



Vidya Bhawna balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Class-8th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 23.02.21

HISTORY

The National Movement I

Question 1.

How was the politics of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?

Answer:

The Radicals within Congress cherished different opinions. They had a deep faith in action and wanted to drive away from the foreigners as soon as possible. They criticised the Moderates for their “politics of prayers’ and gave emphasis on self-reliance and constructive work. They argued that people must fight for swaraj. Unless they fought against the British rule unitedly, they would not bring independence to their country.

Question 2.

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

Answer:

- The leaders of the Khilafat agitation, Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, wished to start a full-fledged Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Gandhiji supported their call. He urged the Congress to campaign

against “Punjab wrongs” (Jallianwala massacre), the Khilafat wrong and demand

- Different classes and groups, interpreting Gandhiji’s call in their own manner, protested in their own ways. Thus, people linked their movements to local grievances.

Examples:

- In Kheda, Gujarat, Patidar peasants organised non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British.
- In coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were
- In the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, tribals and poor peasants staged a number of “forest satyagrahas” by sending their cattle into forests without paying grazing fee.
- In many forest villages, peasants declared swaraj and believed that “Gandhi Raj” would be established.
- In Sind (now in Pakistan), Muslim traders and peasants supported the Khilafat call wholeheartedly.
- In Bengal, the Khilafat/Non-Cooperation alliance gave a strong communal unity and strength to the national movement.
- In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs removed corrupt mahants—supported by the British—from their gurdwaras.
- In Assam, tea garden labourers shouted “Gandhi Maharaj ki Jaif. They demanded a big increase in their wages. They left the British-owned plantations declaring that they were following Gandhiji’s wish.

- In the Assamese Vaishnava, songs of the period the reference to Krishna, was Substituted by “Gandhi Raja”.

Understanding of Gandhiji by the people

- People thought of Gandhiji as a messiah, as someone who could help them overcome their misery and poverty.
- Gandhiji wished to build class unity, not class conflict, yet peasants could imagine that he would help them in their fight against zamindars.
- Agricultural labourers believed Mahatma Gandhi would provide them land and get taxes reduced.
- Common people credited Gandhiji with their own.

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