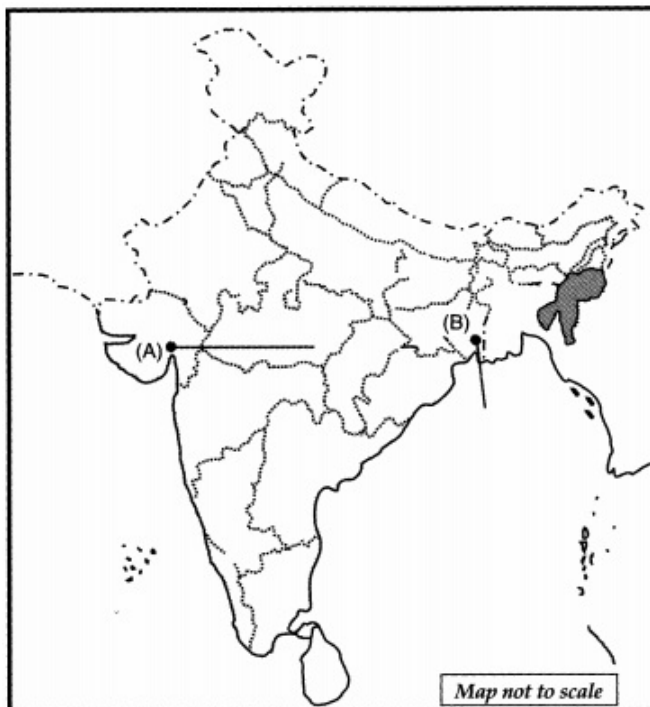


CBSE Test Paper - 04
Chapter - 3 Nationalism in India

1. By 1921,_____ had designed the Swaraj flag. **(1)**
 - a. Mahatma Gandhiji
 - b. Subhash Chandra Bose
 - c. Abanindranath Tagore
 - d. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. What was the effect of the Non-cooperation Movement on the plantation workers in Assam? **(1)**
 - a. They left the plantations and headed home
 - b. None of these
 - c. They destroyed the plantations
 - d. They went on strike
3. Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because: **(1)**
 - a. It was an all-British Commission
 - b. It was only for privileged class of Indians
 - c. It was set up to oppose the Nationalist Movement
 - d. It was formed in Britain
4. The tribals' chanting Gandhiji's name and raising slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat' as: **(1)**
 - a. It showed the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. The various ways in which 'Swaraj' was interpreted by different people
 - c. They were a unifying force of the Non-Cooperation Movement
 - d. They were going beyond their own locality and emotionally identifying with an all-India movement
5. What was the main problem with the Simon Commission? **(1)**
 - a. It was formed in Britain
 - b. It was an all British commission
 - c. All of the above
 - d. It was set up in response to the nationalist movement
6. For which reasons was the Simon Commission boycotted? **(1)**

7. Who composed the song 'Vande Mataram'? **(1)**
8. In which movement did the women participate in large number for the first time? **(1)**
9. Name the flag which was designed by Gandhiji in 1921? **(1)**
10. How could Non-Cooperation become a movement? Give your opinion. **(3)**
11. What were the methods used by peasants of Awadh to achieve their goal? Explain. **(3)**
12. Mention the features of the flag which was designed by Gandhiji? **(3)**
13. Two items A and B are shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify these items with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
 - a. The place which is known for Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha.
 - b. The place where Congress Session was held in September 1920. On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols: **(3)**



14. Identify the reasons that why Muslim Political organizations in India were lukewarm in their response to the civil disobedience Movement. **(5)**
15. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organized? Explain. **(5)**

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Answer

1. a. Mahatma Gandhiji

Explanation: As the national movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

2. a. They left the plantations and headed home

Explanation: When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

3. a. It was an all-British Commission

Explanation: A Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.

4. d. They were going beyond their own locality and emotionally identifying with an all-India movement

Explanation: when the tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat', they were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation.

5. b. It was an all British commission

Explanation: The Simon Commission was set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.

The problem with was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.

6. The Simon Commission was boycotted because there was no Indian in the Commission
7. The song 'Vande Mataram' is composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
8. For the first time, women participated in large number in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
9. Swaraj Flag
10. Non-cooperation became a movement in the following ways:
 - a. The idea of non-cooperation was first introduced by Gandhiji in his book Hind Swaraj, where he declared that since the British had established their rule in India with the cooperation of the Indians, it would collapse only when the cooperation was withdrawn.
 - b. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages.
 - c. In case the government used repressive methods, a full-scale Civil Disobedience campaign would then be launched.
 - d. Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support of the movement.
11. In Awadh, Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Ramchandra started the Oudh Kisan Sabha to overcome the problems of the peasants. The aim was to integrate the peasant movement with the Non-Cooperation Movement. But the Awadh peasants used methods that went against the ideals of the congress.
 - A. In many places ***nai-dhobi bandhs*** were organized by panchayats to deprive landlords of the service of even barbers and washermen.
 - B. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of beggar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
 - C. Some peasants denied doing beggar-work without at landlords' farms without any payment.
 - D. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were

attacked, bazaars were looted.

12. A. In 1921 Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag.
B. It was a tricolor flag and had a spinning wheel in the centre representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.
C. Tricolors were-red, green and white.
D. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.
13. The correct information has been provided and location and labelling of the given items have also been marked on the map.
- a. The place which is known for Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha is **Ahmedabad**.
b. The place where Congress Session was held in September 1920 is **Calcutta**.



14. a. Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
b. After the decline of the Non- Cooperation–Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the congress.
c. From the mid-1920s the congress came to be more visibly associated with openly Hindu religious nationalist group like the Hindu Mahasabha.
d. As relation between Hindus and Muslims worsened, each community organized

religious processions with militant fervor, provoking Hindu-Muslim communal clashes and riots in various cities.

- e. Every riot deepened the distance between the two communities.
- f. From the mid-1920's the Congress started being more associated and supportive towards Hindu religious groups like Hindu mahasabha. So, many Muslim leaders started to express their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India.
- g. Hindu-Muslim clashes led to communal riots worsening the relation between the two communities. The Muslims feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.

15. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919 because of the following reasons:

- a. The Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.
- b. Indian members unitedly opposed it.
- c. It gave government enormous powers to repress political activities.
- d. It allowed detention of Indian political prisoners without trials for two years.
- e. The Act deprived the Indians of their civil rights.

Satyagraha was organised in the following ways:

- a. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.
- b. It was started with a 'Hartal' on 6th April.
- c. Rallies were organized in various cities.
- d. Workers in the railway workshop went on strike.
- e. Shops were closed down in protest.