

**Q1. What were the main activities of the congress immediately after the withdrawal of the Non-cooperation movement? Also mention the names of some prominent nationalist leaders of that time?**

After the withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement in 1922, the political situation in the country relatively became calm. There was confusion and gloominess. This led to the division of the congress into two groups. One group formed the Swaraj party led by C.R.Das, Pt. Motilall Nehru and Vithal Bhai Patel. This section was known as Pro-changers who fought election in 1923 and won large no. of seats in the legislative Assembly and entered the council. They kept the anti-British Struggle alive. The other group known as No-changers was led by Vallabhai Patel, C. Raja Gopalachari and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, engaged themselves in the constructive programme of Gandhi.

**Q2. What was the Simon Commission? Why did the India people oppose it?**

In 1927, British Govt. appointed a commission to look into the working of the govt. of India Act of 1919 and to suggest further constitutional reforms. This commission arrived in India on Feb 3, 1928. This commission was called the Simon Commission after the name of its president, Sir John Simon.

The Indian people opposed it because

1. There was no Indian member in it.
2. This commission did not contain any hope of 'Swaraj' for the Indians.

So, the commission was strongly opposed, wherever it went. The people greeted it with black flags and shouted slogans like 'Simon go Back'.

**Q3. What is the importance of the congress session held at Lahore in 1929 in the history of the Struggle for freedom?**

The 44<sup>th</sup> Session of the congress was held at Lahore in Dec. 1929 under the leadership of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. The importance of this Session is given below:-

1. The resolution of Purna Swaraj was passed. The congress decided at this Session that it would settle for nothing short of complete independence.
2. The congress decided to launch civil Disobedience Movement to achieve complete independence.
3. It was decided to observe 26<sup>th</sup> Jan. as the Independence Day all over the country and 26<sup>th</sup> Jan, 1930 was observed as first Independence Day.

**Q4. What do you understand by Dandi March?**

Mahatma Gandhi Started the Civil Dis-obedience Movement by violating the salt Law on March 12, 1930. He started with a band of people from his Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a small village on the Sea shore of Gujarat. This historic march which Gandhi ji overtook to defy the salt law is known as the Dandi March. He made salt from the sea water at Dandi and violated the salt law.

**Q5. Why was the Civil Disobedience Movement launched?**

The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in Mar 1930. There were many reasons for starting the same. Firstly, all other methods of meetings, forwarding resolutions to the Govt., peaceful demonstrations, hartals etc. had failed. Secondly, the British had promised to give the Indians a responsible govt. but actually they gave nothing but a farce. Thirdly, the British continued the policy of repression. Fourthly, the British did not accept the 'eleven points' which Gandhi ji had sent to the viceroy in

his letter on Mar 2, 1930. Lastly, the ideal of complete Independence could never be achieved without challenging the British govt.

**Q6. What were the Round Table Conferences and what was the attitude of congress towards them?**

The Round Table Conferences were the conferences called by the British govt. in London. The 1<sup>st</sup> Round Table Conference was held in London in 1930 to solve the constitutional problem of India. 89 representatives of different communities and sects of India took part in it but congress refused to attend it. There was thorough discussion on the future constitution of India but no solid discussion could be taken in the absence of the congress. The second Round Table Conference was held in London in Sep 1931. In which congress also participated. It failed because it could not come to any conclusion regarding joint or separate electorates and the no. of seats for various communities. Then the 3<sup>rd</sup> Round Table Conference was held in London in 1932. It also failed because the congress did not take part in it.

**Q7. What were the main decision taken at the Karachi Session of the Congress?**

In 1931, the 45<sup>th</sup> Session of the congress was held at Karachi under the Presidentship of Sardar Valla Bhai Patel in a period of Stress and strain. The important decisions taken were:-

1. It approved the Gandhi-Irwin pact Signed between Mahatma Gandhi and the viceroy Lord Irwin.
2. It approved the participation of the congress in the second Round Table Conference.
3. It passed a resolution on fundamental Rights and Economic Policy. It mentioned that the fundamental Rights would be granted to all the people irrespective of caste and religion.
4. The resolution on economic Policy favoured Nationalization of certain industries and promotion of Indian industries.
5. The resolution also favoured schemes for the welfare of workers and peasants.

**Q8. What were the activities of revolutionaries give the name of at least four revolutionaries who were active after 1922?**

The aim of revolutionaries was to over throw British Rule in India through violent means. They adopted violent means like murder of unpopular British officials; train robbery, armed rebellion etc to fulfill their objective. They no doubt adopted the path of bloodshed but their goal was noble. Bhagat Singh, Chandra Sheikhar Azad, Sukhdev and Raj guru were the four revolutionaries who were active after 1922.

**Q9. How did the idea of Socialism spread in India? What was their impact on the movement for freedom?**

The success of the Soviet Revolution in Russia and the re-organization of the Russian Society on Socialist Principles inspired the Indian leaders and revolutionaries. Socialist group were organized by a no. of leaders to popularize the idea of socialism. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the great congress leader to inspire Socialism among the congress men. He found the congress socialist party in 1934 to popularize the idea of socialism.

The socialist movements had a great impact on the freedom struggle in India under its influence Peasants and workers organized themselves in the Kesan Sabhas and the trade unions to defend their rights. In 1936 Session of the congress at Lucknow Pt. Nehru declared Socialism as the goal of the congress movement.

**Q10. What was the goal of the communal parties in the struggle for independence?**

The parties which work exclusively for the benefit of their own communities without caring for the greater interest of the country are called communal parties. During the freedom struggle, the Muslim league was the

major communal party which was formed by The Pro-British upper class of the Muslims in 1906. As a reaction to the Muslim league, some of the Hindus also formed communal organization called Hindu Mahasbha and Rashtriya Swayam sevak sang the Sikhs also formed the Akali Dal. The communal parties proved to be very harmful for the National Struggle Instead of fighting against the common enemy; they shed the blood of their own countrymen. The govt. fully exploited this situation and tried to appease one community and instigate it against the other. The communal problem in India gave the British govt. a strong excuse to delay the transfer of power.

**Q11. What were the main features of the govt. of India Act of 1935? What was the attitude of the congress towards it?**

The main features of the govt. of India Act of 1935 were:-

- 1) The Act provided for a federation of the Indian provinces and the princely states at the centre. It also proposed the system of Dyarchy at the centre.
- 2) The central legislature was to consist of two houses the council of state and the federal assembly.
- 3) A federal court was proposed to settle disputes between the federal and provincial Govt's.
- 4) Dyarchy was abolished in the provinces and provincial autonomy was introduced there. The governor was to carry on the administration with the help of ministers belonging to the majority party.
- 5) The governors were given special powers. They had full control over the civil service and the police. They could veto the bills passed by the legislature and issue ordinances.

The congress in its 1936 Session at Lucknow headed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru rejected the Act of 1935 and demanded the formation of a constituent Assembly. But the congress decided to participate in the elections to provincial legislature and also declared Socialism as the goal of Indian national Movement.

**Q12. What is meant by the State's people movement? What was the attitude of congress towards it?**

There were 562 princely States in India which were ruled by Rajas and Nawabs as their personal fiefs. The rulers of these states led lives of luxury but no efforts were made to improve the lot of their people. When the nationalist Movement spread in British India, it also influenced the people living in these States and they also stated their movement against the arbitrary and autocratic rule of Indian rulers and for the establishment of the democratic goals in the states. This movement is known as States People Movement.

The congress supported the States People's Movement as it was struggling for independence of the whole country. It declared that there could be no Purna Swaraj unless the States were also free.

*The End.....!*