

Samskaravum Dhesheeyathayum

Que 1: Which emblem of the National Flag was created by Gandhiji? What did this symbolize? *Marks :(2)*

Ans: Charkha – resembled the self-dependence of the Indians and their defiance to colonial rule

Que 2: The symbols used in the tricolor flag were first created during the Swadeshi Movement and consisted of eight lotuses and a crescent. What does they symbolise? *Marks :(2)*

Ans: • Eight Lotus - representing the eight provinces of British India
• Crescent - symbol of Hindu - Muslim unity

Que 3: Adjust the B column to match those in the A column *Marks :(4)*

A	B
G.G. Agarkar	Visva Bharati University
D.K. Karve	Jamia Millia Islamia
Rabindranath Tagore	Deccan Education Society
Dr.Zakir Husain	Women University

Ans:

A	B
G. G. Agarkar	Deccan Education Society
D. K. karve	Women University
Rabindranath Tagore	Vishwa Bharati University
Dr. Zakir Husain	Jamia Millia Islamia

Que 4: Find out the appropriate words from the bracket
(Dadabhai Navroji, Abanindranath Tagore, Annie Besant
William Jones, Mahadeva Govinda Ranade)

1. Indian Society of Oriental Arts - a.....

2. Deccan Education Society - b.....

3. The Voice of India - c. *Marks :(5)*

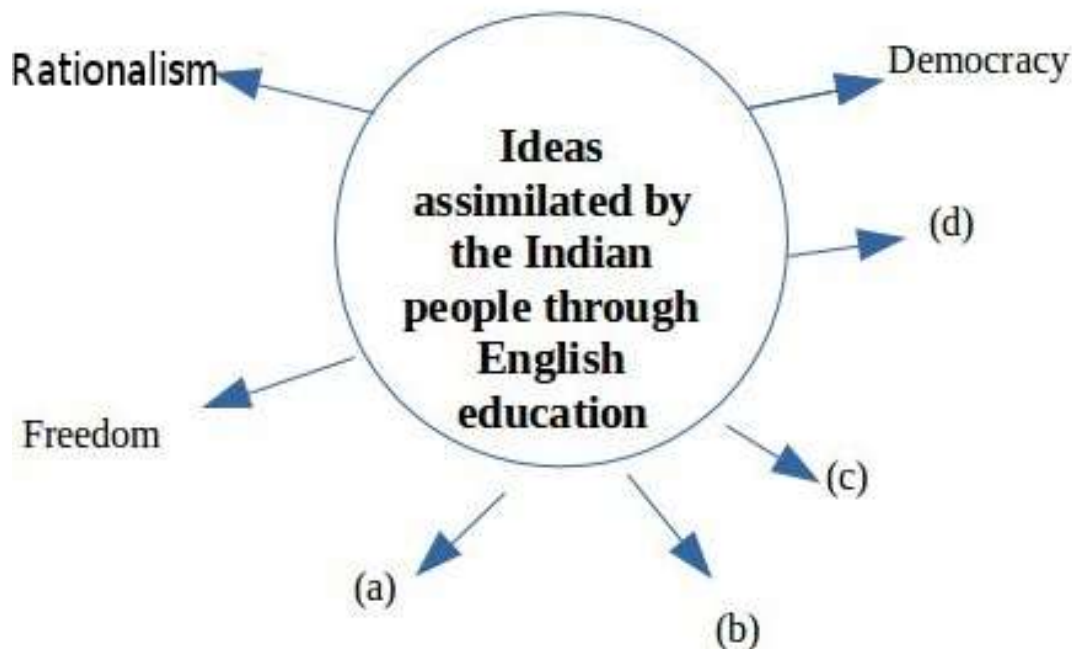
Ans: a. Abanindranath Tagore

- b. Mahadeva Govinda Ranade
- c. Dadabhai Navroji

Que 5: What was the objective of the Vernacular Press Act? Marks :(1)

Ans: This act curbed freedom of press in regional languages.

Que 6: Complete appropriately. Marks :(4)



Ans: • Equality

- Scientific temper
- Socialism
- Civil rights

Que 7: Who founded the 'Indian Society of Oriental Arts'? What was its purpose? Marks :(2)

Ans: • Abanindranath Tagore

• Goal - To free Indian painting from Western style and to promote the oriental painting based on Indian culture and tradition.

Que 8: Match the following Marks :(4)

A	B
Gitanjali	Vallathol Narayana Menon
Nibandha Mala	Rabindranath Tagore

Panchaliasapadham	Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar
Ente Gurunathan	Subrahmanya Bharati

Ans:

A	B
Gitanjali	Rabindranath Tagore
Nibandha Mala	Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar
Panchaliasapadham	Subrahmanya Bharati
Ente Gurunathan	Vallathol Narayana Menon

Que 9: The abolition of the caste system was one of the demands of the social reformers of the nineteenth century with the objective of bringing about fundamental change in the Indian society. Write down the other two objectives.
Marks :(2)

Ans: Protect the rights of all

- Promote widow remarriage
- Abolish child marriage.
- Put an end to the supremacy of the clergy
- Provide education to all

Que 10: Describe Rajaram Mohan Roy's role in the social reform of India.
Marks :(4)

Ans: Promoted the modernization of Indian society.

- Opposed strongly the caste system and sati
- Brahma Samaj was established.
- Unified Indian society
- The unity of the nation is the goal of social reform.
- To improve the status of women.

Que 11: Explain the role of newspapers during the national struggle, for the emergence of Indian nationalism.
Marks :(3)

Ans:

- Disseminated information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in various parts of the country.

- Motivated the people to protest against the British rule and evils in Indian society.
- Created public awareness on economic exploitation by the British.
- Popularised reform movements against social evils and superstitions.
- Kept abreast of the global agitations for freedom, democracy and equality.
- Reported the calamities like plague and famines that killed thousands of Indians in various regions.

Que 12: What ideas did Rajaram Mohan Roy emphasize in his news papers?

Marks :(3)

Ans: • Nationalism

• Democracy

• Social reformation