

Movement Towards Independence Class 9 GSEB Solutions

Social Science Chapter 5

Gujarat Board Class 9 Social Science Movement Towards Independence Textbook Questions and Answers

1. Answer the following questions to the point:

Question 1. 'Quit India Movement' and the various incidents of the movement.

Answer:

(A) Quit India Movement:

1. When the world was fighting the Second World War, the Congress Working Committee decided to end the Individual Satyagraha in January, 1942.
2. The British Government needed help from India to fight the war. So it sent Cripps Mission to India for constitutional reforms that India wanted and to decide India independence.
3. However, the British again cheated Indians through Cripps Mission. Therefore, people of India totally lost their faith in the British.
4. Hence, to give a final fight to the British, Gandhiji under the working committee of Congress held at Mumbai, announced to start 'Quit India Movement' on 9th August, 1942.
5. On the very second day of his resolution, the British arrested Gandhiji, Vallabhabhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad and other eminent Congress leaders.
6. The British also banned newspapers.
7. They arrested various regional and district level Congress leaders.
8. Arrest of Gandhiji and other leaders resulted in nationwide strike.
9. Gandhiji said "This is the last fight in my life and, therefore, people of India should make all attempt to achieve independence". He gave the slogan "Do or Die".

(B) Strikes during the Quit India Movement:

1. Workers went on strike in factories. Workers of iron factories in Jamshedpur and cotton mills at Madras also went on strike.
2. About 1 lakh mill workers of 75 cotton mill industries of Ahmedabad went on peaceful strike for 105 days.
3. Colleges and Schools also went on strike.
4. The markets of Ahmedabad remain closed for nearly three and half months.

(C) Harmful activities during Quit India Movement:

1. The British tried to suppress it violently and cruelly.



2. This ignited people's anger and they reacted violently. People ransacked and also destroyed post offices, telegram departments, police stations, railway stations, government buildings, school and college buildings, railway tracks, bridges and roads.
3. People also looted government assets and set on fire government properties.
4. The railway department incurred heaviest losses of all.
5. People also threw bombs in many areas.

(D) Failure of the government in crushing the struggle:

1. The government tried to suppress the movement.
2. It government imprisoned more than 70,000 people and fired 538 gunshots.
3. About 1028 people lost their lives and about 3200 were injured.
4. Students were injured in gunshots majority in Ahmedabad and Patna.
5. A unique political consciousness was created among people.
6. Through this movement, people gave a clear warning to the British Government and a message to the world that India cannot be kept under slavery.

2. Give a detail about the role of Azad Hind Fauj in achieving freedom for India.

Answer:

1. Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Indian National Army (INA) to carry on the struggle for Indian's freedom from the British rule.
2. People gave Subhash Bose the title of 'Netaji'.
3. Bose in his speeches and on radio, gave slogans like 'Chalo Delhi' (Let's march to Delhi) and "Turn Mujhe Khoon Do, Mein Tumhe Azadi Doonga". (Give me blood, I will give you freedom).
4. In Singapore, Subhash Chandra Bose formed a provisional Indian government to free India and became its Prime Minister.
5. This government was recognized by countries of Japan, Germany, Italy, nationalized China and Burma.
6. Netaji visited Andaman and Nicobar Islands and renamed them as 'Shaheed' i.e., Martyr and 'Swarajya' i.e., Independence respectively.
7. In May, 1944 Netaji's military units captured Rangoon, Pegu and Kohima.
8. Then it marched towards Imphal. '
9. Meanwhile, America dropped two bombs in Japanese cities Nagasaki and Hiroshima. This ruined Japan economically and so it stopped providing financial assistance to the provision government.
10. Also, British aircrafts started warfare against Azad Hind Fauj and so its condition became critical.



2. Write Short Notes on:

Question 1. Simon Commission:

Answer:

1. Simon Commission came to India in November 1927. The Commission consisted of Sir John Simon and seven other members. All of them were members of the British Parliament.
2. Not a single India was included as a member in the Simon Commission.
3. Indians strongly believed that since the Commission was framed to bring reform, in the Indian political system, the British government must include Indian members in the Commission to understand the problems and pains of Indian society. However, the British rejected this recommendation.
4. Hence, Indians opposed the Simon Commission.

Question 2. Demand for Complete Independence:

Answer:

1. Even Indian youths were not happy with the Dominion Status that the British wanted to give to India. So they also demanded complete Independence.
2. These youths met on the banks of the river Ravi in Lahore, under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru. There National General Assembly passed a resolution for Complete Independence.
3. On 26th January 1930, the members took the oath of complete Independence and for the first time.
4. Since then, 26 January has become important. (Independent India has made the Republic Day (26 January) memorable by implementing the Indian Constitution on this day.

Question 3. Dandi March

Answer:

1. Mahatma Gandhiji was given the responsibility to start the Civil Disobedience Movement.
2. Gandhiji made a plan to begin civil disobedience by starting a Satyagraha to protest the Salt Tax laid by the British. Hence, he decided to go to Dandi village and break the Salt Law.
3. The message of Gandhiji's Satyagraha was delivered to people on the evening of 11th March 1930 in the assembly of about 1000 people.
4. It was also announced that even if the British arrest the satyagraha is, they should firmly maintain non-violence against the government.
5. On 12th March, 1930, Gandhiji along with 78 satyagrahis set-off for Dandi Yatra from Ahmedabad Harijan Ashram (Sabarmati Ashram).



6. This march was 370 km long. It passed from places such as Aslali, Bareja, Nadiad, Anand, Boriavi, Ras, Jambusar, Bharuch, Surat, Navsari as well as several other small and large regions.
7. Gandhiji and other satyagrahis explained people the reason for Civil Disobedience Movement and breaking the Salt Law.
8. Dandi Yatra created a wonderful effect in creating astonishing faith, unity and consciousness among people.
9. Gandhiji along with his colleagues and supporters reached Dandi on 5th April, 1930 after walking 24 days.
10. On the early morning of 6th April, Gandhiji broke the Salt Law by picking a handful of – salt from the sea-coast.
11. Shri Mahadevbhai Desai compared this event as 'Mahabhiniskraman' the great renunciation.
12. Journalists, photographers, writers and historians of India as well as of abroad visited and published reports about such a great march in their newspapers and booklets.
13. The Dandi Yatra which started from Sabarmati Ashram was praised heavily. It shook the British Empire.
14. To suppress the yatra, the British police beat the satyagrahis mercilessly. They conducted lathi charge, arrest, shooting and oppression on women and children, but people continued fearlessly.
15. During Dandi March, numerous constructive programmes like boycott of foreign clothes, prohibition of liquor, removal of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity and oaths to undertake social services, etc. were held.
16. Agitation done under the leadership of Abdul Ghaffar Khan (also known as Frontier Gandhi) as Vadala, Bombay.
17. Struggle against foreign liquor under the leadership of Kasturba Gandhi was suppressed in Bombay, Gharsana in Surat and in Viramgam during the Salt Law agitation.
18. Renunciation of government services, as well as removal of children from government schools, were the highlighted incidents during these movements.

Question 4. Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer:

1. Subhash Chandra Bose was born on 23rd January, 1897 in Cuttack in Orissa (Odisha) in a Bengali family.
2. His father Rai Bahadur Janakinath Bose was a government lawyer in British judiciary. His mother Parvati Devi was a social worker as well as a philanthropist.
3. After clearing his examination from Calcutta's Presidency College, he went to England for further studies.
4. He passed one of the most difficult exams of ICS (Indian Civil Service) at fourth number and returned to Calcutta.



5. The insulting attitude of the British professors towards Indians at the Presidency College planted the seeds of revolution in the mind of Subhash Chandra Bose. So, he became an active member of the National Assembly.
6. He joined the Swarajya Party in 1923. Soon, he became a very popular leader among youths.
7. He was imprisoned several times because he always remained at the front in the Civil Disobedience.
8. He was elected as president of the Congress convention at Haripura (Surat) at the young age of 41 and showcased his ability quite well.
9. Later, when difference of opinions increased between him and Gandhiji, he left, Congress, and established his own party called the Forward Bloc.
10. The British arrested him under Indian Defence Code. The British called him a national prisoner and treated him very badly in the jail.
11. His health deteriorated continuously because he went on fast 'unto the death'.
12. The British shifted him to his house and kept him as a prisoner there.
13. He dressed up as 'pathan' and travelled from Calcutta to Peshawar, Kabul, Iran and Russia and reached Berlin (Germany) on 28th March, 1942.
14. Indians living in Germany gave him a warm welcome. There, through Berlin Radio, he urged Indians to fight against the British Empire.
15. On 29th May, 1941, he met Hitler in Germany and discussed in detail about the independence of India.

3. Give answers of the following questions in one or two sentences.

Question 1. Why did the people of India oppose the Simon Commission?

Answer:

Indians strongly believed that since the Commission was framed to bring reforms in the Indian political system, the British government must include Indian members in the Commission to understand the problems and pains of Indian society. However, the British rejected this recommendation. Hence, Indians opposed the Simon Commission.

Question 2. Give the Slogans of "Azad Hind Fauj".

Answer:

Under Azad Hind Fauj, Bose in his speeches and on radio, gave slogans like 'Chalo Delhi' (Let's march to Delhi) and "Turn Mujhe khoon do, mein tumhe Azadi doonga" (Give me blood, I will give you freedom).

Question 3. When was the Lord Mountbatten Plan presented?

Answer:

Mountbatten presented his plan for partitioning India on 24th March, 1947. Q4. When power was transferred to India by the British? Who was appointed as the First Indian Governor-General of India? Ans. Mountbatten, the last viceroy of the British Government, organized a function at New Delhi on the midnight of 14th August, 1947 and transferred



the power to India. C. Rajgopalchari was the first as well as the last Indian Governor-General of Independent India.

4. Choose the correct option from those given below each question and write the answer:

Question 1. How many members were there in Simon Commission?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 8

Answer:

- D. 8

Question 2. When did Dandi March start?

- A. 12th April 1930
- B. 12th March 1931
- C. 12th March 1930
- D. 12th March 1929

Answer:

- C. 12th March 1930

Question 3. Which person compares Dandi March as " Mahabinishkraman "?

- A. Mahadevbhai Desai
- B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C. Maulana Azad
- D. Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer:

- A. Mahadevbhai Desai

Question 4. What is Dominion Status?

- A. Dominion Freedom
- B. Secularism
- C. Complete Freedom
- D. Dictatorship

Answer:

- A. Dominion Freedom

Question 5. According to Monford Provision, how many years are needed for the improvement in the commission?

- A. 20 years
- B. 10 years
- C. 7 years



D. 5 years

Answer:

B. 10 years

Question 6. Who died in lathicharge while opposing Simon commission?

A. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

B. Lala Lajpatrai

C. Govind Vallabh pant

D. Motilal Nehru

Answer:

B. Lala Lajpatrai

Question 7. Who affectionately got the name 'Netaji'?

A. Subhash Chandra Bose

B. Vallabh Bhai Patel

C. Rasbihari Bose

D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer:

A. Subhash Chandra Bose

Question 8. Who was the British Governor-General during the partition of India?

A. Montague Chelmsford

B. Wellesley

C. Mountbatten

D. Dalhousie

Answer:

C. Mountbatten

