

6. Indian Struggle against Colonialism

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.

1. The region of had become a stronghold of Hansaji Naik.

- (a) Satara
- (b) Nanded**
- (c) Pune
- (d) Nagpur

2. The British plant owners in Bihar were pressing the local farmers to grow only,

- (a) indigo**
- (b) tea
- (c) coffee
- (d) sugarcane

3. The first session of the Indian National Congress was presided by

- (a) Dwarkanath Tagore
- (b) Vyomeshchandra Banerjee**
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Surendranath Banerjee

(B) Find the incorrect pair from group 'B', and write the corrected one.

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
(a) Kunwar Singh (b) Nanasaheb Peshwa (c) Queen Lakshmibai (d) Chimesaheb	Lucknow Kanpur Jhansi Kolhapur

Ans. Kunwar Singh – Patna

Q.2 Write names of historical places/persons /events.

1. The region of the regime of the parallel government established in 1942 - Satara District

2. The islands conquered by Azad Hind Sena from the British in 1943 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Q.3 Write short notes.

1. The Extremists

Ans. (i)The Indian National Congress split into two groups-The Moderates and The Extremists at



the Surat session of the Congress in 1907.

- (ii) The Extremists' wing of thinkers insisted that independence should be a natural priority. An independent nation could provide a right set-up for social reformation
- (iii) Lokmanya Tilak who was the leader of the Extremists said that the home taken over by others should be recovered first, then only we can reform it.
- (iv) He also felt that the British Government will not yield to applications, requests and speeches.
- (v) The Extremists did not agree with the Moderators' policy of avoiding the resolutions of 'Swadeshi' and Boycott' and wanted to stop these attempts of the Moderators.
- (vi) The three leaders of the Extremists group were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal. (Lal-Bal-Pal).

(2) Azad Hind Sena:

- Ans.** (i) The Azad Hind Sena was built by Rasbihari Bose by recruiting Indian soldiers and later on was reorganised under the leadership of Subhash Chandra Bose.
- (ii) These were the Indian soldiers of the British army who were taken captive by the Japanese army.

(3) Prati Sarkar:

- Ans.** (i) Prati Sarkar or Parallel Government was established by Krantisinha Nana Patil, a revolutionist in the Satara district of Maharashtra.
- (ii) He, with the help of his associates, put an end to the British regime in the Satara district and established 'People's Government'.
- (iii) This government took over the administrative task of collecting revenue, and order, solving court cases and punishing criminals.

Q.4 Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Lieutenant Outram was successful in crushing the revolt of the Bhils by the end of 1822.

- Ans.** (i) A revolt of the Bhils in which thousands of Bhils participated was crushed by Lt. Outram.
- (ii) However, he also stayed among the Bhils and won their confidence. He tried to bring them in the mainstream of urban life.
- (iii) He adopted measures like declaration of amnesty, land grants, agricultural loans and reprieve from the past crimes and recruitment in the army to weaken the opposition from the Bhils.

(2) Ravindranath gave up his title (Sir.)

- Ans.** (i) On 13th April 1919, the day of Baisakhi thousands of people had gathered for a meeting at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar for celebrating the festival.
- (ii) Many of them were not aware of the ban put by the government on public gatherings.
- (iii) General Dyer opened fire on these people without any prior warning.

Q.5 State your Opinion.

1. The rise of colonialism was the result of the spreading of European trade.

- Ans.** (i) The Europeans reached all over the world for several reasons such as the urge for adventures, to earn a name to discover unknown lands, to search for gold mines etc.
- (ii) Later, trade and commerce increased to such a great extent for which there was economic,



social and political supremacy among them.

(iii) The Europeans found potential markets in continents like Asia, America and Africa where they established their colonies. And the first to do so were the Portuguese.

(2) According to Swatantryaveer Savarkar, the Independence War of 1857 was the First War of Independence.

Ans. (i) The revolt of 1857 was a unified and national uprising against the British authority.

(ii) The Indian war of Independence as described in his book '1857-The First War of Independence' was considered to be the first war where the entire nation irrespective of caste, creed, race and religion had come together and staged an armed protest against the British to gain independence from their colonial rule.

