

**Std:8**

**Chapter: 10**

## **Struggle for Freedom**

**1.What was the main aim of the Swaraj Party? Name some of its leaders?**

**\*To contest the elections and wreck the working of the legislatures from within.**

**\*To raise the demand for provincial autonomy in the provinces and dominion status in India.**

**\*To make it impossible for the government to get the approval of the Legislature for its policies and proposals**

**Name of the leaders:-CR Das, Motilal Nehru and Vithalbhai Patel**

**2.Why was the Simon Commission set up? How did the Indians react to it?**

**Simon Commission, was set up in 1927 to look into the working of the Government of India Act 1919, and give its report to the British Parliament.**

**\*But the people in India were outraged and insulted that the Simon Commission, which Commission, which was to determine the future of India, did not include a single Indian member.**

**\*The appointment of the Commission sparked off a wave of protests all over the country.**

**\*The congress and Muslim League decided to boycott the Simon Commission.**

**\*There were hartals throughout the country and meetings were held condemning the appointment of the commission.**

**3. What was the economic significance of Khadi in the process of National Movement?**

**It became compulsory for all members of the Congress Committee to wear hand spun and hand woven khaddar while engaged in any political activity. Members were also required to spin 2000 yards of yarn every month. Many khaddar bhandars were opened in various parts of the country .**

**It would provide means of livelihood to millions of people and spread the message of the freedom movement throughout the country, particularly in the rural areas. The charkha became the symbol of freedom.**

**4. What was the importance of the Lahore session of 1929 in the history of India?**

**At the historic Lahore session of 1929, under the presidency of Jawarlal Nehru, the Congress declared the attainment of Our Swaraj or Complete Independence as its aim. January 26, 1930 was a red-letter day in the history of the Indian Nationalist Movement as mass Civil Disobedience Movement was launched on that day. People took a pledge to attain Purna Swaraj or complete independence .**

**5. What led to the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930?**

**Salt making was a government monopoly and banned by law to other people; So Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement on March 12, 1930, he set off from his Sabarmati Ashram at**

**Ahmedabad with 78 chosen followers for Dandi, 375 km from Ahmedabad, on the coast of Gujarat , to break the salt law.**

**6.What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact? What did it propose?**

**Viceroy Lord Irwin launched an effort to make the Congress join the Conference. Finally in March an agreement was signed between the two. It was called the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.**

**\*The British Government should release political prisoners against who there were no charges of violence and**

**\*Congress should suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement.**

**7. Why was the Dandi March undertaken by Gandhi?**

**Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement and on March 12, 1930, he set off from his Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad with 78 chosen followers for Dandi, 375 km from Ahmedabad, on the coast of Gujarat, to break the salt law. It was an illegal act because salt-making was a government monopoly and banned by law to other people.**

**8.Explain the provisions under the Government of India Act, 1935.**

**\*The Act proposed a federation consisting of Indian provinces and the princely states at the Centre.**

**\*The Central Legislature was to be Bicameral. Its powers were also expanded.**

**\*In order to settle disputes between the federating units, the Act proposed to set up Federal Court.**

**\*In the provincial Sphere, it was proposed that Burma be separated from India.**

**\*Two new provinces-Orissa and Sind were also formed.**

**\*Provincial autonomy was introduced.**

**\*The Governor was to carry on the administration with the help of the ministers who belonged to the majority party in the Legislature.**

### **9. Who was Abdul Gaffar Khan?**

**Abdul Gaffar Khan, popularly known as Frontier Gandhi was the leader who launched civil Disobedience Movement in the north-west Frontier part of India. His followers came to be known as the Red Shirts.**

### **10. Why were the princely states unhappy with the British?**

**There were about 562 states in India, which were ruled by Indian princes. The condition of the people living in some of these states was at times even worse than that of the people living in British Indian states. Many rulers lived in great luxury and made no efforts to remove poverty or improve the living condition of the people. The rising of the nationalist movement led to an awakening among the people of these states and they formed the Praja Mandal. In December 1927 the All-India States peoples' Conference was established to coordinate the political activities of the different states.**

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