

8th (History)

RISE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

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1. Craftsmen and Artisans:- They were given employment on low wages and weren't allowed to work for their own.
2. Indian soldiers in the British army:- They were not given any chance of promotion. They were often insulted and were forced to go in war outside India.

Q.7 when was the Indian National Congress formed? What were its main demands in the first 20 years of its existence?

The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume (A.O. Hume), a retired British official in India. Its main demands in the first 20 yrs of its existence were:-

1. It demanded more powers for the legislative councils "and also elections to the membership of these councils.
2. Creation of legislative councils in provinces where they didn't exist.
3. High posts should be given to Indian in accordance with their ability.
4. The Civil Service examinations should be held in India also.
5. Taxes should be reduced in the country.
6. Special attention should be paid to the work of public welfare in the country.
7. Schools should be opened for the spread of the Primary education. Emphasis should be laid on the technical education.
8. The condition of the peasants should be improved and step should be taken for the progress of agriculture
9. It also demanded freedom of speech and expression.

Q.8 Describe the attitude of the British Govt. to the demands of the Indian National Congress from 1885-1905?

In the beginning the attitude of the Govt. towards the Congress was friendly but soon their attitude changed.

The British officials began to ignore the Congress and debarred the officials from attending the congress session. The congress began to be considered a seditious organization. They also tried to create a gulf between the Hindus and the Muslims by their policy of Divide and Rule. Even Viceroys began to refer it as an organization representing a microscopic interest. Even in Britain, excepting a few members of the parliament, majority ignored the demand of the Indians.

Q.9 what is meant by the policy of "Divide & rule"? Describe the major features of the British Policy divide and rule.

Ans. The policy of 'divide & rule' means to create differences on the basis of castes, regions, religions etc. among the natives. The British govt. wanted to control Indian people by using this policy

Q10. What were the new trends that began to appear in the nationalist movement towards the end of the 19th century? What were the reasons for the growth of their popularity?

Ans. Towards the end of the 19th century, new trends began in the year 1905 with the coming up of Extremist phase. They had great faith in strength of people. The three prominent leaders of this phase were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal & Lala Lajpat Rai. They were popularly known as Bal, Pal, Lal. They were different in their aim & methods as compared to moderates.

REASONS FOR THE GROWTH OF THEIR POPULARITY:

1. The Methods of Prayers, Petitions & Pleas adopted by the moderates failed to satisfy younger generation.
2. The British Govt. continued with its policy of keeping Indians out of higher posts. The Educated young men were disappointed. Hence they joined extremists .
3. Continuation of Economic Exploitation of India had caused the ruin of Indian Industry. This led to the

Increasing poverty of India.

4. Recurring famines & plagues caused suffering & death of thousands of people India. The Govt. didn't pay any attention towards this serious problem. _
- 5 The Humiliation of Indians in Foreign countries (Africa, Europe.) injured the self-respect of the people.
6. Lord Curzon's regressive policies including partition of Bengal was another reason for the rise of extremists.
7. The Extremist wanted to get complete Independence.
8. They used to keep complete check on the reactionary policies of the govt.
9. They were in favour of reviving the cultural Heritage of India.