

## Indian Struggle against Colonialism

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### EXERCISE Q.1 [PAGES 55 - 56]

#### Exercise Q.1 | Q 1.1 | Page 55

**Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.**

The region of \_\_\_\_\_ had become a stronghold of Hansaji Naik.

1. Satara
2. **Nanded**
3. Pune
4. Nagpur

**Solution:** The region of **Nanded** had become a stronghold of Hansaji Naik.

#### Exercise Q.1 | Q 1.2 | Page 55

**Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.**

The British plant owners in Bihar were pressing the local farmers to grow only \_\_\_\_\_.

1. **indigo**
2. tea
3. coffee
4. sugarcane

**Solution:** The British plant owners in Bihar were pressing the local farmers to grow only **indigo**.

#### Exercise Q.1 | Q 1.3 | Page 55

**Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.**

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

1. Dwarkanath Tagore
2. **Vyomeshchandra Banerjee**
3. Dadaabhai Nauroji
4. Surendranath Banerjee

**Solution:** The first session of the Indian National Congress was presided by **Vyomeshchandra Banerjee**.

**Exercise Q.1 | Q 2 | Page 56**

**Find the incorrect pair from the group**

**'B', and write the corrected one.**

<b>Group 'A'</b>	<b>Group 'B'</b>
Kunwar Sinh	Lucknow
Nanasaheb Peshwa	Kanpur
Queen Lakshimibai	Jhansi
Chimasaheb	Kolhapur

**Solution: Kunwar Singh – Patna**

**EXERCISE Q.2 [PAGE 56]**

**Exercise Q.2 | Q 1 | Page 56**

**Write the name of the historical place /person/event.**

The region of the regime of the parallel government established in 1942 -

**Solution:** The region of the regime of the parallel government established in 1942

- **Satara District**

**Exercise Q.2 | Q 2 | Page 56**

**Write the name of the historical place/person/event.**

The islands conquered by Azad Hind Sena from the British in 1943 -

**Solution:** The islands conquered by Azad Hind Sena from the British in 1943

- **Andaman and Nicobar**

**EXERCISE Q.3 [PAGE 56]**

**Exercise Q.3 | Q 1 | Page 56**

**Write a short note.**

The Extremists

**Solution:**

1. The Indian National Congress split into two groups-The Moderates and The Extremists at the Surat session of the Congress in 1907.
2. The Extremists' wing of thinkers insisted that independence should be a natural priority. An independent nation could provide the right set-up for social reformation.

3. 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.
4. He also felt that the British Government will not yield to applications, requests, and speeches.
5. 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.
6. The three leaders of the Extremists group were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal. (Lal-Bal-Pal).

### Exercise Q.3 | Q 2 | Page 56

**Write a short note.**

Azad Hind Sena

**Solution:**

1. The Azad Hind Sena was built by Rasbihari Bose by recruiting Indian soldiers and later on was reorganized under the leadership of Subhash Chandra Bose.
2. These were the Indian soldiers of the British army who were taken captive by the Japanese army.

### Exercise Q.3 | Q 3 | Page 56

**Write a short note.**

Prati Sarkar:

**Solution:**

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

## EXERCISE Q.4 [PAGE 56]

### Exercise Q.4 | Q 1 | Page 56

**Answer the following question in detail.**

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

**Solution:**

1. A revolt of the Bhils in which thousands of Bhils participated was crushed by Lt. Outram.
2. However, he also stayed among the Bhils and won their confidence. He tried to bring them to the mainstream of urban life.

3. He adopted measures like a 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.

### Exercise Q.4 | Q 2 | Page 56

**Answer the following question in detail.**

Ravindranath gave up his title (Sir).

**Solution:**

1. 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.
2. Many of them were not aware of the ban put by the government on public gatherings.
3. Genera Dyer opened fire on these people without any prior warning.

### EXERCISE Q.5 [PAGE 56]

#### Exercise Q.5 | Q 1 | Page 56

**State your Opinion.**

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

**Solution:**

1. 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.
2. Later, trade and commerce increased to such a great extent for which there was economic, social, and political supremacy among them.
3. 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.

#### Exercise Q.5 | Q 2 | Page 56

**State your Opinion.**

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

**Solution:**

1. The revolt of 1857 was a unified and national uprising against the British authority.
2. 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.