

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

The British first came to India as traders and with the passage of time however, they developed political ambitions. Following the decline and downfall of the Mughal empire during the eighteenth century, they began to work, through wars and diplomacy, for the establishment of their political supremacy in the country. This turned out to be a gradual and prolonged process. Beginning with the British occupation of Bengal in the mid-eighteenth century, it was completed nearly a century later with the annexation of the Punjab.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

Even as the British were carving out their empire in India, stray and isolated attempts were being made to challenge their authority. The climax came in 1857 when different sections of the Indian society combined in large parts of northern and central India in a bid to overthrow the British. Often described as the First War of Indian Independence, this was the last determined attempt made by the traditional feudal elements to regain their lost power. It was completely crushed by 1858. This marked the end of a significant phase in the history of modern India, and the beginning of another.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

The phase that began was characterized by the emergence of national consciousness and the consequent development of the Indian freedom movement. This was made possible by a variety of character of foreign imperial rule. Increasingly, Indians began to see that there was a fundamental conflict between Indian and British interests. They saw, again and again, that in this conflict of national and imperial interests, national interests were brazenly sacrificed in order to benefit the British. And the irony of the situation was that in the midst of this uninterrupted exploitation, the British kept assuring Indians that their welfare was the primary objective of British rule in India. Indeed, they would leave the country when the Indian people were fit for self-government.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

With the growth of national consciousness in the years following 1857, politically conscious Indians began to feel the need for an organisation that could safeguard national interest and obtain concessions from the rulers. It was not an easy task. Initially political associations were founded in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Poona. But these remained largely regional in their appeal and operations. There were occasions, though, when united action on an all-India basis was attempted. One such occasion was provided by the Civil Service agitation under the aegis of the Indian Association which was based in Calcutta.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

The dream of having a national organization was finally realised in 1885. Largely through the effort made by A.O. Hume, a retired civil servant, the Indian National Congress held its first session in Bombay under the presidentship of W. C. Bonnerjee. Though only eighty-five delegates attended the first Congress, the foundation of a national movement was truly laid on this occasion. In the years that followed, the Indian National Congress went from strength to strength and provided a platform on which could gather together people who were committed to the welfare and freedom of their country.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

In its early years, however, the Congress was committed to the objective of freedom only as a distant reality. This is known as the Moderate Phase of the Congress (1885-1905). The emphasis during this period was on political and administrative reforms. Through these reforms India would be gradually trained for self-government. Only after long years of such training would India become fit for freedom, and that the British would leave the country. When that would happen could not be foreseen. For the time being, therefore, Indians needed to bring their grievances to the notice of the British. This could be done, on the one hand, by petitioning the authorities in India and England. On the other hand, British public opinion needed to be won over in favour of India by means of propaganda.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

The reforms that the Congress asked for during the moderate phase centered around two basic issues: representative government and Indianization of the administration. It was argued that even with the best of intentions the British, being foreigners, could not understand the feelings and needs of Indians the way their own representatives and officials could. Right from its first session, therefore, the Congress started demanding that Indians must have the right to send their elected representatives to the supreme and provincial legislative councils. Of course, during its early years Congress demanded only a small measure of representation. But with the passage of time more representation began to be demanded.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

Dissatisfaction, however, was growing with the slow pace of political activity. There emerged leaders like Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak who asserted that something more than constitutional agitation was required. What needed to be done, according to them, was for the Indian people in general to be politically awakened. A handful of English educated persons alone would achieve nothing. In increasingly large numbers the ordinary men and women of the country had to stand up together to demand their rights. Self-reliance, more than faith in their rulers, was what Indians needed.



# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

Reaching out to the masses, Tilak spoke to them in stirring patriotic tones. Freedom, he knew, could not be realised by his generation. But that was no reason to lay greater stress on more immediate issues. So he announced to his people, and also to his rulers: “Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it.” Tilak, of course was not alone in trying to enlarge the base of the freedom movement by appealing to ordinary men and women. Around the same time, for example, Aurobindo Ghosh started preaching the message of passive resistance. So did others like Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai. Nationalism now tended to become a kind of religion, and the cultural symbols began to be employed. India no longer remained just a country.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

Nationalism now tended to become a kind of religion, and the cultural symbols began to be employed. India no longer remained just a country. It became Mother: Bharatmata, Vande Matram began to acquire the status of a nationalist mantra. Tilak started organising the Ganapati and Shivaji Festivals to popularize the message of nationalism.

People with such ideas – ‘extremists’ as they were called – could not be satisfied with the moderate leadership of the Indian National Congress. Some of them, like Aurobindo, moved out to try the path of violent revolution, revolutionary terrorism, to bring about the end of British rule. But many more remained within the Congress and started challenging the moderate leadership.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

The extremists got their chance when the province of Bengal was partitioned by Curzon (1905). By means of this partition, the eastern districts of Bengal were taken out to form the new province of East Bengal. The majority of population in East Bengal consisted of Muslims. This was seen as a move to separate Bengali Hindus from Bengali Muslims in order that the rising power of the Indian national movement might be weakened. Politically Bengal was, perhaps, the most advanced region in the country, if weakened here, the national movement in other parts, too, would be adversely affected. Consequently, there was a spate of protests against this partition. Nationalist politics was a fire.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

With feelings running high, it was hardly possible for the moderates to curb the extremists. At its Banaras session, held within months of the partition of Bengal, the Congress adopted three resolutions that were calculated to take it away from the course of constitutional agitation on to the path of passive resistance. The three resolutions related to 'swadeshi', 'boycott', and 'national education'.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

For the time being, however, not much could be done by way of implementing these resolutions. The moderates virtually threw the extremists out of the Congress (1907). Before the latter could plan a suitable course of action, the government came down upon them and the revolutionaries with a heavy hand. Tilak was jailed for six years (1908-14). Aurobindo was put on trial for his role in organizing revolutionaries violence. Lajpat Rai, who had been harassed for a while in 1907, decided to leave the country. The extremists were in complete disarray.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

Along with this repression, the British also adopted a policy of reform. This was done in keeping with their strategy of “divide and rule”. By announcing the scheme of Morley-Minto Reforms (1909), they won over the moderates at a time when they were crushing the extremists and revolutionaries. Under the same scheme, they also introduced separate electorates for the Muslims. This was a stroke by which Hindu-Muslims differences were to be exploited and sharpened until the last days of British Raj.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

Meanwhile, in the wake of the partition of Bengal the All India-Muslim League had been founded in Dacca (1906) to act as an exclusively Muslim political organization. Perhaps with encouragement from the authorities, a delegation of Muslims had called on Minto, the Viceroy, and asked for separate representation for their community.

There was lull during the years following the Morley-Minto Reforms. Then the first World War (1914-18) broke out. India was astir once again. The British asked Indians for help in the war effort on the ground that Britain and her allies were fighting this war to save democracy. The Indian response, naturally, was that India, too must have something of democracy in that case.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

Tilak and Mrs. Annie Besant started their separate Home Rule Leagues which worked in close cooperation to demand self-rule for the country. In view of the need for unity at this juncture, the Congress accepted back the extremists at its Lucknow session (1916). What was more important, the Congress and the Muslim League reached an understanding – known as the Lucknow Pact (1916) – to put forward a united front against the British. The revolutionaries also became active. Realising that the situation was grave, the Secretary of State for India, Montagu, assured Indians that they could expect a new measure of reform after the War was over.



# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

During the war the government of India had acquired emergency powers. But when the war was over, it decided to retain some of these powers on the ground that the revolutionaries were still active. This was done by passing the Rowlett Acts. The Rowlett Acts, or 'Black Acts' as they were called, caused widespread resentment in the country. After the war for democracy had been won, dictatorial laws had been imposed upon Indians. So much for their loyalty and help during the war. Soon, following a call given by Mahatma Gandhi, the country was in the grip of satyagraha against the Rowlett Acts.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

Coming back to 1919, the country responded enthusiastically to Gandhi's call against the Rowlett Acts. Barring stray acts of violence, people remained non-violent. Not so the rulers, in Amritsar, when thousands of men and women had assembled peacefully at the Jallianwala Bagh, a virtual massacre was ordered by General Dyer. The whole country was shocked. Gandhi was convinced that British rule was satanic. About the same time as part of the peace settlement after the war, the Turkish empire was dismembered. This caused resentment among Indian Muslims because for the majority of them the Turkish Sultan was their Khalifa. Finally, when the reforms promised by Montagu came – these were known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919) – Indians found them inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

These were the circumstances in which Gandhi launched the non-violent 'Non-cooperation Movement' in August 1920. He made common cause with the Muslims by supporting the 'Khilafat Movement'. People were called upon to boycott law courts and legislatures; to give up titles, honorary positions and nominated seats in local bodies; to withdraw children from government and aided schools; and to picket shops selling liquor and imported cloth. A Swaraj fund was created and people were asked to contribute to it. Great stress was laid on the promotion of swadeshi through charkha. The need for national educational institutions was also emphasised.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

The response to the call of non-cooperation was unprecedented. In their hundreds and thousands people belonging to different sections of society courted arrest. They included women who moved out of their age-old seclusion to become non-violent soldiers in the struggle for freedom. The government was taken by surprise. Its jails were overflowing and it did not quite know how to deal with the uninterrupted flow of Satyagrahis. It was only towards the end of 1921 that popular enthusiasm began to wane. Also there were isolated cases of violence.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

In February 1922 Gandhi withdrew the movement. He did so after an angry mob had set on fire a police station at Chauri Chaura, in Gorakhpur district, causing 22 policemen to be burnt alive. The withdrawal, sudden as it was, came as a surprise to some prominent Congress leaders. They even criticized Gandhi for letting the people down. But Gandhi was convinced that the country was not prepared for a non-violent struggle. He was deeply anguished and felt that the movement had been a 'Himalayan Blunder' on his part.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

Immediately after the withdrawal of the Non-cooperation Movement, though, the prospect seemed depressing. Gandhi was jailed. Differences cropped up within the Congress on the question of fighting elections for the legislatures under the Montague-Chelmsford Scheme. One group – the Swarajists – fought the elections on the plea of carrying on non-cooperation within the council with a view to wrecking them from inside. Hindu-Muslim unity came under serious strain as communal riots broke out in a number of places.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

There was again a spurt of political activity when, towards the end of 1927, the British government announced the appointment of the Simon Commission – with no Indian member – to review the constitutional situation in India. Most of the Indian parties decided to boycott the Commission. At the same time, attempts were made to patch up Hindu-Muslim differences and evolve a scheme that would be acceptable to both the committees. The ultimate failure of these efforts at the All Parties' Conference in Calcutta (1928) dealt a serious blow to the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

Meanwhile radical forces were gaining ground within the Congress. They were pressing for the acceptance of complete independence – Purna Swaraj – as the creed of the Congress. They succeeded when the Congress met in Lahore under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru (1929).

As a sequel to the Purna Swaraj resolution, 26 January was observed all over the country as the Day of Independence.

The stage was set for the Civil Disobedience Movement. It began with Gandhi's Dandi Salt March. The march ended with the Mahatma violating the government's salt monopoly by ceremonially manufacturing salt. This was the signal for lakhs of men and women throughout the country to make token salt, withhold payment of taxes, boycott foreign goods, and organize mass strikes.



# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

The government was in a quandary. On the one hand, it had to deal with the revolutionary violence of determined youth, like Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad. On the other hand were the equally determined, and infinitely more numerous, Gandhian Satyagrahis. It decided to let loose a reign of terror. But its authority was eroded. Eventually the Viceroy, Irwin, was forced to negotiate with Gandhi.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

As part of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931), was passed. The Congress fought the elections and formed ministries in six provinces (1937). The ministries resigned when at the time of the outbreak of the Second World War (1939-45), the British made India a party to the war without consulting Indian opinion. Subhash Chandra Bose was insistent that India should use Britain's crisis to work for her independence. He could not carry with him leaders like Gandhi and Nehru. So later during the war, he secretly got out of the country and led the Azad Hind Fauj – Indian National Army – which hastened the advent of independence.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

The dominant Congress leadership was prepared to help the British if they agreed to hand over the substance of power. Negotiations in this connection finally broke down, Consequently, in August 1942, Gandhi issued the stirring call of “Do or die” and launched the Quit India Movement. The government retaliated swiftly and arrested the top Congress leadership. That was of no avail. The Quit India Movement spread spontaneously like wild fire. The people, evidently had taken it upon themselves to fight till the last.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

Freedom was now only a matter of time. The British could see the futility of staying on for a little longer. Besides widespread civilian resistance, discontent was spreading within the armed forces. The example of I.N.A. apart, there was the uprising of the Indian naval ratings in Bombay. On 15 August 1947 India became free.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

But freedom was accompanied by partition. Efforts to devise a compromise acceptable to both Muslims and Hindus had failed at the All-Parties' Conference in Calcutta (1928). After this, although the Congress continued to have Muslims among its leaders as well as its rank and file, the Muslims League drifted progressively away from the Congress. It also managed to strengthen its claim to represent the Muslims as a community. At its Lahore Session (1940) under Jinnah's presidency, the League adopted its historic Pakistan resolution. During the following seven years, with help from the British, it worked resolutely to realise its objective. Success came to it in 1947.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India– Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

1. How were the British able to establish their empire in India?

Answer: After conquering (winning) Bengal and Punjab, the British were able to establish their empire in India.

2. What happened in 1857?

Answer: In 1857, a large number of people from the North and Central India made an attempt to overthrow the British rule from India.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

3. What did the British say about their primary objective?

Answer: The British said about their primary objective was the welfare of Indian people.

4. When was the need for an organization that could safeguard national interests felt?

Answer: When the political and national consciousness grew, the need for an organization that could safeguard national interests was felt.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

5. When was the dream of having a national organization finally fulfilled?

Answer: In 1885, the dream for a national organization was fulfilled by the establishment of All India National Congress.

6. How many delegates attended the first session of the Indian National Congress?

Answer: Only 85 delegates attended the first session of the Indian National Congress.



# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

7. What sort of platform provided by the Indian National Congress?

Answer: The Indian National Congress provided a platform for the people of India who wanted to work for the welfare and freedom of the country.

8. Which period is known as the moderate phase of the Indian National Congress?

Answer: The period from 1885 to 1905 is known as the moderate period for the India National Congress.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

9. Which were the two basic issues on which the Congress petitioned to the British?

Answer: The two basic issues on which the Congress petitioned to the British were:

1. Administrative reforms by providing jobs to Indians.
2. More representation of Indians in the Legislature.

10. When did Lokmanya Tilak emerge as a political leader?

Answer: Lokmanya Tilak emerged as a political leader when people were not satisfied with the slow pace of the political activity.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

11. What was the slogan Tilak gave to the Indian masses?

Answer: The slogan Tilak gave to the Indian masses was:

“Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it.”

12. Who preached the message of passive resistance against the British in the beginning?

Answer: Sri Aurobindo Ghosh preached the message of passive resistance against the British in the beginning.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

13. Which two major festivals were popularized by Lokmanya Tilak?

Answer: Ganpati Poojan and Shivaji festivals were popularized by Lpkmanya Tilak.

14. Who were called the Extremists?

Answer: Who wanted a revolution against the British government were called the Extremists, Three main Extremists were Bal, Pal, Lal.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

15. Who was responsible for the partition of Bengal?

Answer: Lord Curzon was responsible for the partition of Bengal.

16. What was sought to be achieved by the British in partitioning Bengal?

Answer: British believed in the policy of "Divide and Rule" and by partitioning Bengal they wanted to divide Hindus and Muslims so could they rule smoothly in India.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

17. Why did the moderates throw the Extremists out of the Congress?

Answer: The Extremists were thrown out of the Congress because they didn't like the three resolutions of Swadeshi, Boycott and Educational Reforms of the moderates.

18. When were the Extremists harassed and jailed?

Answer: The Extremists were harassed and jailed in 1907.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

19. When was the All India Muslim League founded and where?

Answer: The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 at Dacca.

20. What arguments did the British advance asking Indians to support their cause in the World War I?

Answer: The arguments given by the British that why Indians should support them in the World War I was just to save democracy.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

21. What was the response of Indians to this appeal?

Answer: Indians agreed to help the British in the World War I because they were misguided by the British that after the war Indian could form their own government.

22. Who started the Home Rule League?

Answer: Tilak along with Mrs. Annie Besant started the Home Rule League.



# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

23. When were the Extremists readmitted to the Congress fold?

Answer: The Extremists were readmitted to the Congress fold in 1916.

24. Why were the Rowlatt Acts known as the Black Acts?

Answer: During the World War I The British had acquired emergency power which they retained even after the war to use it against the revolutionaries of India. That is why the Rowlatt Acts known as the Black Acts.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

25. Who organized Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Acts?

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Acts.

26. Who ordered the firing at the Jalianwala Bagh in Amritsar?

Answer: General Dyer ordered the firing at the Jalianwala Bagh in Amritsar.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

27. Who after the Massacre at Jalianwala, was convinced that the British Rule was satanic?

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi after the Massacre at Jalianwala, was convinced that the British Rule was satanic.

28. Why was the dismemberment of the Turkish empire resented in India?

Answer: The dismemberment of the Turkish empire was resented in India because the Muslims of India regarded the Turkish Sultan as their Khalifa.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

29. Under what circumstances did Gandhi launch his Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920?

Answer: As the reforms made under the Montagu Chelmsford Act were not sufficient, Gandhiji launched his Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920.

30. When were the people asked to renounce titles offered by the British?

Answer: During the Non-co-operation Movement Gandhiji asked the people to renounce titles offered by the British.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

31. When was the Non-Co-operation Movement, launched by Gandhi in 1920, withdrawn?

Answer: The Non-Co-operation Movement, launched by Gandhiji in 1920, withdrawn in 1922.

32. What was the immediate reason for the withdrawal of the Non-Co-operation Movement?

Answer: The immediate reason for the withdrawal of the Non-Co-operation Movement was the incident of the Chauri-Chaura in 1922, in which 22 policemen were burnt alive by the Indians.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

33. Why was the Simon Commission appointed by the British?

Answer: The Simon Commission was appointed by the British to review the Constitutional situation in India.

34. When was the resolution to ask for the Purna Swaraj made by the Congress?

Answer: The resolution to ask for the Purna Swaraj was made by the Congress on 26 January, 1929 at the Lahore Session.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

35. What was the sequel to the resolution for Purna Swaraj?

Answer: The sequel to the resolution for Purna Swaraj was that January 26 was observed as the Independence Day in India.

36. What was the signal of the Dandi Salt March?

Answer: The signal of the Dandi Salt March was to make token salt by the people to oppose government's monopoly of salt law and also the non-payment of taxes, boycotting the foreign goods and to organize strikes on mass basis.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

37. What was the result of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931?

Answer: The result of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 was that the Non Co-operation Movement was suspended.

38. In which year the Congress formed ministers in six Indian Provinces?

Answer: The Congress formed ministers in six Indian Provinces in the year 1937.



# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

39. When was the 'Quit India Movement' launched?

Answer: The 'Quit India Movement' was launched in 1942.

40. What were the reasons advanced for launching this 'Quit India Movement'?

Answer: As the negotiations for India's independence broke down, the 'Quit India Movement' was launched.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Answer the questions given below in one sentence each: -

41. What was the immediate result of Indian independence?

Answer: The immediate result of Indian independence was India's partition.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Mark the statement TRUE or FALSE in the context of the essay:

1. The British came to India as rulers. (False)
2. The British could fulfill their political ambition because of the decline of the Mughal rule. (True)
3. In 1857 different section of Indian society rose to challenge the British authority. (True)
4. The British said that they would leave India when the people here was fit for self-rule. (True)
5. The Indian National Congress was established in 1857. (F)
6. Since its earliest years the Indian National Congress was committed to India's freedom. (False)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Mark the statement TRUE or FALSE in the context of the essay:

7. Tilak knew that the struggle against the British would be a long-drawn affair. (True)
8. With Lal, Bal, Pal, nationalism became a sort of religion. (True)
9. To bring about the end of the British rule Aurobindo tried revolutionary terrorism. (True)
10. Politically Bengal was the most advanced region of India. (True)
11. The British adopted the policy of 'Divide and Rule' after the Banaras session of the Indian National Congress. (True)
12. During the World War I the Government of India acquired emergency powers. (True)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Mark the statement TRUE or FALSE in the context of the essay:

13. After the British won World War I dictatorial laws were imposed on Indians. (True)
14. The country remained lukewarm to Gandhi's call for Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Acts. (False)
15. Because of the killings at Jalianwala the whole country was shocked. (True)
16. The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were found by Indians as satisfactory. (False)
17. The response to Gandhi's call for non-co-operation in 1920 was unprecedented. (True)
18. At Chauri-Chaura twenty two policemen were burnt alive. (True)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Comprehension

Mark the statement TRUE or FALSE in the context of the essay:

19. Towards the end of 1927 there was a spurt in Political activity in India. (True)
20. The All-Parties Conference held in Calcutta in 1920 was a success. (False)
21. Subhash Chandra Bose insisted on taking advantage of the British crisis. (True)
22. The Quit India Movement spread like wild fire. (True)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the words provided:

Traders, feudal, acquire, administrative, realised, satanic, generation, resentment

1. The British came to India as traders.
2. Often described as the First War of India's Independence the 1857 movement was the last determined effort made by the traditional feudal elements to regain their lost power.
3. The dream of having a national organization was finally realized in 1885.
4. The emphasis during the moderate phase of the Congress was on political and administrative reforms.

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the words provided:

Traders, feudal, acquire, administrative, realised, satanic, generation, resentment

5. Freedom, Tilak knew, could not be achieved by his generation.
6. Vande Matram began to acquire the status of a nationalist mantra.
7. The Rowlette Acts caused widespread resentment in the country.
8. Gandhi was convinced that the British rule was satanic.



# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Vocabulary

Give the meanings of the following words and use them in sentences of your own:

1. Prolonged – extended **c<+k;k x;k**
2. Isolated – separated **vyx fd;k gqvk**
3. Emergence – to appear **izdV gksuk**
4. Exploitative – using someone for personal benefit **“kks’kd**

# 7. Freedom Movement in India- Sudhir Chandra

## Vocabulary

Give the meanings of the following words and use them in sentences of your own:

5. Boycott – social exclusion **cfg'dkj djuk**

6. Propaganda – Publicity **izpkj**

7. Juncture – a point of time **,d fcUnq ij**

8. Honorary – with honour **ekuns;**

9. Uninterrupted – without any break **fcuk fdlh :dkoV ds**

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

## GRAMMAR

Que. I Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals: -

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ aim at noble goals. (Desirability)
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ leave the office early today. (Permission)
3. The government has declared that any enemy plane seen flying over its land \_\_\_\_\_ be shot down. (Threat)
4. He has sent the message that he \_\_\_\_\_ be late. (Possibility)
5. She \_\_\_ tell her father the whole truth. (Absence of courage)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

## GRAMMAR

Que. I Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals: -

6. It's raining. I \_\_\_ take my raincoat. (Compulsion)
7. \_\_\_ he be so foolish as to behave like this?  
(Possibility)
8. The country \_\_\_ build submarines before the Second World War. (Ability)
9. They \_\_\_ gladly accept the offer. (Willingness)
10. You are very late. However, you \_\_\_ meet him if you hurry up. (Remote Possibility)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

## GRAMMAR

Que. I Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals: -

6. It's raining. I \_\_\_ take my raincoat. (Compulsion)
7. \_\_\_ he be so foolish as to behave like this?  
(Possibility)
8. The country \_\_\_ build submarines before the  
Second World War. (Ability)
9. They \_\_\_ gladly accept the offer. (Willingness)
10. You are very late. However, you \_\_\_ meet him if  
you hurry up. (Remote Possibility)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

## GRAMMAR

Que. I Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals: -

11. 'You \_\_\_\_ not go until you tell me the truth', said the police officer. (Threat)
12. I \_\_\_\_ run a mile when I was young. (Ability in the past)
13. 'You \_\_\_\_ be looked after well', said the manager of the hotel. (Promise)
14. There is no other offer, I \_\_\_\_ accept this job. (Compulsion)
15. How \_\_\_\_ you insult him? (Presence of courage)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India –Sudhir Chandra

## GRAMMAR

Que. I Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals: -

16. \_\_\_\_ you prosper and live long! (Blessing)

17. I \_\_\_\_ (willingness) certainly do it, if I \_\_\_\_.  
(desirability)

18. “\_\_\_\_ I stay here tonight?” said the stranger.  
(Polite request)

19. Visitors to the Steel Plant \_\_\_\_ cross the railing  
put round the furnace. (Prohibition)

20. We \_\_\_\_ still reach the place if we only run for half  
an hour. (Possibility)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

## GRAMMAR

Que. I Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals: -

1. We should aim at noble goals. (Desirability)
2. You may leave the office early today. (Permission)
3. The government has declared that any enemy plane seen flying over its land shall be shot down. (Threat)
4. He has sent the message that he may be late. (Possibility)
5. She dares not tell her father the whole truth. (Absence of courage)



# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir Chandra

## GRAMMAR

Que. I Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals: -

6. It's raining. I must take my raincoat. (Compulsion)

7. May he be so foolish as to behave like this?  
(Possibility)

8. The country can build submarines before the  
Second World War. (Ability)

9. They would gladly accept the offer. (Willingness)

10. You are very late. However, you might meet him if  
you hurry up. (Remote Possibility)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India –Sudhir Chandra

## GRAMMAR

Que. I Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals: -

11. 'You shall not go until you tell me the truth', said the police officer. (Threat)
12. I could run a mile when I was young. (Ability in the past)
13. 'You shall be looked after well', said the manager of the hotel. (Promise)
14. There is no other offer, I must accept this job. (Compulsion)
15. How dare you insult him? (Presence of courage)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India –Sudhir Chandra

## GRAMMAR

Que. I Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals: -

16. May you prosper and live long! (Blessing)

17. I would (willingness) certainly do it, if I should.  
(desirability)

18. “May I stay here tonight?” said the stranger.  
(Polite request)

19. Visitors to the Steel Plant must not cross the railing put round the furnace. (Prohibition)

20. We may still reach the place if we only run for half an hour. (Possibility)

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir

Chandra

Que. (II) Complete the following sentences using 'ought to', 'should', or 'must', whichever you think appropriate: -

1. Students \_\_\_\_ do their lesson everyday. They \_\_\_\_ not forget to do their homework.
2. You \_\_\_\_ not be late for your classes. You \_\_\_\_ be in the class on time for lectures.
3. You \_\_\_\_ not hide from your parents what they \_\_\_\_ know.
4. We \_\_\_\_ wait until the traffic light changes to green.
5. \_\_\_\_ the students eat groundnuts in the class?

# 7. Freedom Movement in India – Sudhir

Chandra

Que. (II) Complete the following sentences using 'ought to', 'should', or 'must', whichever you think appropriate: -

1. Students must do their lesson everyday. They should not forget to do their homework.
2. You must not be late for your classes. You should be in the class on time for lectures.
3. You should not hide from your parents what they must know.
4. We must wait until the traffic light changes to green.
5. Should the students eat groundnuts in the class?