
3. Khadi and charkha which became symbols of the national movement.

3. Gandhiji introduced new ideas in Politics and adopted new methods to give a new direction to the Political movements. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. Gandhiji's doctrine of Satyagraha

Answer: The word satyagraha is a compound of two separate words, satya meaning 'truth' and agraha meaning 'adherence' or holding fast. Thus, satyagraha means 'holding on to truth'. But Gandhi also referred to it as 'Love-force' or 'Soul-force'. The aim of satyagraha is not to destroy the opponent but to win him over by patience and sympathy.

Satyagraha is different from passive resistance as Gandhi himself stated, 'Satyagraha differs from passive resistance as the North Pole from the South. The latter has been conceived as a weapon of the weak, and does not exclude the use of physical force or violence for the purpose of gaining one's end; whereas the former has been conceived as a weapon of the strongest, and excludes the use of violence in any shape or form.'

b. Gandhiji's social ideas

Answer: Gandhi referred to the untouchables as harijans or 'children of God'. He treated them with utmost kindness and fought the evil of untouchability. Gandhi also championed the cause of women. This crusade for the oppressed classes and women showed Gandhi's keen desire for their upliftment.

With his strong belief in satyagraha and non-violence, Gandhi advocated value-based politics, i.e. no matter what the end is, the means have to be justified. There is no room for selfishness, deceit, violence and anger. Gandhi believed that anything could be achieved by tolerance, patience, fasting and penance. As an advocate of truth and justice, Gandhi wished to incorporate these values into the contemporary politics and society.

c. Which mass struggle was launched by Gandhiji on non-violent lines in 1920? Explain in brief the programmes of such a campaign.

Answer: The Non-cooperation movement was launched on non-violent lines in 1920. The Non-cooperation Movement had a two-fold programme. On one hand, it dealt with a purely constructive and positive programme, while on the other, the largely negative boycott programme was followed. The details of the two are listed below.

The Constructive work includes the following:

1. Promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity.
2. Promotion of Swadeshi.
3. Revival of hand-spinning and weaving.
4. Removal of untouchability.
5. Prohibition of alcoholic drinks.
6. Collection for the Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund.
7. Promotion of national education.

The Boycott programme of the Non-cooperation movement includes the following:

1. Boycott of legislatures, courts and educational institutions.
2. Boycott of foreign goods.
3. Boycott of elections to the legislative councils.
4. Renouncing honours and titles.
5. Boycott of 'Prince of Wales' visit.

4. The Civil Disobedience Movement was significant in the history of the National Movement. In this context, write briefly on the following points:

a. The circumstances leading to the Civil Disobedience Movement

Answer: Events leading to the Civil Disobedience Movement include:

1. Simon Commission: Simon Commission was appointed in November 1927 to look into the working of Government of India Act of 1919 but the Congress and the league decided to boycott it as an 'all-white' commission and it also rejected the demand for Swaraj.

2. The Nehru Report: A committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Pandit Motilal Nehru to determine the principles of the Constitution for India, which submitted its report on 10 August 1928 known as the Nehru Report.

3. The Viceroy's Declaration: Lord Irwin issued a statement on 31 October 1929 declaring that, 'the natural issue of India's constitutional progress is the attainment of Dominion Status'.

4. The Lahore Congress Session: At Lahore on 29 December 1929 under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru 'Purna Swaraj' or Complete Independence was declared as the goal of the Congress. This event evoked great enthusiasm all over the country.

b. The Second Round Table Conference

Answer: The second session of the Conference began in London on 7 September 1931. Mahatma Gandhi attended this session as the sole official representative of the Congress accompanied by Sarojini Naidu, Madan Mohan Malaviya and G D Birla.

The outstanding feature of the Conference was the discussion on the communal problem. Representatives of the Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Depressed Classes could not find a solution to the issue of reservation of seats. The communal issue thus hampered the progress of constitution-making. A dejected Gandhi returned empty-handed to India.

c. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Answer: The members of the Round Table Conference made an appeal to the Congress to reconsider its decision to attend the Conference. They also requested Gandhi to seek an interview with the Viceroy Irwin to negotiate a settlement. A pact was signed between the two, called the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5 March 1931. The terms agreed upon were:

1. Release of all political prisoners not convicted for violence.
2. Withdrawal of pending cases against them.

3. Restoration of all confiscated land and property.
4. To allow people residing near the coast to manufacture salt for personal use.
5. To allow peaceful picketing of liquor and drug stores.

With regard to the constitutional question, it was decided that Gandhi would suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement while the plan for the constitutional government of India was discussed at the next Round Table Conference. The scheme for a federation, reservation of matters like defence, external affairs and position of minorities and autonomous provinces would be considered. Gandhi hailed this pact as a victory for both the parties. He also agreed to take part in the proceedings of the Second Round Table Conference.

5. The Simon Commission was appointed in November 1927 by the British government. Subsequently, the Civil Disobedience Movement began. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. Why was the Simon Commission appointed by the British Government? Why did the Congress boycott the Commission?

Answer: The Simon Commission was appointed by the British Government to look into the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 and suggest further reforms. It was called the Simon Commission, after its chairman Sir John Simon.

The Congress boycott the Commission as it was an 'all-white' commission. No Indian was included in it. Also, it refused to accept the demand for Swaraj. Both the Congress and the League decided to boycott the Commission.

b. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhiji with the famous Dandi March on 12 March 1930. Mention the significance of this historic event.

Answer: The Dandi March Gandhi decided to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt law and manufacturing salt at Dandi, a village on the sea coast in Gujarat, 200 miles from Sabarmati. On 12 March 1930, Gandhi and seventy-eight followers left Sabarmati Ashram on foot. They reached the sea at Dandi on 5 April. They were joined by thousands of villagers and other enthusiasts along the way. The event was covered by the press and the entire country was aroused to the struggle for independence. On the morning of 6 April 1930, Gandhi violated the salt law (manufacture of salt was a government monopoly; no individual was allowed to make salt) by picking up a handful of salt. It signified a challenge to the authority of the government. The salt law was broken in other parts of the country. Salt became the symbol of people's opposition.

c. Why did Gandhiji call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and later renew it?

Answer: A pact was signed between Gandhi and Viceroy Irwin on 5 March 1931. With regard to the constitutional question, it was decided that Gandhi would suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement while the plan for the constitutional government of India was discussed at the next Round Table Conference. The scheme for a federation, reservation of matters like defence, external affairs and position of minorities and autonomous provinces would be considered. Gandhi hailed this pact as a victory for both the parties. He also agreed to take part in the proceedings of the Second Round Table Conference.

The outstanding feature of the Second Round Table Conference was the discussion on the communal problem. Representatives of the Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and

Depressed Classes could not find a solution to the issue of reservation of seats. The communal issue thus hampered the progress of constitution-making. A dejected Gandhi returned empty-handed to India.

Gandhi's demand for a meeting with Viceroy Willingdon was refused. Instead, he was arrested on 4 January 1932 along with Sardar Patel. After this the Civil Disobedience was renewed with non-payment of taxes, picketing of shops, manufacture and collection of salt and boycott of all British goods.

6. In 1919, Gandhiji plunged into India's struggle for freedom. He guided the affairs of the Indian National Congress with new techniques. Through various national movements, he got the public support to win freedom for India. In this context, explain:

a. The reasons leading to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Answer: The reasons leading to the Non-Cooperation Movement are as follows:

1. **The Rowlatt Act:** The Rowlatt Committee recommended special legislation, which led to the suspension of laws safeguarding the rights and liberties of the people. The Act practically denied the protection of law to the Indians. It put a severe restriction on freedom of speech, movement and expression. The Rowlatt Act became infamous as the Black Act.

2. **Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy:** On 13 April 1919, a public meeting was organized at Jallianwala Bagh to protest against the arrest of the local leaders. General Dyer stationed his troops at the entrance of the Bagh, and without any warning ordered the troops to open fire upon the assembled crowd. The firing stopped only when the ammunition was exhausted. The official estimate of deaths varied from 500 to 1000.

3. **Khilafat Movement:** After the first world war was over, British did not honour the promises made to Turkey. Turkey was dispossessed of its territories, the ruler, the Sultan, was deprived of all real authority. This was a betrayal on the part of the British and a storm of indignation swept over the Muslims throughout India.

b. Which resolution was passed on 8 August 1942 leading to a mass struggle on non-violent lines? State any two reasons behind the launching of this movement. (Refer to Chapter 7)

Answer: On 14 July 1942, the Congress Working Committee met in Wardha and passed an exhaustive resolution referred to as the 'Quit India Resolution'. At the All-India Congress Committee meet in Bombay, the resolution was discussed and finally passed by an overwhelming majority on 8 August 1942.

The failure of the Cripps Mission brought about a radical change in the attitude of Gandhi and the other Congress leaders. They thought that if the British left, Japan would leave India alone. So, the British had to quit India and leave her to her fate. The Muslim League had also made a definite demand for the formation of Pakistan and the communal situation was growing out of control.

c. The impact of the Non-cooperation Movement on India's struggle for freedom.

Answer: The Non-cooperation Movement was the first mass movement as it encompassed many sections of Indian society such as peasants, workers, artisans, shopkeepers, students, traders and professionals. The unity between the Hindus and the Muslims could be seen in the merger of the

Khilafat issue with the programme of non-cooperation. The overwhelming participation of the Muslims in the movement and the demonstration of communal unity was an achievement in itself.

The dignity with which people courted arrest and endured hardship pointed to the general awakening of the masses to their political rights and privileges. As a result, long after its withdrawal, the Non-cooperation Movement continued to inspire the future course of action. This movement made people realize that the Indian National Congress was the only organization to lead India to freedom. Further, through its non-violent method, it generated the full sympathy and support of the masses.

The movement's social impact was best reflected in:

1. Boycott of foreign goods that gave impetus to the indigenous industries.
2. Removal of untouchability.
3. Khadi and charkha which became symbols of the national movement.

7. a. Identify the two male personalities in the picture given below. Mention four ideological tenets of the Indian leader.

Answer: The two male personalities in the picture are Lord Mountbatten and Mahatma Gandhi. Four ideological tenets of Gandhi include reliance on truth, Satyagraha, Ahimsa or non-violence, and Swadeshi or self-reliance.

b. Explain the reason behind the launching of the Khilafat Movement in India. Why were the Khilafat and Non-cooperation Movements merged in 1928?

Answer: The Indian Muslims had their sympathy with the Sultan of Turkey as he was their Caliph or religious head. The British government, in order to win their support during the War, assured the Indian Muslims that Turkey's independence and her territorial integrity would be maintained. But the Armistice concluding the War proved disastrous. Turkey was dispossessed of her territories, her ruler, the Sultan, was deprived of all real authority. This was a betrayal on the part of the British and a storm of indignation swept over the Muslims throughout India.

The Khilafat Movement had merged with the Non-cooperation Movement to form one national movement against a common enemy. From then onwards, the Non-cooperation-Khilafat movement was called as the 'twin movement'.

c. Why was the Non-cooperation Movement withdrawn? How did this decision lead to the formation of the Swaraj Party?

Answer: An incident took place at Chauri Chaura, a small village in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. On 4 February 1922, a large group of protestors was fired upon by the policemen stationed at Chauri Chaura. This infuriated the demonstrators who then set fire to the police station. Twenty-two policemen were charred to death. The incident shocked Gandhi, who had maintained that all movements should be peaceful and non-violent. He immediately called off the Non-cooperation Movement.

With the suspension of the Non-cooperation Movement and the continued repressive activities of the government, a section of the Congress led by C R Das and Motilal Nehru felt that the legislatures should not be boycotted and the fight had to be conducted from within. That is, the Congress should contest elections, join the government and then disrupt the working of the legislatures from within. They were labelled as 'pro-changers'. On the other hand, Sardar Patel,

Rajendra Prasad, C Rajagopalachari, among others, believed that the Congress should continue with the policy of boycott and fight the government from outside the Councils. They were called 'no-changers'.

It was at the Gaya session of the Congress in 1922 that the entry proposal was rejected. C R Das resigned from the post of the President and along with Motilal Nehru and others, formed a new party within the Congress, called Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party, briefly referred to as the Swaraj Party.

8. The Indian National Congress at its Nagpur session in 1920 decided to launch the Non-cooperation Movement. In this context:

a. Explain the meaning of the Non-cooperation Movement.

Answer: Non-cooperation movement was a mass movement which was launched by Gandhi in 1920. Non-cooperation generally means failure or refusal to cooperate and under this banner, Gandhi showed opposition to government acts and policies by refusing to participate in civic and political life. It was a peaceful and non-violent protest where he refused to obey the rules and regulations of the British Government. He called for boycott of government controlled educational institutions, offices, giving up of titles and seats in local bodies and boycott of foreign goods while encouraging use of locally made products. The main aim of this movement was the demand of Swaraj or self-government.

b. State the methods and programmes of the movement.

Answer: The Non-cooperation movement was launched on non-violent lines in 1920. The Non-cooperation Movement had a two-fold programme. On one hand, it dealt with a purely constructive and positive programme, while on the other, the largely negative boycott programme was followed. The details of the two are listed below.

The Constructive work includes the promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity, promotion of Swadeshi, revival of hand-spinning and weaving, removal of untouchability, prohibition of alcoholic drinks, collection for the Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund and promotion of national education.

The Boycott programme of the Non-cooperation movement includes boycott of legislatures, courts and educational institutions, boycott of foreign goods, boycott of elections to the legislative councils, renouncing honours and titles and boycott of 'Prince of Wales' visit.

c. Give the reasons for the withdrawal of the movement.

Answer: An incident took place at Chauri Chaura, a small village in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. On 4 February 1922, a large group of protestors was fired upon by the policemen stationed at Chauri Chaura. This infuriated the demonstrators who then set fire to the police station. Twenty-two policemen were charred to death. The incident shocked Gandhi, who had maintained that all movements should be peaceful and non-violent. He immediately called off the Non-cooperation Movement.

9. In the context of the Civil Disobedience Movement, explain the importance of the following:

a. The Simon Commission (1927)

Answer: In November 1927 the government appointed a commission to look into the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 and suggest further reforms. It was called the Simon Commission, after its chairman Sir John Simon.

The Commission disappointed the people as it was an 'all-white' commission. No Indian was included in it. It also refused to accept the demand for Swaraj. Both the Congress and the League decided to boycott the Commission.

The Indian National Congress, at the Madras Session in 1927 which was presided over by Dr M A Ansari, passed a resolution calling for a total boycott of the Commission which was supported by the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha.

b. Nehru Report (1928)

Answer: Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India, challenged the leaders by asking them to put forward suggestions for the Constitution. The Indian leaders decided to accept the challenge. Accordingly, an all-parties' conference was convened in May 1928. A committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Pandit Motilal Nehru to determine the principles of the Constitution for India, which submitted its report on 10 August 1928 known as the Nehru Report. Some of its recommendations include dominion status, a sovereign parliament with a Senate and a House of representatives and separate electorates for protection of minorities. The Nehru Report failed to satisfy leaders like Jinnah and younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose.

c. The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress (1929)

Answer: At the Calcutta Congress session in 1928, the Congress passed a resolution demanding Dominion Status. It met in Lahore on 29 December 1929 under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. The resolution declared 'Purna Swaraj' or Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress.

At midnight on 31 December, Jawaharlal Nehru led a procession to the banks of the river Ravi and hoisted the tricolour flag of Indian independence.

It was also decided that 26 January would be observed as the Purna Swaraj Day or Independence Day every year. This event evoked great enthusiasm all over the country.

10. Various circumstances were responsible for the Non-cooperation Movement started by Gandhiji. In this context, write short notes on the following:

a. Rowlatt Act, 1919

Answer: The Sedition Committee as the Rowlatt Committee was officially called, was headed by Justice Rowlatt. The Committee recommended special legislation, which led to the suspension of laws safeguarding the rights and liberties of the people. They were left at the mercy of the police even in times of peace. The government could arrest anyone without a warrant and imprison him indefinitely without a trial. Further, possession of seditious pamphlets was declared a punishable offence under this Act. The Act practically denied the protection of law to the Indians. It put a severe restriction on freedom of speech, movement and expression.

The Rowlatt Act became infamous as the Black Act. It was condemned as an insult by the leaders and people, especially since it came at the end of the First World War, when India was expecting substantial constitutional reforms. Numerous protest meetings were held in different parts of the country. All the non-official members of the Indian Legislative Council were united in opposing the measures, and four of them resigned by way of protest.

b. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy

Answer: On 13 April 1919, a public meeting was organized at Jallianwala Bagh to protest against the arrest of the local leaders. No sooner had the meeting begun that General Dyer arrived on the spot with an armoured car and troops. He stationed his troops at the entrance of the Bagh, and without any warning ordered the troops to open fire upon the assembled crowd. As the Jallianwala Bagh was surrounded on all sides by high walls, people found it difficult to escape. The firing stopped only when the ammunition was exhausted. The official estimate of deaths varied from 500 to 1000.

General Dyer admitted that his action was deliberate. His purpose was to strike terror into the whole of the Punjab. The entire country was incensed by the British brutality that had unfolded in Punjab. Rabindranath Tagore returned his knighthood as a mark of protest.

c. Khilafat Movement

Answer: The Indian Muslims had their sympathy with the Sultan of Turkey as he was their Caliph or religious head. The British government, in order to win their support during the War, assured the Indian Muslims that Turkey's independence and her territorial integrity would be maintained. But the Armistice concluding the War proved disastrous. While Turkey was dispossessed of her territories, her ruler, the Sultan, was deprived of all real authority. This was a betrayal on the part of the British and a storm of indignation swept over the Muslims throughout India.

By the early 1920s, the Indian Muslims started a vigorous agitation to pressurize Britain to change her policy towards Turkey. This was the Khilafat Movement. The Central Khilafat Committee organized a general all-India hartal on 1 August 1920 under the guidance of Gandhi. It demanded preservation of Turkey's territorial integrity and vindication of the Caliph's prestige and power. The programme included hartals and demonstrations, picketing of shops, suspension of work by lawyers, surrender of honorary titles and posts, withdrawal of children from government schools and colleges. Muslims were also asked not to join the army and the police, and not to pay taxes.

11. Trace the programme and progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi with reference to the following:

a. The Dandi March of 1930

Answer: The Dandi March Gandhi decided to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt law and manufacturing salt at Dandi, a village on the sea coast in Gujarat, 200 miles from Sabarmati. On 12 March 1930, Gandhi and seventy-eight followers left Sabarmati Ashram on foot. They reached the sea at Dandi on 5 April. They were joined by thousands of villagers and other enthusiasts along the way. The event was covered by the press and the entire country was aroused to the struggle for independence.

On the morning of 6 April 1930, Gandhi violated the salt law (manufacture of salt was a government monopoly; no individual was allowed to make salt) by picking up a handful of salt. It signified a challenge to the authority of the government. The salt law was broken in other parts of the country. Salt became the symbol of people's opposition.

b. Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931

Answer: The members of the Round Table Conference made an appeal to the Congress to reconsider its decision to attend the Conference. They also requested Gandhi to seek an interview with the Viceroy Irwin to negotiate a settlement. A pact was signed between the two, called the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5 March 1931. The terms agreed upon were:

1. Release of all political prisoners not convicted for violence.
2. Withdrawal of pending cases against them.
3. Restoration of all confiscated land and property.
4. To allow people residing near the coast to manufacture salt for personal use.
5. To allow peaceful picketing of liquor and drug stores.

With regard to the constitutional question, it was decided that Gandhi would suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement while the plan for the constitutional government of India was discussed at the next Round Table Conference. The scheme for a federation, reservation of matters like defence, external affairs and position of minorities and autonomous provinces would be considered. Gandhi hailed this pact as a victory for both the parties. He also agreed to take part in the proceedings of the Second Round Table Conference.

c. The Second Round Table Conference of 1931

Answer: The second session of the Conference began in London on 7 September 1931. Mahatma Gandhi attended this session as the sole official representative of the Congress accompanied by Sarojini Naidu, Madan Mohan Malaviya and G D Birla.

The outstanding feature of the Conference was the discussion on the communal problem. Representatives of the Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Depressed Classes could not find a solution to the issue of reservation of seats. The communal issue thus hampered the progress of constitution-making. A dejected Gandhi returned empty-handed to India.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

1. a. Name the person in the picture and explain his concept of satyagraha.

Answer: The person in the picture is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the father of the nation. The word satyagraha is a compound of two separate words, satya meaning 'truth' and agraha meaning 'adherence' or holding fast. Thus, satyagraha means 'holding on to truth'. But Gandhi also referred to it as 'Love-force' or 'Soul-force'. The aim of satyagraha is not to destroy the opponent but to win him over by patience and sympathy.

b. State his notable achievements in South Africa.

Answer: In May 1893, Gandhi proceeded to Natal in Durban, South Africa, to assist a wealthy businessman called Dada Abdullah, in a lawsuit. There he represented Indians who were barred from returning to their homes and businesses in Transvaal after the Anglo-Boer War of 1899. Large-scale passive resistance was launched as the Indians protested against the Asiatic Law Amendment

Ordinance, which required all Indians to register their fingerprints and carry registration certificates. Gandhi denounced it as an insult to the entire Indian community. It was here that Gandhi chose the term satyagraha to describe his struggle.

Gandhi's heroic struggle against the racist regime in South Africa saw him being thrown out of a train compartment, arrested and imprisoned on more than one occasion, refused entry into hotels and eating places, simply for being an Indian. The Satyagraha Campaign in South Africa ended with the passing of the Indian Relief Act of 1914 and the restoration of dignity to the Indian settlers.

c. Explain his concept of moral values and *ahimsa*.

Answer: With his strong belief in satyagraha and non-violence, Gandhi advocated value-based politics, i.e. no matter what the end is, the means have to be justified. There is no room for selfishness, deceit, violence and anger. Gandhi believed that anything could be achieved by tolerance, patience, fasting and penance. As an advocate of truth and justice, Gandhi wished to incorporate these values into the contemporary politics and society.

Non-violence or ahimsa forms the basis of satyagraha. According to Gandhi, when one is a believer of ahimsa he is not angry with the wrong-doer. He does not wish to harm him. There is a complete absence of ill-will. Non-violence is 'conscious suffering'. It is superior to violence for it is a weapon of the strong. Non-violence is a dynamic condition and the supreme virtue of humankind.

2. a. With which movement is the picture associated? When did the incident take place?

Answer: The picture is associated with the historic Dandi March started by Gandhi. Gandhi decided to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt law and manufacturing salt at Dandi, a village on the sea coast in Gujarat, 200 miles from Sabarmati. On 12 March 1930, Gandhi and seventy-eight followers left Sabarmati Ashram on foot. They reached the sea at Dandi on 5 April.

b. State the programme of the movement.

Answer: The movement along with the salt satyagraha also involved:

1. Breaking forest laws.
2. Non-payment of taxes and land revenue.
3. Boycott of foreign cloth.
4. Boycott of liquor and other foreign goods.

c. Enumerate the repressive measures taken by the government against the movement.

Answer: Once the government realized the seriousness of the situation caused by the Civil Disobedience Movement, it retaliated in a ruthless manner. The government measures included:

1. **Repressive laws** – New laws were passed to curtail civil liberties like prohibiting meetings and processions, curbing the right to speech. It also declared the Congress as an 'unlawful association'. The Press was also harassed and forced to suspend publication.
2. **Arrests** – Defiance of laws led to arrests. It is believed that nearly sixty thousand were put behind bars though the unofficial figure was much higher. Most of the leaders were imprisoned. Gandhi was arrested on 4 May 1930.

3. **Reign of terror** – A veritable reign of terror was unleashed by the government. People faced the lathis and bullets of the police with great courage.

3. a. Identify the two in the picture.

Answer: The person in the first picture is Mahatma Gandhi and the second picture is of Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India from 1926–31.

b. Describe the terms these two gentlemen decided upon.

Answer: A pact was signed between the two, called the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5 March 1931. The terms agreed upon were:

1. Release of all political prisoners not convicted for violence.
2. Withdrawal of pending cases against them.
3. Restoration of all confiscated land and property.
4. To allow people residing near the coast to manufacture salt for personal use.
5. To allow peaceful picketing of liquor and drug stores.

c. Was it successful in the long run? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer: No, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact wasn't successful in the long run as it failed to meet the demands put forward by Gandhi. Even with the Second Round table conference, some issues remained unsolved which ultimately led to the renewal of the Civil Disobedience movement. The second session of the Conference began in London on 7 September 1931. Mahatma Gandhi attended this session as the sole official representative of the Congress accompanied by Sarojini Naidu, Madan Mohan Malaviya and G D Birla.

The outstanding feature of the Conference was the discussion on the communal problem. Representatives of the Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Depressed Classes could not find a solution to the issue of reservation of seats. The communal issue thus hampered the progress of constitution-making. A dejected Gandhi returned empty-handed to India. Gandhi's demand for a meeting with Viceroy Willingdon was refused. Instead, he was arrested on 4 January 1932 along with Sardar Patel.

7. The Quit India Movement

Questions

1. The Congress Working Committee passed the famous 'Quit India' resolution at Wardha in July 1942. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

a. What were the reasons for the passing of this resolution?

Answer: The reasons for passing the Quit India resolution are as follows:

1. The All-India Congress Committee demanded in a resolution that India be declared an independent nation but Viceroy Linlithgow's statement did not consider this demand. All the Congress ministries resigned between 27 October and 15 November 1939.
2. The new declaration of British policy, known as the 'August Offer', was announced by the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow on 8 August 1940. Though it was aimed as a compromise proposal, the August Offer failed to satisfy the Congress and the Muslim League.
3. The Japanese victories had lowered the prestige of the British and destroyed the myth of their invincibility. Again, the Congress Working Committee issued instructions in anticipation of a Japanese attack and of not cooperating with the government and its war efforts as long as India's independence was not assured. Gandhi and the other leaders called for immediate and unconditional independence to be granted to India and the British to quit India.
4. The failure of the Cripps Mission brought about a radical change in the attitude of Gandhi and the other Congress leaders. They thought that if the British left, Japan would leave India alone. So, the British had to quit India and leave her to her fate.

b. What was the British governments' reaction to the 'Quit India' movement?

Answer: Gandhi's ultimatum galvanized the government into immediate action. Before the movement could actually take off, the government arrested Gandhi, Maulana Azad and all other prominent leaders in the early hours of 9 August 1942. The All India Congress Committee and the Provincial Congress Committees were declared unlawful. The police seized the Congress headquarters at Allahabad. All Congress funds were confiscated.

With no leaders to provide direction to the movement, the government thought that it had nipped the rebellion in bud but it had miscalculated its move.

c. What was the impact and significance of this movement?

Answer: The Quit India Movement was crushed within a few months. Nevertheless, the instances of individual and collective heroism in the face of all odds clearly demonstrated that the people were determined to seek independence once and for all. They were ready to sacrifice and suffer for their motherland – 'Do or Die' for freedom.

The movement, however, did not last for a considerable period of time. It was not totally non-violent, but it displayed the depth of nationalistic feeling and the capacity of struggle and sacrifice. It lacked organization but it achieved its objectives. The government was shaken. In spite of

the brutal repression, people came together to make it clear to the authorities that they would not be able to rule this country against their wishes. Even Gandhi did not condemn the violence of the people because he saw it as a reaction to the much bigger violence unleashed by the British.

The Quit India Movement could be termed a failure because India had to wait for five more years to attain freedom. But its significance lay in the fact that the movement made complete independence an imminent event.

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

“On August 7th and 8th, in Bombay, the All-India Congress Committee considered and debated in public the resolution. . . The Committee resolves therefore to sanction, . . . the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines under the inevitable leadership of Gandhiji. . . The resolution was finally passed late in the evening of August 8th, 1942. A few hours later, in the early morning of August 9th, a large number of arrests were made in Bombay and all over the country. (From: *The Discovery of India – Jawaharlal Nehru*)

a. What is meant by ‘mass struggle on non-violent lines’? Which resolution was passed on 8 August 1942 leading to a mass struggle on non-violent lines?

Answer: A mass struggle on non-violent lines includes peaceful participation of the masses without resorting to violence. Mass struggle requires large scale active participation of people that does not require the use of violence. In this context, a mass struggle on non-violent lines means the struggle for freedom through peaceful means that were introduced by Gandhi which includes fasting, peaceful protests, picketing and marches against the arbitrary laws of the British government.

The Quit-India resolution was passed on 8 August 1942 leading to a mass struggle on non-violent lines.

b. State any three reasons behind the launching of the August 1942 Movement.

Answer: Three reasons for passing the Quit India resolution are as follows:

1. The All-India Congress Committee demanded in a resolution that India be declared an independent nation but Viceroy Linlithgow’s statement did not consider this demand. All the Congress ministries resigned between 27 October and 15 November 1939.
2. The new declaration of British policy, known as the ‘August Offer’, was announced by the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow on 8 August 1940. Though it was aimed as a compromise proposal, the August Offer failed to satisfy the Congress and the Muslim League.
3. The Japanese victories had lowered the prestige of the British and destroyed the myth of their invincibility. Again, the Congress Working Committee issued instructions in anticipation of a Japanese attack and of not cooperating with the government and its war efforts as long as India’s independence was not assured. Gandhi and the other leaders called for immediate and unconditional independence to be granted to India and the British to quit India.

c. Discuss any four consequences of the 1942 Movement.

Answer: Four consequences of the 1942 Movement are given as follows:

1. The Quit-India movement placed the demand for independence on the immediate agenda of the national movement. After Quit India there could be no retreat. Any future negotiations with the

British Government could only be on the manner of the transfer of power. Independence was no longer a matter of bargain.

2. In spite of the brutal repression, people came together to make it clear to the authorities that they would not be able to rule this country against their wishes. People continued to display individual and collective heroism in the face of all odds which gave a death blow to the British administration in India. Since the movement was responsible in the destruction of many edifices and facilities, the British Government incurred heavy losses.

3. The movement conveyed to the British that India had the support of global leaders, as the then American President Franklin Roosevelt had urged the British administration to consider at least some of the demands put forth by the Indian leaders.

4. Public morale and anti-British sentiment were enhanced.

3. The last nine years of the Indian freedom struggle were marked by widespread agitation. In this context, discuss:

a. The rift between Gandhiji and Subhas Chandra Bose (Refer to Chapter 8)

Answer: In the Haripura session of Congress in 1938, Subhas Chandra Bose, of the assertive wing, was unanimously elected the President of the Congress – a clear indication of the growing influence of socialism. It was at this session that the differences between Subhas and Gandhi surfaced over their attitude towards Britain. Subhas, as the President of the Haripura Congress, was against the British government's plan to drag India into the Second World War. He was also in favour of taking advantage of the political instability of war-time Britain, rather than simply waiting for the British to grant independence after the war. Thus, he passed a resolution to give the British six months to hand India over to the Indians, failing which there would be a revolt. Gandhi did not believe in taking such an uncompromising stand against Britain.

Further, Subhas did not endorse Gandhi's non-violence tactics to secure freedom. Rather, what he wanted was a violent resistance. This also increased the tension between the two.

b. The Quit India Movement of 1942.

Answer: The Quit India Movement marks an important phase in the freedom movement of India. It renewed the demand that 'British rule in India must end immediately'. India's independence was necessary not only for the country but also to end the different forms of aggression and imperialism operating in the world. The instances of individual and collective heroism in the face of all odds clearly demonstrated that the people were determined to seek independence once and for all. It lacked organization but it achieved its objectives. The government was shaken. In spite of the brutal repression, people came together to make it clear to the authorities that they would not be able to rule this country against their wishes.

c. The impact of the Quit India Movement on the national movement

Answer: The Quit India Movement was crushed within a few months. Nevertheless, the instances of individual and collective heroism in the face of all odds clearly demonstrated that the people were determined to seek independence once and for all. They were ready to sacrifice and suffer for their motherland – 'Do or Die' for freedom.

The movement, however, did not last for a considerable period of time. It was not totally non-violent, but it displayed the depth of nationalistic feeling and the capacity of struggle and

sacrifice. It lacked organization but it achieved its objectives. The government was shaken. In spite of the brutal repression, people came together to make it clear to the authorities that they would not be able to rule this country against their wishes. Even Gandhi did not condemn the violence of the people because he saw it as a reaction to the much bigger violence unleashed by the British.

The Quit India Movement could be termed a failure because India had to wait for five more years to attain freedom. But its significance lay in the fact that the movement made complete independence an imminent event.

4. The Quit India Movement launched by the Congress was the last mass uprising against British rule in India. In this context, state:

a. Three reasons for launching the Movement

Answer: Three reasons for passing the Quit India resolution are as follows:

1. The All-India Congress Committee demanded in a resolution that India be declared an independent nation but Viceroy Linlithgow's statement did not consider this demand. All the Congress ministries resigned between 27 October and 15 November 1939.
2. The new declaration of British policy, known as the 'August Offer', was announced by the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow on 8 August 1940. Though it was aimed as a compromise proposal, the August Offer failed to satisfy the Congress and the Muslim League.
3. The Japanese victories had lowered the prestige of the British and destroyed the myth of their invincibility. Again, the Congress Working Committee issued instructions in anticipation of a Japanese attack and of not cooperating with the government and its war efforts as long as India's independence was not assured. Gandhi and the other leaders called for immediate and unconditional independence to be granted to India and the British to quit India.

b. The British reaction to the Movement

Answer: The government took serious action. The press was gagged. Crowds were fired upon and lathi-charged. The army took over the towns and villages, and people faced untold suffering. According to official figures, nearly 60,000 people were arrested. Nearly a thousand people lost their lives and many more were injured. The movement was crushed using all possible government machinery.

c. The immediate results of the Movement

Answer: Though the Quit India Movement could be termed a failure because India had to wait for five more years to attain freedom, its significance lay in the fact that the movement made complete independence an imminent event. The immediate result was that the British government realized that freedom had to be granted to the Indians.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

a. Which mission did the gentleman in the picture lead? In which year was it applicable?

Answer: The gentleman in the picture is Sir, Stafford Cripps who led the Cripps Mission in 1942.

b. Why was it necessary to form such a mission at that point of time? What was the situation in India then?

Answer: Four days after the fall of Rangoon, Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of Britain announced, 'The crisis in the affairs of India arising out of the Japanese advance has made us all to rally our forces of Indian life to guard their land from the menace of the invader.' The anticipated Japanese threat made the British realize the need to seek cooperation of the Indians. Hence, in March 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a British Minister, was sent to India to meet its leaders.

Indians could not place their trust on the British as they had made false promises in the past too. There was also a growing sense of fear amongst Indians that the Germans would defeat the British and that the future freedom of India would be uncertain. The Muslim League was still insisting on the proposal for partition while every other political party in India opposed it.

c. Was the mission a success or a failure? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer: The Cripps Mission ended in failure as it failed to meet the demands of the Indians. The proposals were rejected by the Congress for three definite reasons:

1. The deep-rooted distrust of the British and the false promises that they had made in the past.
2. A growing sense of fear that the Germans would defeat the British and that the future freedom of India would be uncertain.
3. The proposal for partition was opposed by every political party in India, except the Muslim League.

Further, it was felt that the offer was too little and too late. Gandhi described the proposals as a 'post-dated cheque on a crashing bank.'

Again, the failure of the Cripps Mission brought about a radical change in the attitude of Gandhi and the other Congress leaders. They thought that if the British left, Japan would leave India alone. So, the British had to quit India and leave her to her fate. The Muslim League had also made a definite demand for the formation of Pakistan and the communal situation was growing out of control.

d. What important movement began in India immediately afterwards? Who headed that movement?

Answer: The failure of the Cripps Mission brought about a radical change in the attitude of Gandhi and the other Congress leaders. The Quit-India movement began immediately afterwards. The Quit-India movement of 1942 was headed by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

8. Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army

Questions

1. With reference to the Indian National Army, answer the following questions:

a. Explain three measures taken by Subhas Chandra Bose to establish a socialist society.

Answer: Subhas Chandra Bose organized a new party known as the Forward Bloc. He described the genesis of his party in these words, 'India's primary political need in 1939 was an organized and disciplined left wing party in the Congress.'

The objectives of the Forward Bloc were:

1. Immediate liberation of India from the British.
2. It hoped to establish socialism in the country and abolish the zamindari system.
3. It also aimed at reorganizing agriculture and industry along socialist lines. A new monetary system was also emphasized.

b. What were the three decisions taken at the Tokyo conference?

Answer: The three decisions taken at the Tokyo conference were as follows:

1. It passed a resolution to form an Indian National Army to liberate India.
2. It stressed on strengthening the Indian Independence League.
3. It also decided to hold a representative conference of Indians in Bangkok in June 1942.

c. Explain any four contributions of Subhas Chandra Bose to the National Movement.

Answer: On returning to India, Subhas joined the Indian National Congress and was active in its youth wing. He accepted Chittaranjan Das as his political guru. During the Non-cooperation Movement, Subhas was appointed the Principal of the National College. Again, it was during this movement that an all-India hartal was observed to protest Prince of Wales' visit to the country. The credit for the hartal that was observed in Calcutta must be given to Subhas. He was also imprisoned during the Non-cooperation Movement. Between numerous spells in prison, Subhas played a major role in the student, youth and labour movements.

In 1924, Bose was elected to the post of the Chief Executive Officer of Calcutta Corporation. In 1929, he was elected the President of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC). During this time, the demand for complete independence following the Nehru Report was put forward by Subhas along with Jawaharlal Nehru.

During the mid-1930s, Subhas was exiled from India by the British. He took advantage of this to become 'the unofficial ambassador of India's freedom in Europe'. There, he met European leaders and thinkers and championed the cause of India's independence.

Bose's arrival in Japan revived the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) which had been formed earlier with Japanese help. Azad Hind or the Provisional Government of Free India was established as

a government-in-exile with Bose as the head. Its headquarters was in Singapore. The INA was its military. Bose motivated the troops with his fiery speeches. His famous quote is, "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom!"

2. Briefly mention the contribution of the following to the freedom movement:

a. Gopal Krishna Gokhale (*Refer to Chapter 3*)

Answer: Gokhale presided over the Benaras session of the Congress in 1905. He was an Early Nationalist leader and had immense faith in the British sense of justice. He had proposed the status of a self-governing colony for India along the lines of Canada and Australia. As a nationalist, he criticized the government on issues like increasing expenditure on the army, levying production tax on cotton, etc. Gokhale also served as a member of the Indian Public Service Commission, and pressed for the inclusion of more Indians in these services. He also raised his voice against the partition of Bengal on his visit to England. He published a newspaper called *Jnanaprakash*.

Gokhale worked tirelessly to introduce a bill to make primary education compulsory, but to no avail. He also pleaded with the Council to reduce the duty on salt and to abolish excise duty on cotton goods. He was successful in reducing the toll tax. He wanted the bonded labourers in the Natal district of South Africa to be set free. He also felt that village panchayats and local bodies should be made effective units of self-administration.

Gokhale went to South Africa to help Gandhi fight against racial discrimination. He was also instrumental in persuading Gandhi to return to India and involve himself with the freedom movement. He was thus called 'the political guru of Gandhi'. He set up the Servants of India Society in 1905 to train youth for service to the motherland. The society also worked for the education of women and the elevation of the depressed classes in the country.

In 1914, Lord Hardinge (the Viceroy) recommended Gokhale for the KCIE – Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, but Gokhale declined the honour. He died in 1915 at the age of forty-nine.

b. Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: On returning to India, Subhas joined the Indian National Congress and was active in its youth wing. It was during the Non-cooperation movement that an all-India hartal was observed to protest Prince of Wales' visit to the country. The credit for the hartal that was observed in Calcutta must be given to Subhas. He was also imprisoned during the Non-cooperation Movement. Between numerous spells in prison, Subhas played a major role in the student, youth and labour movements.

After he became the President of AITUC, the demand for complete independence following the Nehru Report was put forward by Subhas along with Jawaharlal Nehru. During the mid-1930s, Subhas was exiled from India by the British. He took advantage of this to become 'the unofficial ambassador of India's freedom in Europe'. There, he met European leaders and thinkers and championed the cause of India's independence.

Subhas Chandra Bose organized a new party known as the Forward Bloc. He described the genesis of his party in these words, 'India's primary political need in 1939 was an organized and disciplined left wing party in the Congress.' The programme of this party included Satyagraha in Bengal even on minor issues like agrarian relief.

He knew that to achieve independence, Indians had to rely upon outsiders for help. Subhas also realized that an independent nation necessitated the creation of a national army to secure its sovereignty. Thus, as the Second World War raged on, Subhas approached Hitler, an arch-enemy of Britain, for help. Subhas founded the Free India Centre in Berlin and raised a unit of Indian prisoners of war in Germany. But further activities in Germany stopped when Bose heard of Japan's phenomenal success against Britain. Subhas Bose instinctively felt that the Far East would provide a more advantageous base for fight against the British. Subhas Chandra Bose thus left for Japan.

Subhas became the President of the Indian Independence League and the Supreme Commander of the INA. He was hailed as 'Netaji', the supreme leader, a title that was associated with his name since then. He reorganized the INA and raised three more brigades, which were named after Gandhi, Azad and Nehru. Subhas Bose set up the INA headquarters in Rangoon and in Singapore. A separate women's regiment called the Rani of Jhansi regiment was formed under Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan.

Subhas announced his plan of setting up a Provisional Government of Free India and to lead the INA towards India. He gave the famous war cry, 'Delhi Chalo' (march to Delhi) and 'Total Mobilization'. He gave a clarion call to the soldiers, 'Give me blood and I shall give you freedom.'

3. With reference to the Indian National Army, answer the following questions:

a. Mention the circumstances which led to the formation of the Indian National Army.

Answer: The great Indian revolutionary Rash Behari Bose had fled to Japan in 1915 and had become a Japanese citizen. It was due to his efforts that the Indian Independence League was formed with the objective to mobilize the Indians living in the Far East to work for the country's independence.

The Tokyo Conference was held between 28 and 30 March 1942. The conference was held at the invitation of Rash Behari Bose who persuaded the Japanese authorities to support the cause of Indian freedom struggle abroad. It passed a resolution to form an Indian National Army to liberate India. It stressed on strengthening the Indian Independence League. It also decided to hold a representative conference of Indians in Bangkok in June 1942.

Rash Behari Bose organized a conference in Bangkok in 1942. Many noteworthy resolutions were passed, some of which were:

1. Subhas Chandra Bose was invited to join the liberation movement in the Far East.
2. To form the Indian National Army comprising the Indian troops and civilians of East Asia.
3. Captain Mohan Singh would be the Commander-in-Chief of this army.
4. The Indian Independence League would make all arrangements for the supply of men, money and materials required by the Indian National Army.
5. This army would be commanded entirely by the Indian officers and would fight for the freedom of India.
6. To form a Council of Action to guide the entire independence movement.

After Singapore fell to Japan on 15 February 1942, about 40,000 Indian prisoners of war were handed over to Captain Mohan Singh by the Japanese government. Mohan Singh then took

volunteers from among this group for the Indian National Army (INA) or the Azad Hind Fauj. Arrangements were made for the intensive training of these men. Along with the usual physical training, mental training was also imparted to rouse their national spirit. The principles that were the guiding features of this army were: unity, faith and justice.

Subhas Chandra Bose, meanwhile, accepted the invitation of the Bangkok Conference. He arrived at Tokyo on 13 June 1943. There he announced his determination to launch an armed fight against the British from outside India. Then he reached Singapore on 2 July 1943. Rash Behari Bose handed over the leadership of the Indian Independence movement in the Far East to him. Subhas became the President of the Indian Independence League and the Supreme Commander of the INA.

b. Summarize the contribution of Subhas Chandra Bose to the national movement.

Answer: When Subhas Chandra Bose resigned and returned to India, he joined the Indian National Congress and was active in its youth wing. It was during the Non-cooperation movement that an all-India hartal was observed to protest Prince of Wales' visit to the country. The credit for the hartal that was observed in Calcutta must be given to Subhas. He was also imprisoned during the Non-cooperation Movement. Between numerous spells in prison, Subhas played a major role in the student, youth and labour movements.

After he became the President of AITUC, the demand for complete independence following the Nehru Report was put forward by Subhas along with Jawaharlal Nehru. During the mid-1930s, Subhas was exiled from India by the British. He took advantage of this to become 'the unofficial ambassador of India's freedom in Europe'. There, he met European leaders and thinkers and championed the cause of India's independence.

Subhas Chandra Bose organized a new party known as the Forward Bloc. He described the genesis of his party in these words, 'India's primary political need in 1939 was an organized and disciplined left wing party in the Congress.' The programme of this party included Satyagraha in Bengal even on minor issues like agrarian relief.

He knew that to achieve independence, Indians had to rely upon outsiders for help. Subhas also realized that an independent nation necessitated the creation of a national army to secure its sovereignty. Thus, as the Second World War raged on, Subhas approached Hitler, an arch-enemy of Britain, for help. Subhas founded the Free India Centre in Berlin and raised a unit of Indian prisoners of war in Germany. But further activities in Germany stopped when Bose heard of Japan's phenomenal success against Britain. Subhas Bose instinctively felt that the Far East would provide a more advantageous base for fight against the British. Subhas Chandra Bose thus left for Japan.

Subhas became the President of the Indian Independence League and the Supreme Commander of the INA. He was hailed as 'Netaji', the supreme leader, a title that was associated with his name since then. He reorganized the INA and raised three more brigades, which were named after Gandhi, Azad and Nehru. Subhas Bose set up the INA headquarters in Rangoon and in Singapore. A separate women's regiment called the Rani of Jhansi regiment was formed under Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan.

Subhas announced his plan of setting up a Provisional Government of Free India and to lead the INA towards India. He gave the famous war cry, 'Delhi Chalo' (march to Delhi) and 'Total Mobilization'. He gave a clarion call to the soldiers, 'Give me blood and I shall give you freedom.'

Photo Study

Answer the following.

a. Name the gentleman in the picture. Name the political party he independently formed within the Congress.

Answer: The gentleman in this picture is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Subhas Chandra Bose now organized a new party known as the Forward Bloc. He described the genesis of his party in these words, 'India's primary political need in 1939 was an organized and disciplined left wing party in the Congress.' The programme of this party included Satyagraha in Bengal even on minor issues like agrarian relief.

b. His role as the Supreme Commander of the Armed forces.

Answer: Subhas Chandra Bose reached Singapore on 2 July 1943. Rash Behari Bose handed over the leadership of the Indian Independence movement in the Far East to him. Subhas became the President of the Indian Independence League and the Supreme Commander of the INA. He was hailed as 'Netaji', the supreme leader, a title that was associated with his name since then. He reorganized the INA and raised three more brigades, which were named after Gandhi, Azad and Nehru. Subhas Bose set up the INA headquarters in Rangoon and in Singapore. A separate women's regiment called the Rani of Jhansi regiment was formed under Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan.

Subhas announced his plan of setting up a Provisional Government of Free India and to lead the INA towards India. He gave the famous war cry, 'Delhi Chalo' (march to Delhi) and 'Total Mobilization'. He gave a clarion call to the soldiers, 'Give me blood and I shall give you freedom'.

c. The significance of the armed rebellion near the shores of India.

Answer: The INA occupies a place of honour in the annals of India's freedom movement. The heroism of the soldiers proved that the British could not rely upon the Indians to control the country. The trial of the INA officers – Prem Sahgal, Shahnawaz Khan and G S Dhillon and others at the Red Fort attracted universal sympathy. They were honoured as heroes and their action against the British was hailed. The Congress decided to take up their case. Jawaharlal Nehru, Asaf Ali, Bhulabhai Desai and Tej Bahadur Sapru fought the case on behalf of the INA officers. Though they were held guilty, the government bowed to public pressure and set them free.

The INA uprisings inspired the naval revolts in Bombay in February 1946. There were similar revolts in Calcutta, Madras and Karachi. These revolts shook the very foundation of the British Empire. The sacrifice by the soldiers of the INA and their leader Netaji did not go in vain.

9. Independence and the Partition of India

Questions

1. With reference to the transfer of power to India, answer the following:

a. Explain the Cabinet Mission's proposals regarding the setting up of a Constitution making body.

Answer: There would be a Constituent Assembly that will frame the Constitution. The Cabinet Mission proposed that the Constituent Assembly would consist of 385 members, of whom 292 would be representatives from the provinces and 93 would represent the Indian states. The members of the three groups stated above would frame provincial constitutions for their respective groups and then would finally meet to frame the Union Constitution.

b. Mention any two clauses of the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

Answer: Two provisions of the Indian Independence Act may be summarized as follows:

1. Two independent Dominions, known respectively as India and Pakistan, were to be set up as from 15 August 1947.
2. The territories of the two Dominions were defined clearly. Pakistan was to comprise Sindh, Baluchistan, NWFP, the West Punjab and East Bengal.

c. Why did the Congress accept the Mountbatten Plan?

Answer: The Congress Working Committee met and approved of the new plan announced by the Viceroy. Partition was accepted as a necessary evil. It was believed that a smaller India with a strong centre would be more powerful than a larger India with a weak federation and a weaker centre. The rigidity of the Muslim League and the growing communal problems made partition appear as the only solution.

The Congress had realized that to work with the Muslim League, after the British left India would be an impossible task. The choice the country had to make was 'partition or constant battles'.

Also, the leaders realized that any further delay in the transfer of power could lead to a civil war. Rulers of native states were also being instigated to claim their freedom. Though the acceptance of partition meant 'surrender of nationalism in favour of communalism', Lord Mountbatten's scheme was nonetheless accepted.

In Bengal, the vote went in favour of partition with the non-Muslim majority areas joining the existing Constituent Assembly. The same trend was noticed in Punjab. So both Bengal and Punjab were partitioned. On the other hand, East Bengal, West Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Sylhet and the NWFP all voted for Pakistan.

2. With reference to the picture given alongside, answer the following:

a. Identify the viceroy in the picture.

Answer: The Viceroy in the picture is Lord Mountbatten.

b. Why was he sent to India?

Answer: Lord Mountbatten was sent to India in March 1947 after the Cabinet Mission failed to find a solution regarding independence that could satisfy all the parties. It was realized that the partition of India was inevitable.

c. How did he plan to solve the communal problem existing in India?

Answer: Lord Mountbatten knew that partition of India was inevitable. His plan provided that two independent Dominions, known respectively as India and Pakistan, were to be set up as from 15 August 1947. Though the acceptance of partition meant 'surrender of nationalism in favour of communalism', Lord Mountbatten's scheme was nonetheless accepted.

d. Why did the Congress accept the plan? State three reasons to justify its acceptance.

Answer: The Congress Working Committee met and approved of the new plan announced by the Viceroy. Partition was accepted as a necessary evil.

1. It was believed that a smaller India with a strong centre would be more powerful than a larger India with a weak federation and a weaker centre.
2. The rigidity of the Muslim League and the growing communal problems made partition appear as the only solution. The Congress had realized that to work with the Muslim League, after the British left India would be an impossible task. The choice the country had to make was 'partition or constant battles'.
3. Also, the leaders realized that any further delay in the transfer of power could lead to a civil war. Rulers of native states were also being instigated to claim their freedom.

3. a. Identify the event in the picture below. Name the lady seen in the given picture. Mention the year when the event took place.

Answer: The picture records the oath-taking ceremony of Jawaharlal Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India. The lady in the picture is Lady Edwina, the wife of Lord Mountbatten. The event began at 11 p.m. on August 14, 1947 with a special midnight session of the Constituent Assembly.

b. What were the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act?

Answer: The main provisions of the Indian Independence Act may be summarized as follows:

1. Two independent Dominions, known respectively as India and Pakistan, were to be set up as from 15 August 1947.
2. The territories of the two Dominions were defined clearly. Pakistan was to comprise Sindh, Baluchistan, NWFP, the West Punjab and East Bengal.
3. The boundaries were to be decided by the Boundary Commission. Two Boundary Commissions were set up, one for the partition of Bengal and the separation of Sylhet from Assam, and the other for the partition of Punjab.
4. For each of the new Dominions, there was to be a Governor General who would be appointed by His Majesty and would represent His Majesty for the purposes of the government of the Dominion.
5. The legislatures of each of the Dominions would have full power to make laws for that Dominion. The jurisdiction of the British Parliament over India would cease from that day.

6. With effect from 15 August 1947, His Majesty's Government would cease to have any responsibility for the Government of British India. The words 'Emperor of India' would be omitted from his royal titles.
7. The Constituent Assembly of each Dominion would exercise the powers of the Central Legislature. The existing Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State would be automatically dissolved.
8. The Governor General had the power to make the Indian Independence Act operational.
9. Provision was made for safeguarding the interests of the existing officers in India appointed by the Secretary of State.
10. Provision was made for the division of the Indian Army between the new Dominions, which would exercise authority over them.

c. Mention the reasons that made the Congress accept the Partition proposals.

Answer: The Congress Working Committee met and approved of the new plan announced by the Viceroy. Partition was accepted as a necessary evil. It was believed that a smaller India with a strong centre would be more powerful than a larger India with a weak federation and a weaker centre. The rigidity of the Muslim League and the growing communal problems made partition appear as the only solution.

The Congress had realized that to work with the Muslim League, after the British left India would be an impossible task. The choice the country had to make was 'partition or constant battles'.

Also, the leaders realized that any further delay in the transfer of power could lead to a civil war. Rulers of native states were also being instigated to claim their freedom. Though the acceptance of partition meant 'surrender of nationalism in favour of communalism', Lord Mountbatten's scheme was nonetheless accepted.

4. In the above historic photograph, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is seen giving his famous speech in the Constituent Assembly on August 14, 1947. In this context, answer the following:

a. Mention the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 regarding the Constituent Assemblies.

Answer: As per the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, two independent Dominions, known respectively as India and Pakistan, were to be set up as from 15 August 1947. The Constituent Assembly of each Dominion would exercise the powers of the Central Legislature. The existing Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State would be automatically dissolved.

b. Discuss three basic reasons why the Cabinet Mission Plan rejected the demand for Pakistan.

Answer: With reference to the demand for a fully sovereign State of Pakistan as demanded by the Muslim League, the Cabinet Mission pointed out that, 'the setting up of a separate sovereign State of Pakistan with the districts of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam would not solve the communal problem because of a pre-dominant non-Muslim population. Also, there was the geographical difficulty that the two halves of the proposed Pakistan would be separated by seven hundred miles and communication would depend upon the goodwill of Hindustan.'

c. Mention four important reasons for the All-India Congress Committee accepting the Mountbatten Plan.

Answer: The Congress Working Committee met and approved of the new plan announced by the Viceroy. Partition was accepted as a necessary evil.

1. It was believed that a smaller India with a strong centre would be more powerful than a larger India with a weak federation and a weaker centre.
2. The rigidity of the Muslim League and the growing communal problems made partition appear as the only solution. The Congress had realized that to work with the Muslim League, after the British left India would be an impossible task. The choice the country had to make was 'partition or constant battles'.
3. Also, the leaders realized that any further delay in the transfer of power could lead to a civil war.
4. Rulers of native states were also being instigated to claim their freedom.

5. In the political scenario of 1939, important developments took place in India and abroad. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. Who was the founder of the 'Forward Bloc'? Why was this organization formed? (Refer to Chapter 8)

Answer: Subhas Chandra Bose organized a new party known as the Forward Bloc. He described the genesis of his party in these words, 'India's primary political need in 1939 was an organized and disciplined left wing party in the Congress.' The programme of this party included Satyagraha in Bengal even on minor issues like agrarian relief.

b. Why did Sir Stafford Cripps come to India? Why was the Quit India Movement launched? (Refer to Chapter 7)

Answer: The anticipated Japanese threat made the British realize the need to seek cooperation of the Indians. In March 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a British Minister, was sent to India to meet its leaders. The failure of the Cripps Mission brought about a radical change in the attitude of Gandhi and the other Congress leaders. They thought that if the British left, Japan would leave India alone. So, the British had to quit India and leave her to her fate. As a result, the Quit India movement was launched.

c. Explain any four proposals made by Lord Mountbatten to settle the independence issue for India.

Answer: Four proposals put forward by Lord Mountbatten to settle the Independence issue for India were as follows:

1. The partition of Bengal and the Punjab was proposed provided that the Legislative Assemblies of the two provinces decided in favour of partition.
2. The Legislative Assembly of Sindh would take its own decision as to whether its constitution should be framed by the existing or a new and separate Constituent Assembly.
3. With regard to the NWFP, a referendum would be held to choose between the existing Constituent Assembly and a new one.
4. If Bengal had to be partitioned, a referendum would be held in the Sylhet district to decide whether it should be a part of Assam or be a part of East Bengal.

6. 'The attempt of the British to pacify the Congress and the Muslim League was clearly visible in the Cabinet Mission proposals, but in reality neither could be pleased.' With reference to this, explain:

a. Any three proposals of the Cabinet Mission

Answer: Three proposals of the Cabinet Mission plan were:

1. There would be a Federal Union of India, embracing both British India and the states, which would deal with three important subjects namely, foreign affairs, defence and communications. It would also have the power to raise finances required for these subjects.
2. All subjects other than the above mentioned and all residuary powers would be given to the provinces. The states would retain all powers other than those given to the Union.
3. The Union would have an executive and a legislature constituted from British India and states' representatives. Any communal issue would require a majority decision of the members present and voting.

b. The reasons for the Muslim League's acceptance and later rejection of the Cabinet Mission Plan

Answer: The Muslim League passed a resolution accepting the Cabinet Mission proposals though the demand for Pakistan was not mentioned. The provision of grouping the provinces on religious lines had the makings of Pakistan in it. In the Constituent Assembly, the Congress was in the commanding position and Jinnah was nervous. The Muslim League refused to join the interim government and decided to resort to direct action for creating Pakistan.

c. The reactions of the Congress to the Cabinet Mission Plan

Answer: The Congress accepted the plan. The Sikhs opposed the proposals of the grouping and in the Scheduled Castes, the opinions were divided. Dr Ambedkar rejected the proposal while Jagjivan Ram accepted it. The Congress, however, was not keen on the idea of the groupings of provinces on the basis of Hindu-Muslim majority and vying for control at the centre. It was also against the idea of a weak centre. The Muslim League did not want any changes to the proposals.

7. 'The Mountbatten Plan was the final proposal put forward by the British to solve the deadlock between the main political parties in India.' In this context, give:

a. Three reasons for the Cabinet Mission's rejection of Jinnah's demand for Pakistan

Answer: With reference to the demand for a fully sovereign State of Pakistan as demanded by the Muslim League, the Cabinet Mission pointed out that, 'the setting up of a separate sovereign State of Pakistan with the districts of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam would not solve the communal problem because of a pre-dominant non-Muslim population. Also, there was the geographical difficulty that the two halves of the proposed Pakistan would be separated by seven hundred miles and communication would depend upon the goodwill of Hindustan.'

b. Three reasons for the acceptance of the plan by the Congress

Answer: The Congress initially accepted the plan. The cabinet mission recommended an undivided India and turned down the Muslim league's demand for a separate Pakistan. It provided that all the members of the Interim cabinet would be Indians and there would be minimum interference by the Viceroy. It also provided for formation of the constituent assembly on democratic principle of population.

c. Any four clauses of the Plan

Answer: Four proposals of the Cabinet Mission plan are:

1. There would be a Federal Union of India, embracing both British India and the states, which would deal with three important subjects namely, foreign affairs, defence and communications. It would also have the power to raise finances required for these subjects.
2. All subjects other than the above mentioned and all residuary powers would be given to the provinces. The states would retain all powers other than those given to the Union.
3. The Union would have an executive and a legislature constituted from British India and states' representatives. Any communal issue would require a majority decision of the members present and voting.
4. The provinces would be free to form groups and each group would function like a Regional Union. The provinces under Group 'A' would include- Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces and Orissa. Group 'B' included the Punjab, NWFP and Sindh. Group 'C' would comprise Bengal and Assam.

8. 'The Cabinet Mission Plan made earnest effects to resolve the constitutional deadlock.' In this context, answer the following:

a. What were the main proposals under the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Answer: The main proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan are given below:

1. There would be a Federal Union of India, embracing both British India and the states, which would deal with three important subjects namely, foreign affairs, defence and communications. It would also have the power to raise finances required for these subjects.
2. All subjects other than the above mentioned and all residuary powers would be given to the provinces. The states would retain all powers other than those given to the Union.
3. The Union would have an executive and a legislature constituted from British India and states' representatives. Any communal issue would require a majority decision of the members present and voting.
4. The provinces would be free to form groups and each group would function like a Regional Union. The provinces under Group 'A' would include – Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces and Orissa. Group 'B' included the Punjab, NWFP and Sindh. Group 'C' would comprise Bengal and Assam.
5. It was also stated that once the new constitutional arrangements became operational, the provinces could opt out of any group in which they were placed.
6. The Cabinet Mission proposed that the Constituent Assembly would consist of 385 members, of whom 292 would be representatives from the provinces and 93 would represent the Indian states. The members of the three groups stated above would frame provincial constitutions for their respective groups and then would finally meet to frame the Union Constitution.
7. An interim government would be formed at the centre. The Viceroy would reconstitute his Executive Council consisting of representatives of all communities.
8. India would have the freedom to remain within the British Commonwealth or secede from it.

9. A treaty between the Constituent Assembly and the United Kingdom would be worked out to enable a smooth transfer of power.

b. Why did the Cabinet Mission Plan fail?

Answer: The initial reaction to the Cabinet Mission Plan was acceptance from both the Congress and the Muslim League. The Congress accepted the plan. The Muslim League passed a resolution accepting the Cabinet Mission proposals though the demand for Pakistan was not mentioned. The provision of grouping the provinces on religious lines had the makings of Pakistan in it. The Sikhs opposed the proposals of the grouping and in the Scheduled Castes, the opinions were divided. Dr Ambedkar rejected the proposal while Jagjivan Ram accepted it.

The Muslim-majority provinces were grouped into two groups and the remaining Hindu-majority in one of the groups. The Congress, however, was not keen on the idea of the groupings of provinces on the basis of Hindu-Muslim majority and vying for control at the centre. It was also against the idea of a weak centre. The Muslim League did not want any changes to the proposals. The Congress and the Muslim League could not come to an agreement. The Congress was also against the provision for a weak centre. The two parties could not cooperate in the interim government that was to be formed according to the Cabinet Mission Plan.

The Muslim League refused to join the interim government and decided to resort to direct action for creating Pakistan. As the President of the interim government, Nehru assumed office on 2 September 1946. The Muslim League declared the day as a 'Day of Mourning'. Thus the Cabinet Mission plan failed to devise a plan that would satisfy both the parties and they were at the verge of a civil war when the Secretary of the state decided to intervene.

9. 'The Cabinet Mission Plan evoked a mixed reaction from the leaders of both the Congress and the Muslim League.' In this context, answer the following:

a. Give any six proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Answer: Six proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan are as follows:

1. There would be a Federal Union of India, embracing both British India and the states, which would deal with three important subjects namely, foreign affairs, defence and communications. It would also have the power to raise finances required for these subjects.
2. All subjects other than the above mentioned and all residuary powers would be given to the provinces. The states would retain all powers other than those given to the Union.
3. The Union would have an executive and a legislature constituted from British India and states' representatives. Any communal issue would require a majority decision of the members present and voting.
4. The provinces would be free to form groups and each group would function like a Regional Union. The provinces under Group 'A' would include – Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces and Orissa. Group 'B' included the Punjab, NWFP and Sindh. Group 'C' would comprise Bengal and Assam.
5. It was also stated that once the new constitutional arrangements became operational, the provinces could opt out of any group in which they were placed.
6. The Cabinet Mission proposed that the Constituent Assembly would consist of 385 members, of whom 292 would be representatives from the provinces and 93 would represent the Indian states.

The members of the three groups stated above would frame provincial constitutions for their respective groups and then would finally meet to frame the Union Constitution.

b. What were the reactions of the Congress and the Muslim League to the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Answer: The Congress accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan. The Muslim League passed a resolution accepting the Cabinet Mission proposals though the demand for Pakistan was not mentioned. The provision of grouping the provinces on religious lines had the makings of Pakistan in it. The Muslim-majority provinces were grouped into two groups and the remaining Hindu-majority in one of the groups. The Congress, however, was not keen on the idea of the groupings of provinces on the basis of Hindu-Muslim majority and vying for control at the centre. It was also against the idea of a weak centre. The Muslim League did not want any changes to the proposals. The Sikhs opposed the proposals of the grouping and in the Scheduled Castes, the opinions were divided. Dr Ambedkar rejected the proposal while Jagjivan Ram accepted it.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

1. a. What was the gentleman's reaction to the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Answer: The Muslim passed a resolution accepting the Cabinet Mission proposals though the demand for Pakistan was not mentioned. The Muslim League refused to join the interim government as the Congress was in a commanding position in the Constituent Assembly and Jinnah felt nervous.

b. How was he linked to the Direct Action Day? When was the Direct Action Day observed? Where was its impact felt the most?

Answer: The Muslim League refused to join the interim government as the Congress was in a commanding position in the Constituent Assembly and Jinnah felt nervous. The Muslim League then decided to resort to direct action for creating Pakistan.

16 August 1946 was the day when the Muslim League planned peaceful protests all over India to voice the Muslim demand for a separate State. Directives were issued to the League leaders and the Muslims to suspend all business on 16 August and observe complete hartal.

Suhrawardy, the Muslim League member and the Chief Minister of Bengal wanted to make the hartal in Bengal the most effective one. He made it a public holiday even for the police. Brutal communal violence ensued in Calcutta and a great portion of the city was on fire. Direct Action riots in Calcutta soon spread throughout the country, and were particularly destructive in Bihar and Noakhali (in present day Bangladesh). The British government remained unmoved. Similar incidents were reported in Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Multan.

2. a. Name the British gentleman in the picture. When did he come to India and in what capacity?

Answer: The British gentleman in the picture is Lord Mountbatten. He came to India as the Viceroy in March 1947.

b. What were his plans for the partition of India?

Answer: On 3 June 1947, Mountbatten announced his Plan. The main clauses were:

1. The partition of Bengal and the Punjab was proposed provided that the Legislative Assemblies of the two provinces decided in favour of partition.
2. The Legislative Assembly of Sindh would take its own decision as to whether its constitution should be framed by the existing or a new and separate Constituent Assembly.
3. With regard to the NWFP, a referendum would be held to choose between the existing Constituent Assembly and a new one.
4. If Bengal had to be partitioned, a referendum would be held in the Sylhet district to decide whether it should be a part of Assam or be a part of East Bengal.
5. The princely states would have the freedom to associate themselves with either of the Dominions or to remain independent.
6. There would also be a Boundary Commission to demarcate the boundaries of the two Dominions if and when partition would take place.
7. In the new plan, the India Office would be abolished but His Majesty's Government would like to be associated in any defence agreement or treaty between the two new Dominions that would be set up.
8. The Dominions would have the freedom to decide whether they would like to remain within the British Commonwealth or be independent.

c. Which Viceroy did he replace? What was his role after India became free?

Answer: Lord Mountbatten replaced Lord Wavell as the Viceroy of India. He announced that the transfer of power would be effected by 15 August 1947. According to Mountbatten's plan, the India Office would be abolished but His Majesty's Government would like to be associated in any defence agreement or treaty between the two new Dominions that would be set up. The Dominions would have the freedom to decide whether they would like to remain within the British Commonwealth or be independent.

Lord Mountbatten was first Governor General of Independent India.

10. The First World War (1914–1918)

Questions

1. The War that broke out in 1914 was different from the previous wars in many ways. In this context, discuss the following points briefly:

a. Militant Nationalism as a cause of the war

Answer: The nineteenth century was an era of extreme nationalism. Nationalism had become competitive and aggressive. Patriotism and love for one's own nation meant hatred for other nations. Each nation thought about its national interests alone. The spirit of nationalism was a strong driving force in European politics of the nineteenth century and one way to show patriotism was to enlarge the original territory through imperial conquests. Kaiser Wilhelm II, the new Emperor of Germany, wanted his country to be the leader of the world. Britain had already emerged as the foremost colonial power with almost the quarter of the world under her control. The French had not recovered from the shock of losing Alsace and parts of Lorraine in the Franco–Prussian war of 1871 with present day Germany. The Italians and the Balkan states of Poland, Austria–Hungary, Serbia and Bulgaria were also unsatisfied. Thus, the whole atmosphere was charged with narrow militant nationalism and inter-state rivalries.

b. How did the Treaty of Versailles seek to cripple Germany's military strength?

Answer: The Treaty of Versailles crippled Germany's military strength and left its economy in shackles. The German area of Rhine Valley was to be demilitarized. The German army was disbanded. She was allowed to keep only one lakh soldiers. She was not allowed to have any air force, and the submarines were to be destroyed. Her navy was limited to 15,000 men and 36 ships only. Germany had to cede her merchant ships as compensation to the Allies.

c. What was the territorial rearrangement of Europe as a result of this war?

Answer: During the First World War, some old empires like the German, the Austrian, the Ottoman and the Russian were shattered. Many small states, based on the principle of nationality and self-determination such as Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia were created. Most of these states, which had been under foreign rule, secured their freedom. Thus, the end of the War signified the victory of the spirit of nationalism, while the political map of the world was recast with the emergence of several new states.

2. With reference to the First World War, answer the following questions:

a. Explain any three causes of the First World War.

Answer: Three causes of the First world war are:

1. Europe was divided into armed camps at the dawn of the twentieth century. Britain, France and Russia had formed an alliance called the Triple Entente in 1907. Earlier, Germany, Austria–Hungary and Italy had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882. They had made treaties of mutual help in case of a war with the opponents.

2. The nineteenth century was an era of extreme nationalism. Nationalism had become competitive and aggressive. Patriotism and love for one's own nation meant hatred for other nations. Each nation thought about its national interests alone. The spirit of nationalism was a strong driving force in European politics of the nineteenth century and one way to show patriotism was to enlarge the original territory through imperial conquests. The whole atmosphere was charged with narrow militant nationalism and inter-state rivalries.

3. There was no effective international machinery to enforce international laws amongst nations. Thus, the absence of any international organization or forum to sort out differences amongst nations, led them to safeguard their own interests through armaments, secret diplomacy, ententes and alliances.

b. Mention three points under the Treaty of Versailles which affected Germany.

Answer: Three clauses of the Treaty of Versailles which affected Germany are given below:

1. Germany was held guilty of aggression. She had to pay the cost of the War, called war-indemnity or reparation, to victor nations to the tune of 6.6 billion (6,600 million) pounds.

2. The German territory to the west of Rhine Valley was to be occupied by the Allied troops for fifteen years.

3. Germany lost all her colonies to the Allies. For example, Britain and France shared the regions of Togo and the Cameroon (southeast Africa). German colonies in east and southwest Africa were taken away from her and shared between Britain, Belgium, Portugal and South Africa. While Japan was given Shantung and Kiauchow in China, New Zealand was given Samoa Island. Britain held Palestine and Mesopotamia as mandate territories.

c. What were the objectives of the League of Nations? Name the organization formed in October, 1945 with objectives similar to those of the League of Nations.

Answer: The League of Nations was set up with a view to 'guarantee political independence and territorial integrity of great and small nations alike'. The main function of the League was to avoid wars and to maintain peace in the world. The objectives of the organisation included disarmament, preventing war through collective security, settling disputes between countries through negotiation and diplomacy, and improving global welfare. The league was to uphold and enforce the Treaty of Versailles and prevent a war-like situation in future.

The organization that was formed in October, 1945 with objectives similar to those of the League of Nations is the United Nations organisation.

3. There were several far-reaching consequences as a result of the First World War. In this context, answer the following:

a. Explain how World War I brought about a changed political scenario of the world.

Answer: The erstwhile empires of Russia, Germany, Turkey, Austria, etc. were ruled by the royal dynasties in a despotic and autocratic manner before the First World War. After the War, democratic governments were established in these countries. The German Emperor Wilhelm II fled and a democratic government known as the Weimar Republic was set up. A communist government was set up in Russia after the Revolution of 1917, overthrowing the Tsarist rule. Thus after this War, a democratic era was ushered in with people being given more political rights and opportunities of participation in decision-making.

The democratic set-up in Germany and Italy, unfortunately failed to solve the post-war politico-economic problem of their people. This led to the rise of Nazi dictatorship under Adolf Hitler in Germany and Fascist dictatorship under Benito Mussolini in Italy.

b. What did France gain from the Treaty of Versailles?

Answer: Germany was to return Alsace and Lorraine to France. Danzig was to be a free port in the Polish territory. To compensate France for the destruction of its coal mines by Germany in 1918, she was given full control over the rich coal mines in the Saar basin. But the area was to be governed by the League of Nations.

Germany lost all her colonies to the Allies. Britain and France shared the regions of Togo and the Cameroon (southeast Africa).

c. How was the War responsible for the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany respectively? (Refer to Chapter 11)

Answer: The democratic set-up in Germany and Italy, unfortunately failed to solve the post-war politico-economic problem of their people. This led to the rise of Nazi dictatorship under Adolf Hitler in Germany and Fascist dictatorship under Benito Mussolini in Italy. Though the First World War was fought to 'make the world safe for democracy', the unsettled economic and political conditions after the First World War paved the way for the massacre of democracy in both these countries.

There were several common factors in both Italy and Germany, which led to the rise of Fascism and Nazism.

1. Dissatisfaction with the humiliating peace treaties.
2. Economic crisis.
3. Inefficient and weak democratic system.
4. Political instability.

4. The world witnessed a 'great war' in the years between 1914–1918. In this context:

a. Discuss any three reasons which led to the war in 1914.

Answer: Three reasons which led to the First world war in 1914 are mentioned below:

1. Europe was divided into armed camps at the dawn of the twentieth century. Britain, France and Russia had formed an alliance called the Triple Entente in 1907. Earlier, Germany, Austria–Hungary and Italy had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882. They had made treaties of mutual help in case of a war with the opponents.
2. The nineteenth century was an era of extreme nationalism. Nationalism had become competitive and aggressive. Patriotism and love for one's own nation meant hatred for other nations. Each nation thought about its national interests alone. The spirit of nationalism was a strong driving force in European politics of the nineteenth century and one way to show patriotism was to enlarge the original territory through imperial conquests. The whole atmosphere was charged with narrow militant nationalism and inter-state rivalries.
3. There was no effective international machinery to enforce international laws amongst nations. Thus, the absence of any international organization or forum to sort out differences amongst

nations, led them to safeguard their own interests through armaments, secret diplomacy, ententes and alliances.

b. Mention three clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

Answer: Three clauses of the Treaty of Versailles are:

1. Germany was held guilty of aggression. She had to pay the cost of the War, called war-indemnity or reparation, to victor nations to the tune of 6.6 billion (6,600 million) pounds.
2. Germany was to evacuate the places captured during the War.
3. The German area of Rhine Valley was to be demilitarized.

c. Explain how the Treaty of Versailles was responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War.

Answer: The Treaty of Versailles signed at the end of the First World War crippled, humiliated and humbled Germany and her allies like Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Each lost its territories and had to pay heavy war-indemnities. They were forcibly disarmed and their armies were disbanded. Such harsh and unjust treaties hit the self-respect of these nations and filled them with an urge for revenge. Hence, when Hitler came to power, he began to disregard the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. He also conquered territories like Poland and Danzig which led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Thus, the treatment meted out to the defeated nations after the First World War possessed within itself the seeds of the Second World War.

5. With reference to the First World War, answer the following questions:

a. Enumerate any three causes of the First World War.

Answer: Three causes of the First World War are:

1. Europe was divided into armed camps at the dawn of the twentieth century. Britain, France and Russia had formed an alliance called the Triple Entente in 1907. Earlier, Germany, Austria–Hungary and Italy had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882. They had made treaties of mutual help in case of a war with the opponents.
2. The nineteenth century was an era of extreme nationalism. Nationalism had become competitive and aggressive. Patriotism and love for one’s own nation meant hatred for other nations. Each nation thought about its national interests alone. The spirit of nationalism was a strong driving force in European politics of the nineteenth century and one way to show patriotism was to enlarge the original territory through imperial conquests. The whole atmosphere was charged with narrow militant nationalism and inter-state rivalries.
3. There was no effective international machinery to enforce international laws amongst nations. Thus, the absence of any international organization or forum to sort out differences amongst nations, led them to safeguard their own interests through armaments, secret diplomacy, ententes and alliances.

b. What were the objectives of the League of Nations? Name the organization formed in October 1945 with objectives similar to those of the League of Nations.

Answer: The organization was set up with a view to ‘guarantee political independence and territorial integrity of great and small nations alike’. The main function of the League was to avoid wars and to

maintain peace in the world. The objectives of the organisation included disarmament, preventing war through collective security, settling disputes between countries through negotiation and diplomacy, and improving global welfare. The league was to uphold and enforce the Treaty of Versailles and prevent a war-like situation in future.

The organization that was formed in October, 1945 with objectives similar to those of the League of Nations is the United Nations organization.

c. Mention four points under the Treaty of Versailles which affected Germany.

Answer: Four clauses of the Treaty of Versailles which affected Germany are given below:

1. Germany was held guilty of aggression. She had to pay the cost of the War, called war-indemnity or reparation, to victor nations to the tune of 6.6 billion (6,600 million) pounds.
2. The German territory to the west of Rhine Valley was to be occupied by the Allied troops for fifteen years.
3. Germany lost all her colonies to the Allies. For example, Britain and France shared the regions of Togo and the Cameroon (southeast Africa). German colonies in east and southwest Africa were taken away from her and shared between Britain, Belgium, Portugal and South Africa. While Japan was given Shantung and Kiauchow in China, New Zealand was given Samoa Island. Britain held Palestine and Mesopotamia as mandate territories.
4. The German army was disbanded. She was allowed to keep only one lakh soldiers. She was not allowed to have any air force, and the submarines were to be destroyed. Her navy was limited to 15,000 men and 36 ships only.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

a. Where does this incident take place? Name the three important people featured in this picture.

Answer: The incident took place in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, when Archduke Francis Ferdinand was on an official visit. The three important people that feature in this picture are Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Sophie (his wife) and the assassin, Gavrilo Princip.

b. What was the historical importance of this incident? State one more reason apart from this that could have led to the event.

Answer: Historical importance of the Sarajevo incident is that it is the immediate cause for the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

Another reason that led to the First World war is militarism and armament. In this atmosphere of distrust, there began an armament race amongst European nations, each producing arms and ammunition on a large-scale for its security against the other. Germany had acquired her colonies in Africa and a few islands in the Pacific Ocean. In order to protect these, she made more warships and developed a powerful navy. She also dug the Kiel Canal deeper for the warships to remain there. Basically Germany wanted a strong navy to challenge the naval supremacy of Britain and a strong army to challenge the military might of France. Britain and France felt concerned with the German war preparations and thus were forced to enter the armament race.

c. What was the state of Europe during this period? How was the above incident a catalyst to what took place?

Answer: Europe was divided into armed camps at the dawn of the twentieth century. There also existed some imperial states like the Austro–Hungarian Empire, which included nationalities like Serbs, Hungarians, Bosnians and the Croats. They spoke different languages and had varied cultural traditions. Then, there was the Russian Empire, which included nationalities like Polish, Ukrainian and Turkish. Existence of different nationalists meant more differences in society and frequent clash of interests. Britain, France and Russia had formed an alliance called the Triple Entente in 1907. Earlier, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882. They had made treaties of mutual help in case of a war with the opponents.

On 28 June 1914, the Archduke and his wife, Sophie were shot dead. The assassin, Gavrilo Princip, was a nineteen-year-old Bosnian student. This murder had been planned in Serbia by a secret society called the Black Hand. The Austrians blamed Serbians as the conspirators of this crime. Austria sent a stiff ultimatum to Serbia to apprehend the criminals and hand them over to the Austrian government. Austria also sought a ban on anti-Austrian publications, meetings and institutions. When Serbia refused to comply with some of the conditions, Austria declared war on Serbia on 28 July 1914. Russia, being an ally of Serbia, warned Austria. Thereupon Germany declared war on Russia on 1 August and on France on 3 August 1914.

d. Which day is referred to as Armistice Day? How is it linked to the incident depicted in the picture?

Answer: The armistice to conclude the First World War was formally signed on 11 November 1918. This day is referred to as the Armistice Day. The Sarajevo incident triggered the First World War and it was ended with the armistice on 11 November 1918. This day marks the end of the World war one that was believed to have escalated after the Sarajevo incident.

11. Rise of Dictatorships and the Second World War

Questions

1. With reference to the causes of the Second World War, answer the following:

a. i. Explain how the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism led to the Second World War.

Answer: The peculiar problems created after the First World War could not be successfully tackled by the democratic governments. In countries like Italy, Germany, Russia, Spain, Portugal and others, dictators rose to power. With the rise of Hitler and the Nazis to power in 1933, liberal democracy was dissolved in Germany, and the Nazis mobilized the country for war, with expansionist territorial aims against several countries. Similarly, Mussolini promoted national spirit in Italy through his *Fascios*. He made military training compulsory for the youth. He also followed a vigorous and an aggressive foreign policy, with a view to enhancing the prestige and glory of Italy in the world community. Even the immediate cause of the outbreak of the Second World War was Germany's aggression on Poland.

ii. How did the Japanese invasion of China create conditions for the outbreak of the war?

Answer: Japan annexed Manchuria to further its economic interests. Again there was a war between China and Japan in 1937, and many Chinese cities fell into Japanese hands. The war was motivated by a long-standing Japanese imperialist policy aiming to dominate China politically and militarily and to secure its vast mineral and economic resources. The League of Nations failed to check the aggressive policies of these countries.

b. Explain the consequence of the war with reference to the formation of the United Nations.

Answer: Humankind looked for a better, happier and a more peaceful world after it had witnessed the holocaust, the widespread destruction and death in the Second World War. To save the coming generations from the scourge of war, the United Nations Organization (UNO) was established on 24 October 1945, with its headquarters in New York (USA). Peace, human dignity, justice, brotherhood and cooperation were the key concepts that were adopted. It emerged as the successor to the League of Nations to try and maintain world peace; on the whole, it has been more successful than its predecessor in maintaining international peace and security as well as ushering in global development banishing poverty.

2. Study the picture given alongside and answer the questions that follow:

a. Identify the leader in the picture.

Answer: The leader in the picture is Adolf Hitler, the leader of Nazi Germany.

b. State any four factors that led to the rise of dictatorships in Germany and Italy.

Answer: There were several common factors in both Italy and Germany, which led to the rise of Fascism and Nazism.

1. Dissatisfaction with the humiliating peace treaties

2. Economic crisis
3. Inefficient and weak democratic system
4. Political instability

c. Why did he invade Poland? State two similarities between Fascism and Nazism?

Answer: The immediate cause of the outbreak of the Second World War was Germany's aggression on Poland. Hitler accused Poland of committing atrocities against the Germans living there. On 1 September 1939, German troops stormed Poland.

Two similarities between Fascism and Nazism are given below:

1. Both wanted to undo the injustice done to their respective countries by the peace treaties after the War.
2. Both aimed at protecting their countries from the communist designs of capturing power through staging a revolution.

3. State how each of the following factors were the causes of the Second World War:

a. The failure of the League of Nations

Answer: The League of Nations was set up to maintain peace in the world. But it failed in its objective. Actually, the League of Nations had no power to act on its own initiative. Moreover, USA did not become its member, because the US Senate did not ratify the Covenant of the League of Nations. The League of Nations failed to check the aggressive policies of these countries. The Disarmament Conferences failed to stop the stockpiling of the arms and ammunition. The League of Nations also did not achieve any success in this regard.

b. The aggressive nationalism of Germany

Answer: The rulers of Germany, Italy and Japan believed in aggressive nationalism. They also wanted to acquire colonies for their countries to satisfy their nationalist urges and to further their economic interests. Germany annexed its neighbouring states like Austria and Czechoslovakia.

The immediate cause of the outbreak of the Second World War was Germany's aggression on Poland. Hitler accused Poland of committing atrocities against the Germans living there. On 1 September 1939, German troops stormed Poland. Britain asked Germany to vacate Poland, but Hitler refused to do so. Consequently, on 3 September 1939, Britain and France declared war against Germany and thus began the Second World War.

c. The Policy of Appeasement

Answer: Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement towards Germany. They did not care to enforce the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, when Hitler started to flout them openly. The heads of four nations – Germany, Italy, Britain and France – met at Munich on 29 September 1938 and decided to hand over Sudetenland to Germany. The Czechs were persuaded to accept the Munich Pact in the name of world peace. But actually, they were appeasing Hitler at the cost of Czechoslovakia. Hitler's troops occupied Sudetenland in 1938 and later, the whole of Czechoslovakia became a German satellite. Thus, the Anglo–French policy of appeasement proved dangerous for world peace.

4. In the post-World War I scenario, Italy and Germany experienced the rise of dictatorships. In this context, explain

a. any three circumstances that led to the rise of Fascism in Italy.

Answer: Three circumstances that led to the rise of Fascism in Italy are:

1. Italy had joined the First World War on the side of Britain and France in 1915. She hoped to get large territories but she received nothing from the Paris Peace Treaties. So a feeling developed among the Italians that they 'had won the War, but lost the peace'. Italians felt cheated by their War-time Allies.
2. The War had caused a great economic strain on Italy's economy. The soldiers were rendered unemployed, there was steep price rise and inflation, war debts, deficits and food riots. It appeared as if Italy was heading towards a communist revolution. So the capitalists in Italy gave financial support to Fascism.
3. There came a series of short-lived coalition governments in Italy, with neither consistency nor continuity in the policies. People, especially the industrialists, were sick of these strikes and sabotages. They wanted strong leadership to handle the crisis. This was provided by the Fascist Party under its leader, Benito Mussolini.

b. Any three domestic policies of Hitler.

Answer: Three domestic policies of Hitler are given below:

1. Germany became a dictatorship, with all powers in the hands of her leader, all opposition parties abolished, criticism disallowed, rights denied to the people, democracy crushed, and a secret police under the name of *Gestapo* established to spy over everyone. Hitler established the rule of one man, one leader and one party. Even education was replanned so as to promote Nazism and German nationalism.
2. Hitler proceeded to reorganize and reconstruct German economy and administration. He created new jobs, set up more factories and agricultural farms, gave workers more facilities, ordered production of heavy armaments and made military service compulsory.
3. The Nazi Party and Hitler showed a great dislike for the Jews, whom they held responsible for Germany's defeat in the First World War. He put a large number of Jews in concentration camps. They were denied German citizenship, dismissed from government jobs and prohibited from practising medicine, law and other professions. Hitler wanted to eliminate the Jewish race completely and put about 6 million Jews to death.

c. How were the foreign policies of Hitler responsible for the outbreak of World War II?

Answer: Hitler had started rearmament and compulsory military service, in gross violation of the Treaty of Versailles. He not only stopped the payment of war-indemnity, but also took back the territory of Saar from France in 1934. In 1936, German troops re-entered Rhineland and fortified it, which had been demilitarized by the Treaty of Versailles.

Hitler had imperialist designs and wanted to establish the rule of Germany over the world. Increasing violation of the Treaty of Versailles led France to sign a military pact with Russia against Germany. Hitler, on his part concluded an Anglo-German Naval Agreement in 1935.

In 1936, Hitler made a treaty with Italy, known as the Rome-Berlin Axis. Later when Japan also joined them in 1937, it was known as Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. In 1938, Austria was annexed to Germany, to form Anschluss. This became Hitler's greatest success. He also annexed Sudetenland (a part of Bohemia) in September 1938. He also concluded the Non-Aggression Pact with Russia in 1939. He seized a part of Czechoslovakia with the connivance of Britain and France. It is to be noted that both Britain and France, at this time had adopted a policy of appeasement towards Germany. They did not oppose the German occupation of Czechoslovakia in March 1939.

When Hitler attacked Poland on 1 September 1939, Britain and France issued an ultimatum to Germany, which he ignored. Thus, began the Second World War in which Germany was totally defeated by the Allied Powers. She surrendered in 1945. Hitler is said to have committed suicide. With his death, Nazism and the Nazi regime came to an end.

5. A poignant beginning to a letter by Spartaco, a 22-year-old French soldier before his death.

'Dear Mum,

Of all people I know you are the one that will feel it most, so my very last thoughts go to you. Don't blame anyone for my death, because I myself chose my fate. . .'

a. As you read the letter, do you accept the fact that there was no one to blame for the death that took place in the years 1939–1945?

Answer: I do not accept that there was no one to blame for the death of these soldiers.

b. What according to you are the three main causes that can be held responsible for the outbreak of a war that killed so many young people like Spartaco?

Answer: Three causes responsible for the outbreak of the second world war are given below:

1. Failure of democracies in Europe and rise of dictatorships: The peculiar problems created after the First World War could not be successfully tackled by the democratic governments. In countries like Italy, Germany, Russia, Spain, Portugal and others, dictators rose to power.

2. Unjust and humiliating Treaty of Versailles: The victors of the First World War (Britain, France and USA) forced Germany to sign the unjust and humiliating Treaty of Versailles. It imposed heavy war-penalties on Germany, made her surrender large chunks of its territories. The Germans found it too humiliating.

3. Aggressive nationalism and expansionism: The rulers of Germany, Italy and Japan believed in aggressive nationalism. They also wanted to acquire colonies for their countries to satisfy their nationalist urges and to further their economic interests. The war was motivated by a long-standing Japanese imperialist policy aiming to dominate China politically and militarily and to secure its vast mineral and economic resources. The League of Nations failed to check the aggressive policies of these countries.

c. Give three reasons as to why the policy followed by Fascism and Nazism was also responsible for the above death.

Answer: Three reasons as to why the policy followed by Fascism and Nazism was also responsible for the above death are:

1. Hitler had started rearmament and compulsory military service, in gross violation of the Treaty of Versailles. He not only stopped the payment of war-indemnity, but also took back the territory of

Saar from France in 1934. In 1936, German troops re-entered Rhineland and fortified it, which had been demilitarized by the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler and Mussolini made the people believe that they could take back what they have lost by using their military power.

2. In order to achieve their territorial aims, as noted above, the Nazis of Germany and Fascist of Italy began producing firearms, tanks, guns, warships, aircrafts and other weapons of destruction at a large scale. The Disarmament Conferences failed to stop the stockpiling of the arms and ammunition. The League of Nations also did not achieve any success in this regard. All nations followed only one policy, namely 'security first and disarmament afterwards'. This further increased the tension between countries.

3. The rulers of Germany, Italy and Japan believed in aggressive nationalism. They also wanted to acquire colonies for their countries to satisfy their nationalist urges and to further their economic interests. As such Italy annexed Abyssinia and Albania and Germany annexed its neighbouring states like Austria and Czechoslovakia. The League of Nations failed to check the aggressive policies of these countries.

d. If we say Spartaco died in vain, would we be right or wrong in our judgement? In this context, discuss three significant results of the Second World War.

Answer: No, it wouldn't be right to say that Spartaco died in vain as the Second World War brought major changes in the world.

Three significant consequences of the Second world war are discussed below.

1. The USA had played a decisive role in the victory of the Allied Powers, especially as she was the only nuclear power in the world. Soon in the years to come, 'dollar imperialism' became a reality. USA's influence in world politics increased manifold, leading to US interference in the internal affairs of other nations. She practically became a self-styled policeman of the world and appeared to be an international bully occasionally. The Soviet Union emerged as another superpower in the post-Second World War period. Russia became a dominant power in world politics. She became the leader of the Communist Bloc.

2. The War killed about 25 million soldiers, while it wounded more than 34 million. Millions of civilians were also killed. Many big cities with imposing buildings were reduced to debris. Europe, from Baltic to the Black Sea, presented a tragic sight of ruined towns and cities, bridges, roads, fields, factories, and concentration camps. This region was called the misery belt of the world. A large number of people became refugees. The two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki continued to reel under the radiation effects of the atom bombs. Vast areas of land were rendered unworthy of cultivation and human habitation. Some of these effects have continued even to the present day.

3. Humankind looked for a better, happier and a more peaceful world after it had witnessed the holocaust, the widespread destruction and death in the Second World War. To save the coming generations from the scourge of war, the United Nations Organization (UNO) was established on 24 October 1945, with its headquarters in New York (USA). Peace, human dignity, justice, brotherhood and cooperation were the key concepts that were adopted. It emerged as the successor to the League of Nations to try and maintain world peace; on the whole, it has been more successful than its predecessor in maintaining international peace and security as well as ushering in global development banishing poverty.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

a. Identify the people in the picture.

Answer: The people in the picture are Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

b. Discuss the ideologies propounded by them.

Answer: Benito Mussolini for the Fascist Party in March 1919. The word Fascism is derived from the Italian word *Fasces*, meaning a bundle of rods, signifying that strength lies in unity. Unity, strength and authority are the watchwords of Fascism. The authority of the state is vested in a single person. It is obligatory for all citizens to obey him without questioning. The main principles of Fascism are:

1. Opposition to democracy, rights and liberties of the people. Emphasis is on duties and obligations.
2. Rule of a single party and a single leader, with full authority.
3. Absence of opposition. No criticism of the leader is allowed.
4. The state is more important than the individual.
5. Emphasis is laid on nationalism, national spirit and national unity.

Hitler's cult, his creed and philosophy came to be known as Nazism. The following are its main features.

1. People exist for the state, and not the other way round. He believed in a totalitarian state.
2. To tolerate no opposition or criticism and to allow no party formation other than his own.
3. To put an end to parliamentary institutions and democratic government.
4. To exercise full control on education, press, radio and other means of propaganda.
5. To crush communism and liberalism.
6. To uphold the belief in the superiority of the German race and blood and to establish that it was their destiny to rule over inferior races of the world.
7. To turn out the Jews from Germany, because they had caused great hardship to Germans during the First World War.
8. To denounce the Treaty of Versailles as disgraceful and to regain the lost German territories.
9. To make Germany a strong military power and to carry the Swastika mark all over the world.
10. To inculcate the spirit of nationalism among the people.

12. The United Nations Organization

Questions

1. The United Nations was established to be an effective peace keeping international organization. In this context, explain the following:

a. Its objectives and purposes.

Answer: The objectives of the UN as mentioned in the Preamble of the UN Charter are as follows:

1. To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
2. To maintain international peace and security and to take effective measures for removal of threats to peace.
3. To develop faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of human beings.
4. To develop conditions under which justice and respect for international law and treaties can be maintained.
5. To achieve international cooperation in solving problems of economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character.
6. To be the centre for harmonising the actions of nations in attaining these common ends. The UN is to be the common platform for discussion of problems and finding amicable solutions.

b. The meaning of Human Rights as incorporated in the Human charter. (Not in syllabus now)

Answer: Not in syllabus now.

c. Name the agency that the UN set up to deliver relief to children and mothers after World War II. State any three of its functions (Refer to Chapter 13).

Answer: UNICEF was set up in 1946 with the aim of providing relief to the children and their mothers as an emergency measure after the Second World War. Its main functions include:

1. To assist countries in providing nutritious food like milk, meat, fish, fats, etc. to children and to train nutritionists in this regard.
2. To undertake Universal Child Immunization against Preventable Diseases, which is a joint programme with the World Health Organization. It has given protection to nearly 80 per cent of the children from the six killer diseases, namely, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and whooping cough. The Polio Immunization Programme has now become a national health concern, especially in developing countries like India.
3. To provide consultancy service, supply medicine and equipment and to conduct research in the areas of child development programmes and also to monitor these for future application.

2. The United Nations Organization was established to maintain peace and 'promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.' With reference to this, explain the following:

a. The composition of the Security Council

Answer: Composition The Security Council is the most important organ of the UN. There are two types of members of the Security Council, namely, permanent and non-permanent. The five permanent members are USA, UK, France, Russia and China (People's Republic). The other ten non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly for two years on regional basis. No such member can be re-elected immediately on the expiry of its term.

b. The functions of the Security Council related to maintaining World Peace

Answer: The foremost responsibility of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security. It is the executive or enforcement wing of the organization. In the discharge of its responsibility, the Security Council can do the following:

1. It can investigate disputes and recommend ways and means for peaceful settlement. It can ask the fighting nations to settle their differences by peaceful means. For example, it may suggest them to settle their disputes through negotiation, mediation or arbitration.
2. It can impose an embargo or economic sanctions (i.e. stoppage of trade) on nations that do not act according to the directions of the Security Council.
3. It can order military action by air, land or sea against a nation, which persists in disturbing the peace and security of the world. It can also recommend to the General Assembly to expel a state from the membership of the UN, if it does not act according to the UN Charter.
4. In case of a war, the Security Council may call for ceasefire to stop aggression, or for cutting off communication links with the aggressor-nation or severing diplomatic relations with it.
5. If ceasefire is ordered and agreed to by the nations, a UN peace-keeping force consisting of troops from member-states may be sent to the troubled areas.

c. The role of UNESCO in the development of Science and Technology (Refer to Chapter 13).

Answer: The functions of UNESCO give us an account of its role in the development of Science and Technology. Some of the functions of UNESCO is this regard are:

1. To promote education among children and adults and to work for universal primary education.
2. To give financial assistance for the education of the disabled children, the girl-child and women.
3. To give advice and expert assistance in construction of school building, preparation of study materials, courses and textbooks.
4. To provide fellowships and study-grants to teachers and to encourage them to do research and higher learning in theories and methods of teaching and evaluation.
5. To organize bookfairs at national and international level.
6. To develop good libraries with an adequate supply of books and to eradicate illiteracy.
7. To promote research in mathematics, geology, physics, oceanography, engineering and technology in developing countries.
8. To organize regional and world conferences. UNESCO brings together scientists, engineers and technologists to share ideas and evolve new theories for the general good.

9. To provide information to all countries about progress in science through bulletins, exhibitions and journals. *Courier* is the official monthly magazine of UNESCO.

3. Study the picture given alongside and answer the questions that follow:

a. i. Identify the organization associated with the given emblem.

Answer: The organization associated with the given emblem is the United Nations Organization.

ii. Mention any three principles of their organization.

Answer: Three principles of the United Nations organization are:

1. Sovereign equality of all member-states of the UN.
2. The member-states shall fulfil their obligations and duties according to the UN Charter.
3. All member-states shall solve their mutual disputes through peaceful means.

b. Where is the headquarters of this organization located?

Answer: The headquarters of the UN are in New York, USA. The European office is at Geneva, Switzerland. The UN flag is light blue in colour with a polar map of the world, hemmed in by twin olive branches, in white at the centre, forming the emblem.

c. Name the principal judicial organ of this organization and explain its composition.

Answer: The International Court of Justice is the judicial organ of the UN. It consists of fifteen judges. They are elected by the General Assembly. Their term is for nine years, with one-third of the judges retiring every three years. No two judges can be nationals of the same country. Judges can be re-elected. The Court elects its own President and Vice President for a three-year term.

4. It was the hope of the Founding Fathers of the United Nations that with the goodwill and cooperation of all member-states, it would be able to function effectively. With reference to this:

a. Explain the composition of the Security Council.

Answer: There are two types of members of the Security Council, namely, permanent and non-permanent. The five permanent members are USA, UK, France, Russia and China (People's Republic). The other ten non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly for two years on regional basis. No such member can be re-elected immediately on the expiry of its term.

b. Mention any three objectives of the United Nations.

Answer: Three objectives of the UN as mentioned in the Preamble of the UN Charter are as follows:

1. To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
2. To maintain international peace and security and to take effective measures for removal of threats to peace.
3. To develop faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of human beings.

c. Write the expanded form of the UNICEF and state three functions of this agency. (Refer to Chapter 13)

Answer: The acronym in its original context stood for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. At present the words, 'International' and 'Emergency' have been put to disuse to include children from all over the globe. Three of its functions are:

1. To assist countries in providing nutritious food like milk, meat, fish, fats, etc. to children and to train nutritionists in this regard.
2. To provide funds for training of health and sanitation workers, and crèche workers.
3. To undertake Universal Child Immunization against Preventable Diseases, which is a joint programme with the World Health Organization. It has given protection to nearly 80 per cent of the children from the six killer diseases, namely, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and whooping cough. The Polio Immunization Programme has now become a national health concern, especially in developing countries like India.

5. a. Mention three functions of the International Court of Justice.

Answer: Three functions of the International Court of Justice are:

1. If the treaties so provide, then it can hear cases of disputes between two or more nations and reach a decision on them.
2. Disputes between nations relating to interpretation of international law are heard by it.
3. In case a dispute is filed by one country against another and the respondent nation appears before the Law Court, then it can hear it. Otherwise, the case is filed.

b. Explain the composition of the International Court of Justice.

Answer: The International Court of Justice is the judicial wing of the UN. It consists of fifteen judges. They are elected by the General Assembly. Their term is for nine years, with one-third of the judges retiring every three years. No two judges can be nationals of the same country. Judges can be re-elected. The Court elects its own President and Vice President for a three-year term. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice are at The Hague in the Netherlands.

c. Name the organization associated with the given emblem. Mention any three functions of the organization named by you. (Refer to Chapter 13)

Answer: The organization associated with the given emblem is the World Health Organization.

Three functions of the WHO include:

1. To promote and coordinate research in the field of health. To finance research projects in its priority areas, namely infections, diseases, mother's and child's health and mental health. It also encourages research on diseases like cancer, blindness, diabetes and heart attacks or heart ailments.
2. To set international standards for food, water, biological and pharmaceutical products such as drugs, medicines and vaccines.
3. To fight diseases throughout the world and to prevent their spread at the source. It launched a programme along with the UNICEF to immunize children against six major diseases like measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and whooping cough.

6. The world has seen the damages caused by the two World Wars. The aim of the United Nations Organization is to save the succeeding generations from the scourge of another war. With reference to this:

a. Explain any three functions of the General Assembly.

Answer: Three functions of the General Assembly are:

1. To admit new members to the UN on the recommendation of the Security Council.
2. To appoint the Secretary General of UN on the recommendation of the Security Council.
3. To elect the ten temporary members of the Security Council. It also elects the members of the Economic and Social Council and Trusteeship Council, as well as the judges of the International Court of Justice, jointly with the Security Council.

b. Mention three important functions of the UNESCO. (Refer to Chapter 13)

Answer: Three important functions of the UNESCO are:

1. To promote education among children and adults and to work for universal primary education.
2. To give financial assistance for the education of the disabled children, the girl-child and women.
3. To provide fellowships and study-grants to teachers and to encourage them to do research and higher learning in theories and methods of teaching and evaluation.

c. Discuss the role of the Security Council in maintaining world peace.

Answer: The foremost responsibility of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security. It is the executive or enforcement wing of the organization. In the discharge of its responsibility, the Security Council can do the following:

1. It can investigate disputes and recommend ways and means for peaceful settlement. It can ask the fighting nations to settle their differences by peaceful means. For example, it may suggest them to settle their disputes through negotiation, mediation or arbitration.
2. It can impose an embargo or economic sanctions (i.e. stoppage of trade) on nations that do not act according to the directions of the Security Council.
3. It can order military action by air, land or sea against a nation, which persists in disturbing the peace and security of the world. It can also recommend to the General Assembly to expel a state from the membership of the UN, if it does not act according to the UN Charter.
4. It elects the judges of the International Court of Justice jointly with the General Assembly.
5. It recommends the name of a person for appointment as the Secretary General of the UN.
6. It also recommends the admission of new members to the UN to the General Assembly.
7. In case of a war, the Security Council may call for ceasefire to stop aggression, or for cutting off communication links with the aggressor-nation or severing diplomatic relations with it.
8. If ceasefire is ordered and agreed to by the nations, a UN peace-keeping force consisting of troops from member-states may be sent to the troubled areas.

13. Major Agencies of the United Nations

Questions

1. The United Nations was established to be an effective peace keeping international organization. In this context, explain the following:

a. Its objectives and purposes.

Answer: The objectives of the UN as mentioned in the Preamble of the UN Charter are as follows:

1. To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
2. To maintain international peace and security and to take effective measures for removal of threats to peace.
3. To develop faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of human beings.
4. To develop conditions under which justice and respect for international law and treaties can be maintained.
5. To achieve international cooperation in solving problems of economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character.
6. To be the centre for harmonising the actions of nations in attaining these common ends. The UN is to be the common platform for discussion of problems and finding amicable solutions.

b. The meaning of Human Rights as incorporated in the Human Charter

Answer: Not in syllabus.

c. Name the agency that the UN set up to deliver relief to children and mothers after World War II. State three of its functions.

Answer: UNICEF was set up in 1946 with the aim of providing relief to the children and their mothers as an emergency measure after the Second World War. Its main functions include:

1. To assist countries in providing nutritious food like milk, meat, fish, fats, etc. to children and to train nutritionists in this regard.
2. To undertake Universal Child Immunization against Preventable Diseases, which is a joint programme with the World Health Organization. It has given protection to nearly 80 per cent of the children from the six killer diseases, namely, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and whooping cough. The Polio Immunization Programme has now become a national health concern, especially in developing countries like India.
3. To provide consultancy service, supply medicine and equipment and to conduct research in the areas of child development programmes and also to monitor these for future application.

2. The United Nations Organization was established to maintain peace and 'promote social progress and better standard of life in larger freedom'. With reference to this, explain the following:

a. The composition of the Security Council.

Answer: The Security Council is the most important organ of the UN. There are two types of members of the Security Council, namely, permanent and non-permanent. The five permanent members are USA, UK, France, Russia and China (People's Republic). The other ten non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly for two years on regional basis. No such member can be re-elected immediately on the expiry of its term.

b. The functions of the Security Council related to maintaining world peace.

Answer: The functions of the Security Council related to maintaining world peace are:

1. It can investigate disputes and recommend ways and means for peaceful settlement. It can ask the fighting nations to settle their differences by peaceful means. For example, it may suggest them to settle their disputes through negotiation, mediation or arbitration.
2. It can impose an embargo or economic sanctions (i.e. stoppage of trade) on nations that do not act according to the directions of the Security Council.
3. It can order military action by air, land or sea against a nation, which persists in disturbing the peace and security of the world. It can also recommend to the General Assembly to expel a state from the membership of the UN, if it does not act according to the UN Charter.
4. In case of a war, the Security Council may call for ceasefire to stop aggression, or for cutting off communication links with the aggressor-nation or severing diplomatic relations with it.
5. If ceasefire is ordered and agreed to by the nations, a UN peace-keeping force consisting of troops from member-states may be sent to the troubled areas.

c. The role of UNESCO in the development of science and technology.

Answer: The functions of UNESCO give us an account of its role in the development of Science and Technology. Some of the functions of UNESCO in this regard are:

1. To promote research in mathematics, geology, physics, oceanography, engineering and technology in developing countries.
2. To organize regional and world conferences. UNESCO brings together scientists, engineers and technologists to share ideas and evolve new theories for the general good.
3. To provide information to all countries about progress in science through bulletins, exhibitions and journals. *Courier* is the official monthly magazine of UNESCO.

3. The United Nations apart from its main organs also works through its allied agencies. In this context, answer the following questions:

a. Write the expanded form of UNESCO. Mention two of its functions in the field of education.

Answer: The acronym UNESCO stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Two of its functions in the field of education are:

1. To promote education among children and adults and to work for universal primary education.
2. To give financial assistance for the education of the disabled children, the girl-child and women.

b. Explain three vital roles that the WHO plays in combating diseases.

Answer: Three important functions that the WHO plays in combating diseases are:

1. To promote and coordinate research in the field of health. To finance research projects in its priority areas, namely infections, diseases, mother's and child's health and mental health. It also encourages research on diseases like cancer, blindness, diabetes and heart attacks or heart ailments.
2. To set international standards for food, water, biological and pharmaceutical products such as drugs, medicines and vaccines.
3. To bring about improvement in standards of nutrition, housing, sanitation, work conditions and environmental hygiene.

c. Mention four functions of the Security Council in maintaining peace. (Refer to Chapter 12)

Answer: The foremost responsibility of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security. It is the executive or enforcement wing of the organization. In the discharge of its responsibility, the Security Council can do the following:

1. It can investigate disputes and recommend ways and means for peaceful settlement. It can ask the fighting nations to settle their differences by peaceful means. For example, it may suggest them to settle their disputes through negotiation, mediation or arbitration.
2. It can impose an embargo or economic sanctions (i.e. stoppage of trade) on nations that do not act according to the directions of the Security Council.
3. It can order military action by air, land or sea against a nation, which persists in disturbing the peace and security of the world. It can also recommend to the General Assembly to expel a state from the membership of the UN, if it does not act according to the UN Charter.
4. In case of a war, the Security Council may call for ceasefire to stop aggression, or for cutting off communication links with the aggressor-nation or severing diplomatic relations with it.

4. With reference to the United Nations, answer the following questions:

a. What does the WHO do to achieve its objective of ensuring 'Health for All'?

Answer: The WHO had set the goal before itself of providing, 'Health For All By The Year 2000'. The aim was to provide health services to all, especially for a socially and economically productive life. A global strategy was thus worked out. The targets were numerous, ranging from reducing infant mortality rates to increasing the life expectancy at birth, from reduction of maternal mortality to control of endemic diseases. Though all of these ambitious targets have not been realized, the quest of WHO is still on.

b. State the composition of the International Court of Justice. (Refer to Chapter 12)

Answer: The International Court of Justice is the judicial wing of the UN. It consists of fifteen judges. They are elected by the General Assembly. Their term is for nine years, with one-third of the judges retiring every three years. No two judges can be nationals of the same country. Judges can be re-elected. The Court elects its own President and Vice President for a three-year term.

c. State any four functions of the General Assembly. (Refer to Chapter 12)

Answer: The General Assembly performs the following functions.

1. To admit new members to the UN on the recommendation of the Security Council.

2. To appoint the Secretary General of UN on the recommendation of the Security Council.
3. To elect the ten temporary members of the Security Council. It also elects the members of the Economic and Social Council and Trusteeship Council, as well as the judges of the International Court of Justice, jointly with the Security Council.
4. To receive and discuss the reports of the main organs and agencies of the UN and take decisions on the same.

5. The opening words of UNESCO Constitution state that 'Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed'. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

a. What were the objectives of the setting up of UNESCO?

Answer: UNESCO was established in 1946. It became responsible for promoting 'respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion', as stated in the UN Charter. As defined by its constitution, the purpose of the organization is 'to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms.' To build these defences of peace remains one of the main objectives and functions of the UNESCO.

b. State the functions of the UNESCO in the field of education and scientific activities.

Answer: The main functions of UNESCO in the field of education and scientific activities include:

1. To promote education among children and adults and to work for universal primary education.
2. To give financial assistance for the education of the disabled children, the girl-child and women.
3. To give advice and expert assistance in construction of school building, preparation of study materials, courses and textbooks.
4. To provide fellowships and study-grants to teachers and to encourage them to do research and higher learning in theories and methods of teaching and evaluation.
5. To organize bookfairs at national and international level.
6. To develop good libraries with an adequate supply of books and to eradicate illiteracy.
7. To promote research in mathematics, geology, physics, oceanography, engineering and technology in developing countries.
8. To organize regional and world conferences. UNESCO brings together scientists, engineers and technologists to share ideas and evolve new theories for the general good.
9. To provide information to all countries about progress in science through bulletins, exhibitions and journals. *Courier* is the official monthly magazine of UNESCO.
10. To encourage the study of social sciences with special reference to study of topics like factors causing violence and conflict, violation of human rights, the future of human race, methods of conflict-resolution and tolerance-promotion techniques.
11. To help member-states preserve their cultural heritage, encourage translation of rare manuscripts, to protect monuments of historic or artistic interest.

12. To encourage cultural exchange. It gives travel-grants to writers and artists. It promotes artistic creation in literature and fine arts.

6. With reference to the agencies of the United Nations, give the main functions of the following:

a. World Health Organization

Answer: The main functions of WHO include:

1. To promote and coordinate research in the field of health. To finance research projects in its priority areas, namely infections, diseases, mother's and child's health and mental health. It also encourages research on diseases like cancer, blindness, diabetes and heart attacks or heart ailments.
2. To set international standards for food, water, biological and pharmaceutical products such as drugs, medicines and vaccines.
3. To bring about improvement in standards of nutrition, housing, sanitation, work conditions and environmental hygiene.
4. To assist governments on their request, to provide safe drinking water to specified areas.
5. To fight diseases throughout the world and to prevent their spread at the source. It launched a programme along with the UNICEF to immunize children against six major diseases like measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and whooping cough.
6. It has built a splendid library on medical sciences at Geneva to serve as a major source of medical and scientific information.
7. It also publishes an illustrated magazine to inform people about the state of health programmes in the world and the new researches and developments worldwide.
8. It organizes seminars, conferences and workshops to train personnel in their respective areas of specialization.

b. Functions of UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)

Answer: The UNDP came into being in 1965. It was born out of the merger of UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (UNEPTA) and the UN Special Fund. The main functions of the UNDP are:

1. To survey and assess a country's natural resources for increasing agricultural and industrial output.
2. To expand education, to prepare modules or courses to be taught from primary to higher levels, and to give it a technological orientation.
3. To promote scientific research and discoveries, so as to bring precision in one's endeavours.
4. To expand the level of economic and technical cooperation among developing nations.
5. To provide technical assistance to boost social and economic planning.
6. To help mobilize capital investment and to fund risky enterprises from its own sources.
7. To arrange facilities or experts for training locals in the developing nations.

The UNDP seeks to ensure the most effective use of the UN and international aid resources. In 2016, UNDP is continuing its work to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

a. With which two agencies of the UN would you associate this picture?

Answer: Two agencies that can be associated with the given picture are UNICEF and WHO.

b. State any two related functions of each of the organizations.

Answer: Two functions of UNICEF are:

1. To assist countries in providing nutritious food like milk, meat, fish, fats, etc. to children and to train nutritionists in this regard.
2. To take care of women.

Two functions of WHO are:

1. To promote and coordinate research in the field of health. To finance research projects in its priority areas, namely infections, diseases, mother's and child's health and mental health. It also encourages research on diseases like cancer, blindness, diabetes and heart attacks or heart ailments.
2. To fight diseases throughout the world and to prevent their spread at the source. It launched a programme along with the UNICEF to immunize children against six major diseases like measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and whooping cough.

c. Where are the headquarters of the organizations and when were they formed?

Answer: The headquarter of UNICEF is in New York, USA and the headquarter of WHO is in Geneva, Switzerland.

d. State two other functions of each of the organizations, which do not concern the adjacent picture.

Answer: Two functions of UNICEF are:

1. To supply paper to publish textbooks and literature relating to children.
2. To provide funds for training of health and sanitation workers, and crèche workers.

Two functions of WHO are:

1. To set international standards for food, water, biological and pharmaceutical products such as drugs, medicines and vaccines.
2. To bring about improvement in standards of nutrition, housing, sanitation, work conditions and environmental hygiene.

14. The Non-Aligned Movement

Questions

1. With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement, explain the following:

a. 'Non-alignment'

Answer: In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, 'Non-alignment does not mean passivity of mind or action. It does not mean submission to what we consider evil. It is a positive and dynamic approach to such problems that confront us.' This movement was not based on military alliances but had formed a group of like-minded nations striving to remain independent while pursuing goals of development in a mutilated, compartmentalized world.

b. Two factors responsible for its formation

Answer: Two factors responsible for the formation of NAM are:

1. The period following the Second World War saw most countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, that had been under the imperialistic rule, gain their freedom. These countries were deeply interested in preserving their new-found identity, having their rightful place among the nations and playing an independent role in shaping the future of the world. They were also intent in speeding up the destruction of imperialism of which they had been a victim for a long time.

2. At this juncture, the world was divided into two power blocs – the western democracy led by the United States and the eastern communism led by the Soviet Union. Their mutual relations were marked by a situation of tensions and conflicts termed as the Cold War. It was fuelled constantly by military alliances, unbridled arms race and proxy wars giving rise to a general sense of panic, which posed a threat to the independence and survival of the small nations. These new, independent states found the world economic order grossly unjust and ridden with inequalities. Exploitation was rampant and a fundamental change was required in every field of development.

It was in such a bipolar world that the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) emerged and shaped itself into an organization intent on establishing a position of equidistance from the two power blocs and charting out an assertive and independent foreign policy.

c. Role of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (2014)

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India while delivering his speech at a meet in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1954 coined the term 'non-alignment'. It was Jawaharlal Nehru's initiative that saw the birth of the NAM in a world of questionable intents and aspirations. He made a significant contribution to the evolution and growth of the NAM. It was through his sincere efforts that India became the founder-member of this movement. He firmly believed that non-aligned countries could play a positive role as mediators and keep the two power blocs at bay.

The stand that India took was not submissive neutrality. In the words of Nehru, 'When freedom is menaced, justice threatened or when aggression takes place, we cannot be and shall not be neutral.'

In other words, India's policy, according to Nehru, would always be to stand in the face of injustice, prejudice and wrong. During the Korean crisis of 1950, India strongly condemned North Korea's aggression against South Korea.

In 1956, India protested against the Anglo–French invasion of the Suez Canal Zone. India, under the leadership of Nehru and all subsequent Prime Ministers, has followed a policy of friendship and cooperation with all nations. It has endorsed disarmament and condemned stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. India signed an agreement for banning atomic tests in 1961.

2. With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement, state:

a. The names of the architects of the Non-aligned Movement. What is meant by Non-aligned?

Answer: The names of the architects of Non-aligned Movement were Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru from India, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia.

In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, 'Non-alignment does not mean passivity of mind or action. It does not mean submission to what we consider evil. It is a positive and dynamic approach to such problems that confront us.' This movement was not based on military alliances but had formed a group of like-minded nations striving to remain independent while pursuing goals of development in a mutilated, compartmentalized world.

b. The factors that led to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Answer: The factors that led to the formation of Non-Aligned Movement are:

1. The period following the Second World War saw most countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, that had been under the imperialistic rule, gain their freedom. These countries were deeply interested in preserving their new-found identity, having their rightful place among the nations and playing an independent role in shaping the future of the world. They were also intent in speeding up the destruction of imperialism of which they had been a victim for a long time.
2. At this juncture, the world was divided into two power blocs – the western democracy led by the United States and the eastern communism led by the Soviet Union. Their mutual relations were marked by a situation of tensions and conflicts termed as the Cold War. It was fuelled constantly by military alliances, unbridled arms race and proxy wars giving rise to a general sense of panic, which posed a threat to the independence and survival of the small nations. These new, independent states found the world economic order grossly unjust and ridden with inequalities. Exploitation was rampant and a fundamental change was required in every field of development.
3. These nations were able to keep their own identity by not aligning with the power blocs. They wanted to solve their problems themselves without any outside interference. Most of these nations were economically backward. Since they needed both capital and technical sources to boost their economic development, they considered it worthwhile to get both the things from whoever they could, without any strings attached.

It was in such a bipolar world that the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) emerged and shaped itself into an organization intent on establishing a position of equidistance from the two power blocs and charting out an assertive and independent foreign policy.

c. The role of Nehru in the Non-aligned Movement.

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India while delivering his speech at a meet in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1954 coined the term 'non-alignment'. It was Jawaharlal Nehru's initiative that saw the birth of the NAM in a world of questionable intents and aspirations. He made a significant contribution to the evolution and growth of the NAM. It was through his sincere efforts that India became the founder-member of this movement. He firmly believed that non-aligned countries could play a positive role as mediators and keep the two power blocs at bay.

The stand that India took was not submissive neutrality. In the words of Nehru, 'When freedom is menaced, justice threatened or when aggression takes place, we cannot be and shall not be neutral.'

In other words, India's policy, according to Nehru, would always be to stand in the face of injustice, prejudice and wrong. During the Korean crisis of 1950, India strongly condemned North Korea's aggression against South Korea.

In 1956, India protested against the Anglo-French invasion of the Suez Canal Zone. India, under the leadership of Nehru and all subsequent Prime Ministers, has followed a policy of friendship and cooperation with all nations. It has endorsed disarmament and condemned stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. India signed an agreement for banning atomic tests in 1961.

3. With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement, explain the following:

a. The meaning of the Non-Aligned Movement

Answer: In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, 'Non-alignment does not mean passivity of mind or action. It does not mean submission to what we consider evil. It is a positive and dynamic approach to such problems that confront us.' This movement was not based on military alliances but had formed a group of like-minded nations striving to remain independent while pursuing goals of development in a mutilated, compartmentalized world.

b. Its objectives

Answer: The objectives of the NAM are:

1. To grant freedom to nations under imperialistic and colonial domination. It urged nations to live in an atmosphere of freedom, equality and unrestrained growth of every individual.
2. The NAM condemned the arms race taking place in the developed world. It opposed nuclear proliferation and favoured disarmament. The leaders were totally opposed to any military alliances and creation of power blocs to foster the same. They did not wish to see the horrors of another World War.
3. The NAM believed in equality of all men and condemned racial discrimination. It encouraged the establishment of human rights as a necessary corollary to the freedom of a nation.
4. The NAM wished to establish a New International Economic Order (NIEO) to reduce the gulf that existed between the haves and the have-nots. A need was also felt for reforms in foreign investments, loans and other facilities meted out by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the developing economies of Asia and Africa.

5. The NAM called for a global effort for environment protection, cultural and social unity and restructuring the information order that was available at the moment. It would also help the UN in its efforts to achieve similar goals for the general good of all nations.

c. The role of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the movement

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India while delivering his speech at a meet in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1954 coined the term 'non-alignment'. It was Jawaharlal Nehru's initiative that saw the birth of the NAM in a world of questionable intents and aspirations. He made a significant contribution to the evolution and growth of the NAM. It was through his sincere efforts that India became the founder-member of this movement. He firmly believed that non-aligned countries could play a positive role as mediators and keep the two power blocs at bay.

The stand that India took was not submissive neutrality. In the words of Nehru, 'When freedom is menaced, justice threatened or when aggression takes place, we cannot be and shall not be neutral.'

In other words, India's policy, according to Nehru, would always be to stand in the face of injustice, prejudice and wrong. During the Korean crisis of 1950, India strongly condemned North Korea's aggression against South Korea.

In 1956, India protested against the Anglo- French invasion of the Suez Canal Zone. India, under the leadership of Nehru and all subsequent Prime Ministers, has followed a policy of friendship and cooperation with all nations. It has endorsed disarmament and condemned stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. India signed an agreement for banning atomic tests in 1961.

4. With the liberation of nations from colonial rule, the idea of non-alignment gained large-scale acceptance. In this context, answer the following:

a. What is the meaning of the Non-Aligned Movement?

Answer: In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, 'Non-alignment does not mean passivity of mind or action. It does not mean submission to what we consider evil. It is a positive and dynamic approach to such problems that confront us.' This movement was not based on military alliances but had formed a group of like-minded nations striving to remain independent while pursuing goals of development in a mutilated, compartmentalized world.

b. Mention the founders of NAM.

Answer: The names of the architects of Non-Aligned Movement are Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru from India, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia.

c. Explain briefly the objectives of NAM.

Answer: The objectives of the NAM were:

1. To grant freedom to nations under imperialistic and colonial domination. It urged nations to live in an atmosphere of freedom, equality and unrestrained growth of every individual.
2. The NAM condemned the arms race taking place in the developed world. It opposed nuclear proliferation and favoured disarmament. The leaders were totally opposed to any military alliances

and creation of power blocs to foster the same. They did not wish to see the horrors of another World War.

3. The NAM believed in equality of all men and condemned racial discrimination. It encouraged the establishment of human rights as a necessary corollary to the freedom of a nation.

4. The NAM wished to establish a New International Economic Order (NIEO) to reduce the gulf that existed between the haves and the have-nots. A need was also felt for reforms in foreign investments, loans and other facilities meted out by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the developing economies of Asia and Africa.

5. The NAM called for a global effort for environment protection, cultural and social unity and restructuring the information order that was available at the moment. It would also help the UN in its efforts to achieve similar goals for the general good of all nations. The Havana Declaration of 1979 sums up the objectives of the NAM as ensuring “the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries” in their “struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and bloc politics.”

5. With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following:

a. What is meant by the Non-Aligned Movement?

Answer: In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, ‘Non-alignment does not mean passivity of mind or action. It does not mean submission to what we consider evil. It is a positive and dynamic approach to such problems that confront us.’ This movement was not based on military alliances but had formed a group of like-minded nations striving to remain independent while pursuing goals of development in a mutilated, compartmentalized world.

b. Give any six objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Answer: The objectives of the NAM were:

1. To grant freedom to nations under imperialistic and colonial domination. It urged nations to live in an atmosphere of freedom, equality and unrestrained growth of every individual.

2. The NAM condemned the arms race taking place in the developed world. It opposed nuclear proliferation and favoured disarmament. The leaders were totally opposed to any military alliances and creation of power blocs to foster the same. They did not wish to see the horrors of another World War.

3. The NAM believed in equality of all men and condemned racial discrimination. It encouraged the establishment of human rights as a necessary corollary to the freedom of a nation.

4. The NAM wished to establish a New International Economic Order (NIEO) to reduce the gulf that existed between the haves and the have-nots. A need was also felt for reforms in foreign investments, loans and other facilities meted out by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the developing economies of Asia and Africa.

5. The NAM called for a global effort for environment protection, cultural and social unity and restructuring the information order that was available at the moment. It would also help the UN in its efforts to achieve similar goals for the general good of all nations. The Havana Declaration of 1979 sums up the objectives of the NAM as ensuring “the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries” in their “struggle against imperialism,

colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and bloc politics.”

6. NAM has sought to "create an independent path in world politics that would not result in member States becoming pawns in the struggles between the major powers."

c. Mention two steps taken by Jawaharlal Nehru to further the cause of the movement.

Answer: It was Jawaharlal Nehru’s initiative that saw the birth of the NAM in a world of questionable intents and aspirations. It was through his sincere efforts that India became the founder-member of this movement. During the Korean crisis of 1950, India strongly condemned North Korea’s aggression against South Korea. The stand that India took was not submissive neutrality. In the words of Nehru, ‘When freedom is menaced, justice threatened or when aggression takes place, we cannot be and shall not be neutral.’ In other words, India’s policy, according to Nehru, would always be to stand in the face of injustice, prejudice and wrong.

Photo Study

Answer the following.

a. Name any two of the gentlemen in the picture. With which movement would you associate them?

Answer: Gamal Abdel Nasser and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru are in the picture. They are associated with the Non-Aligned Movement.

b. When was the movement launched and where? What does the name of the movement mean?

Answer: The First Summit of Non-Aligned nations was held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia from 1 to 6 September 1961.

To follow non-alignment meant to distance oneself from the hegemony of the so-called superpowers that had emerged after the Second World War. But non-alignment in its positive connotation denotes those countries, which judge issues on merit and do not accept decisions as recommended by the superpowers.

c. What were the main objectives of the movement?

Answer: The objectives of the NAM were:

1. To grant freedom to nations under imperialistic and colonial domination. It urged nations to live in an atmosphere of freedom, equality and unrestrained growth of every individual.
2. The NAM condemned the arms race taking place in the developed world. It opposed nuclear proliferation and favoured disarmament. The leaders were totally opposed to any military alliances and creation of power blocs to foster the same. They did not wish to see the horrors of another World War.
3. The NAM believed in equality of all men and condemned racial discrimination. It encouraged the establishment of human rights as a necessary corollary to the freedom of a nation.
4. The NAM wished to establish a New International Economic Order (NIEO) to reduce the gulf that existed between the haves and the have-nots. A need was also felt for reforms in foreign investments, loans and other facilities meted out by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the developing economies of Asia and Africa.

5. The NAM called for a global effort for environment protection, cultural and social unity and restructuring the information order that was available at the moment. It would also help the UN in its efforts to achieve similar goals for the general good of all nations. The Havana Declaration of 1979 sums up the objectives of the NAM as ensuring “the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries” in their “struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and bloc politics.”

d. How far has India contributed to the growth of this movement? State any two points.

Answer: In 1956, India protested against the Anglo- French invasion of the Suez Canal Zone. India, under the leadership of Nehru and all subsequent Prime Ministers, has followed a policy of friendship and cooperation with all nations. It has endorsed disarmament and condemned stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. India signed an agreement for banning atomic tests in 1961. Thus India has:

1. Opposed imperialistic and colonial domination.
2. Called for the establishment of a new international economic order. At the Seventh Non–Aligned Summit in New Delhi in 1983, the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi spoke about faster development of the non-aligned and other developing countries and North–South cooperation for mutual benefit. The New Delhi Summit warned that failure to establish the NIEO based on equality and justice would have adverse economic and political consequences for all.

India has also protested against racism and championed the cause of the basic rights of men. At the Harare Summit in 1986, the AFRICA (Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid) Fund was established at the initiative of the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The objective was to assist frontline states, especially South Africa to fight racial discrimination. India assumed the Chairmanship of this committee.

India has always believed in peaceful co-existence and amicable settlement of disputes. It has also rejected third-party mediation in bilateral disputes namely the Pakistan issue. India played an important role in raising the issue of terrorism in all its forms, especially when aided and sponsored from across the borders or from abroad.