

## Chapter : 8

### Rise of Indian Nationalism

1. What was the difference between the nationalist movement in Europe and India?

Ans. : In Europe the spirit of nationalism was influenced by the new ideas of liberty, Equality and Fraternity, and it grew in order to get rid of exploitative monarchies. But in India, nationalism emerged out of the desire to be free of British Control.

2. Why was the Ilbert Bill Controversial?

Ans.: In 1883 the Ilbert Bill incident took place. This bill provided that a European or a British in India could be tried by an Indian Judge. Earlier a Indian Judge was not allowed to try cases in which the convict was a British or European. The bill raised a great outcry within the European community. As a result of this opposition, it was amended.

3. Name any 3 political association which were formed prior to the Indian National Congress.

Ans. The three political association which were formed prior to the Indian National Congress were :

- The British Indian Association (1851)
- The Bombay Association (1852)
- The Madras Native Association (1852)

4. When and by whom was the Indian National Congress set up?

Ans. The Indian National Congress was set up in 1885 by a retired English civil servant, Allen Octavian Hume.

5. What were the main aims of the Indian National Congress set up?

Ans. The Chief aims of the Congress were :

- To promote and consolidate the feeling of national unity.
- To formulate popular demands and present them before the government.
- To bring together leaders from different parts of the country.
- To remove racial, religious and caste prejudices.
- To create public opinion in the country.

6. Describe the methods adopted by the moderates in dealing with the British.

Ans. The moderates followed a mild and moderate policy of prayer and petition and insisted more on negotiation with the British, than on open confrontation.

7. What were the major achievements of the moderate?

Ans.

- They played an important role in organizing public opinion and placing it before the government.
- They were the middle class intellectual men of wisdom, character and patriotism, who tried to unite the people and promote nationalism.
- They prepared the basic for the radical movement.
- They paved the way for a united national struggle.

8. How were the methods adopted by the moderates and radicals.

Ans.

- Moderates followed a mild and moderate policy of prayer and petition and insisted more on negotiation with the British, then on open confrontation.
- The radicals demanded drastic changes. Their movement became more aggressive.

9. What led to the rise of radical phase of the Congress ?

Ans.

From the beginning, the congress were against the British Policy of demanding for reforms. Some of the congressmen dissolute with the British sense of justice. They were convinced that mere appeals would get them nowhere. If they wanted freedom, they will have to struggle for it. This led to the rise of the radical phase of the congress.

10. What was the contribution of INC for the Indian freedom struggle ?

Ans.

- They played an important role in bringing public opinion.
- They played a significant role in paving a way for the Indian freedom struggle.
- They created a base for the radical movement.