

NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 9: In Chapter 9 of NCERT Solutions for Class 8 History Social Science, titled "The Making of the National Movement: 1870s -1947," you'll learn about how the Indian National Movement started and grew until India gained independence.

It covers important events like the formation of political groups and the roles of leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji and Surendranath Banerjee. The chapter also discusses how British actions, such as the Partition of Bengal and the Rowlett Act, influenced Indian society and led to protests. These solutions help you understand the journey of India towards freedom during this time period.

NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 9 Overview

These notes for NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 9 have been created by experts from Physics Wallah. In this chapter, titled "The Making of the National Movement: 1870s -1947," you'll learn about the important events and people that shaped India's fight for independence during this time.

From the formation of political groups to the leadership of figures like Dadabhai Naoroji and Surendranath Banerjee, these solutions provide clear explanations to help you understand how India's struggle for freedom developed.

NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 9 PDF

You can access the PDF for NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 9 through the provided link below. This chapter, titled "The Making of the National Movement: 1870s -1947," covers significant events and figures in India's journey towards independence. It provides valuable insights and explanations to help you understand the historical context and developments during this period.

NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 9 PDF

NCERT Solutions for Class 8 History Social Science Chapter 9 The Making of the National Movement: 1870s -1947

The solutions for Class 8 History Chapter 9, The Making of the National Movement: 1870s -1947 are provided below, provide a clear explanations of National Movement.

Exercises Page No. 127

1. Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s?

Answer.

People were dissatisfied with British rule in India for several reasons:

- a. The British controlled India's resources, exploiting them for their own benefit rather than for the welfare of the Indian population.
- b. British policies sought to exert control over the lives of Indians, limiting their freedom and autonomy.
- c. The Arms Act of 1878 restricted Indians from possessing arms, curbing their ability to defend themselves and resist British authority.
- d. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 aimed to silence dissent by restricting the freedom of the press and censoring publications critical of the government.
- e. The introduction of the Ilbert Bill in 1883 caused controversy as it proposed allowing Indian judges to preside over trials involving British or European individuals, challenging the prevailing racial hierarchy and demanding equality under the law.

2. Who did the Indian National Congress wish to speak for?

Answer.

The Congress party was made up of representatives from various classes and communities across India, reflecting the diversity of the country. This inclusivity allowed the party to advocate for the interests of all Indians in the struggle for freedom. By representing the diverse voices and concerns of different communities, the Congress aimed to be the voice of the masses in their fight against British rule.

3. What economic impact did the First World War have on India?

Answer.

The First World War brought significant changes to India's economic and political landscape. The government's expenditure on defense skyrocketed, leading to higher taxes on individuals and businesses to finance the war effort. This increased military spending and the demand for war supplies resulted in a sharp inflationary rise in prices, causing hardships for ordinary people. However, some business groups benefited greatly from the war, earning substantial profits. Due to disruptions in global trade caused by the war, imports into India declined significantly during this period.

4. What did the Muslim League resolution of 1940 ask for?

Answer.

In 1940, the Muslim League put forward a resolution demanding "Independent States" for Muslims in the north-western and eastern regions of the country. Interestingly, this resolution did not explicitly mention partition or the creation of Pakistan.

Instead, it sought autonomy and self-governance for Muslim-majority regions within a united India. This resolution laid the groundwork for later discussions and negotiations that ultimately led to the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

5. Who were the Moderates? How did they propose to struggle against British rule?

Answer.

The Moderate leaders aimed to raise public awareness about the unfairness of British rule in India. They utilized various methods such as publishing newspapers, writing articles, and delivering speeches to highlight how British policies were causing economic damage to the country. They also sent representatives across the nation to garner support from the public.

Believing that the British respected principles of freedom and justice, the Moderates hoped that by expressing Indian demands and sentiments, the government would heed their just requests. They believed that peaceful and reasoned communication of their grievances would lead to positive changes in British policies towards India.

6. How was the politics of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?

Answer.

In the struggle for swaraj (self-rule), radicals advocated for mass mobilization and the boycott of British institutions and goods. Some even proposed the use of "revolutionary violence" to overthrow British rule. In contrast, moderates preferred to adhere to British laws and order, advocating for peaceful protests and negotiations.

They often engaged in practices like prayers, which radicals opposed as ineffective in bringing about change. The differing approaches between radicals and moderates reflected a broader debate within the Indian National Movement about the most effective strategies for achieving independence from British rule.

7. Discuss the various forms that the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did people understand Gandhiji?

Answer.

Different regions of the country exhibited varying reactions to British rule:

- a. In Kheda, Gujarat, Patidar peasants organized nonviolent campaigns against the high land revenue demands.
- b. Coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu saw picketing of liquor shops.
- c. In Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh, tribals and peasants staged "forest satyagraha" by sending cattle into forests without paying grazing fees.
- d. In Sind (now in Pakistan), Muslim traders and peasants enthusiastically supported the Khilafat movement.
- e. In Bengal, the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation alliance fostered communal unity and strengthened the national movement.
- f. In Punjab, the Akali agitation aimed to remove corrupt mahants, supported by the British, from gurdwaras.

People viewed Gandhi as a messiah who could alleviate their suffering. While Gandhi advocated for class unity over conflict, peasants hoped he would help them fight zamindars, and agricultural laborers believed he would secure land for them. At times, people attributed their achievements to Gandhi.

8. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?

Answer.

The Salt March symbolized the collective desire for freedom by addressing a common grievance shared by all Indians, regardless of class or wealth. This unified approach did not create divisions between the rich and the poor. Therefore, in 1930, Gandhi announced his intention to lead a march to defy the salt laws imposed by the British government. This act of civil disobedience aimed to demonstrate the unity and strength of the Indian people in their struggle for independence.

9. Discuss those developments of the 1937-47 period that led to the creation of Pakistan.

Answer.

The developments between 1937 and 1947 that led to the creation of Pakistan are outlined below:

- a. Emergence of the two-nation theory: The Muslim League, initially not advocating for Pakistan, began demanding a separate nation for Muslims since the 1930s.
- b. Provincial elections of 1937: These elections convinced the Muslim League that Muslims were a minority in India, prompting the need for a separate nation to ensure their political representation.

- c. Rift between Congress and Muslim League: Congress's rejection of Muslim League's proposal for a joint government in the United Provinces led to a permanent separation between the two parties.
- d. Failed negotiations: Talks between Congress and Muslim League, as well as with the British, failed to reach a consensus on a united nation.
- e. Provincial elections of 1946: Muslim League's significant success in these elections, particularly in Muslim-reserved seats, bolstered their confidence in the need for a separate nation.
- f. Mass agitation: The failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 resulted in mass agitation led by the Muslim League.
- g. Partition and the birth of Pakistan: Eventually, partition was agreed upon, leading to the creation of Pakistan as a separate nation.

Chapter 9 – The Making of the National Movement: 1870s–1947 Summary

Chapter 9 of NCERT Our Pasts-III provides an overview of the formation and evolution of the Indian National Movement from the 1870s to 1947.

The chapter discusses the impact of World Wars I and II on India's struggle for independence and the adoption of nonviolent resistance methods such as satyagraha. Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and the iconic Dandi March are highlighted, along with the growth of mass nationalism.

The chapter also covers significant events like the Rowlatt Satyagraha, the Khilafat agitation, and the Non-Cooperation Movement. It concludes with discussions on the Quit India Movement and India's path towards independence, including the eventual partition.

Benefits of NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 9

- **Comprehensive Understanding:** They provide a thorough explanation of the chapter's content, helping students grasp concepts effectively.
- **Clarity and Simplicity:** The solutions are presented in simple language, making it easier for students to understand complex topics.
- **Concept Reinforcement:** By solving the NCERT solutions, students reinforce their understanding of historical events, figures, and concepts discussed in the chapter.
- **Critical Thinking:** The solutions encourage critical thinking by providing additional insights and perspectives on historical issues, fostering analytical skills among students.

