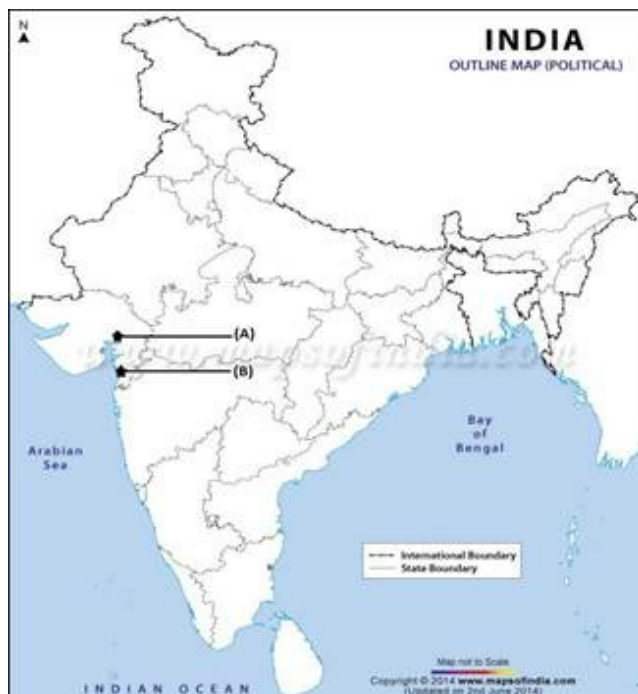


CBSE Test Paper - 01
Chapter - 3 Nationalism in India

1. Which one of the following is not true regarding the impact of the First World War on India? **(1)**
 - a. Defence expenditure resulted in increased taxes
 - b. Income tax was introduced and customs duties increased
 - c. The hardships ended with the war as the British introduced the Rowlatt Act
 - d. Forced recruitment of soldiers was introduced in the villages
2. The refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities, or buy and use things; usually a form of protest refers to: **(1)**
 - a. opposing
 - b. struggle
 - c. Boycott
 - d. withdrawal
3. In 1905, who painted the image of Bharat Mata shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing? **(1)**
 - a. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - b. Abnindranath Tagore
 - c. Rabindranath Tagore
 - d. Ravi Verma
4. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume? **(1)**
 - a. Equal pay for equal work
 - b. Forced recruitment in the army
 - c. Detention of political prisoners without trial
 - d. Forced manual labour
5. Who was the first writer to create the image of 'Bharat Mata' as an identity of India and how? **(1)**
 - a. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870, by writing the song "Vande Mataram" and later including it in his novel 'Anand Math'
 - b. Rabindranath Tagore through his collection of ballads, nursery rhymes and myth
 - c. Mahatma Gandhiji during his salt march and satyagraha.

- d. Abanindranath Tagore by his paintings of a mother figure in 1905
6. Who gave the call for 'Purna Swaraj'? **(1)**
7. By what name were the Dalits referred by Gandhiji? **(1)**
8. In which year Ahmedabad mill worker's Satyagraha was organized? **(1)**
9. Which Muslim leader was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates? **(1)**
10. How did Gandhiji convert the National Movement into a Mass Movement? **(3)**
11. What is separate electorate? Why do you think Gandhiji was against the demand of separate electorate by B R Ambedkar? **(3)**
12. What were the causes of the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain. **(3)**
13. i. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
- a. The place of Peasants Satyagraha.
 - b. The place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement
- ii. Locate and Label Madras-the place where the Indian National Congress session held in 1927 with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification **(3)**



14. How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in the making of nationalism in India? Explain with examples. **(5)**
15. "Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore" - Support the statement with suitable examples. **(5)**

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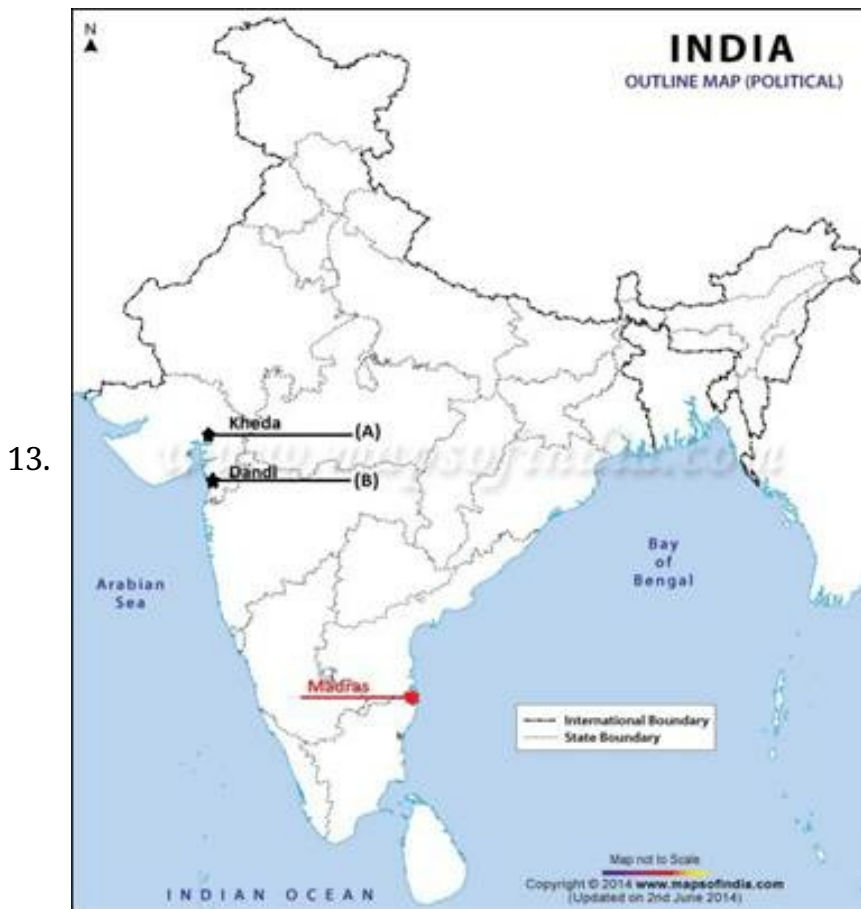
Answer

1. c. The hardships ended with the war as the British introduced the Rowlatt Act
Explanation: the war years prices increased leading to extreme hardship for the common people. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. People hoped that their hardships would end after the war was over. But that did not happen.
2. c. Boycott
Explanation: Boycott – The refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities, or buy and use things; usually a form of protest.
3. b. Abanindranath Tagore
Explanation: Bharat Mata image was painted by Abanindranath Tagore in 1905. Bharat Mata, the mother figure here is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing. The mala in one hand emphasizes her ascetic quality.
4. c. Detention of political prisoners without trial
Explanation: The Rowlatt Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
5. d. Abanindranath Tagore by his paintings of a mother figure in 1905
Explanation: Bharat Mata, the mother figure is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing. The mala in one hand emphasises her ascetic quality created by Abanindranath Tagore, 1905.
6. In 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru gave the call for ‘Purna Swaraj’ or full independence for India in the Lahore Congress session.

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7. Gandhiji called the Dalits as Harijans i.e Children of God.
 8. 1918
 9. Mohammad Ali Jinnah was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates.
 10. Gandhiji converted the National Movement into a Mass Movement by:
 - i. His simple and saintly life and style of convincing the masses made him popular.
 - ii. His undisputed leadership and magnetic personality.
 - iii. His policy of non-violent Satyagraha.
 - iv. His movements like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements had mass effects.
 - v. His programmes of social reforms like fighting against untouchability were highly appealing.
 - vi. His commitment to Hindu-Muslim unity gave force and shape to the national movement.
 11. Separate electorates are usually demanded by minorities who feel it would otherwise be difficult for them to get fair representation in government. Separate electorate for Dalits means that Dalits will choose their separate leader by separate elections for Dalits.

Gandhiji was against the demand of separate electorate of Dr B R Ambedkar because he believes that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organizations locally known as
 12. Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 because of the following reasons:
 - i. Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent at many places and the Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for the mass struggle.
 - ii. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in the elections to the provincial councils set up after by the Government of India Act 1919.
 - iii. The final blow came after the violent incident in Chauri Chaura in 1922 when a group of volunteers picketing a Liquor shop were beaten up by a police officer. In protest, a group of peasants went to the police station, bolted the door and set fire

to the police station killing 22 policemen. The incident shocked Gandhiji and he immediately withdrew the movement.



14. Variety of cultural processes played an important role in the making of nationalism, in India in the following ways:

- a. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles and growing anger among people against the colonial government.
- b. The sense of collective belonging inculcated the spirit of nationalism among the people. History and fiction, folklore and songs and popular prints and symbols played an important part in the making of nationalism.
- c. The identity of the nation symbolized in a figure or image of Bharat Mata created through literature, songs, paintings etc.
- d. The movement to revive Indian folklore to enhance nationalist sentiments.
- e. Role of icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.
- f. Creating a feeling of nationalism was through a reinterpretation of history.

15. Folklores are the legends, music, oral history, proverbs, jokes, popular beliefs, fairy tales, customs, the set of practices which are expressive and shared by people of the same region.

This plays the role of a binding factor. The nationalists picked up the national folklores to use them as a binding factor among the people of India, and revive the culture of India which was subjugated by the Western culture.

- A. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive India folklore.
- B. In the late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
- C. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.
- D. In Bengal Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.
- E. In Madras Natesa Shastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, the Folklore of Southern India.
- F. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thought and characteristics.