

Chapter #16: The road to independence.

⇒ Question and Answer:

Q1: Why, do you think, were the Montague-Chelmsford reforms not very popular?

Ans: These reforms were not very popular because they excluded the Muslims who were generally poor; in some areas the Sikhs were over-represented, and the Congress also rejected this proposal as they did not want to work with the Muslims.

Q2: What were the circumstances that led to the Government of India Act of 1935?

Ans: The round table conferences failed because of the uncompromising attitude of Gandhi, demanding that all of his conditions be fulfilled. Jinnah on the other hand was more willing and looked favourably on what seemed a reasonable solution suggested in the Communal Award. Gandhi whipped up madness, resulting in violence all over subcontinent.

As neither side was giving way, the British Government passed the Act of 1935.

Q3: In what ways did the fourteen points started by Mr Jinnah influence the future of Muslims in India?

Ans: They drew the Muslims' attention to their possible situation under a Congress-led Government and strengthened the Muslim demand for a separate homeland, independent of the Hindus as well as the British.

Worksheet.

⇒ fill in the blanks.

- 1- The First World War took place in the years 1914-18
- 2- Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah the Muslim League in 1913
- 3- The Montague Chelmsford reforms of 1921 were a major step towards independence.

⇒ Match the Column.

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|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1- Moderate Hind leader | → | (i) Mr. Jinnah introduced fourteen points. |
| 2- In 1929 | → | (ii) Gokhale. |
| 3- In 1932 | → | (iii) British Government issued Communal Award. |