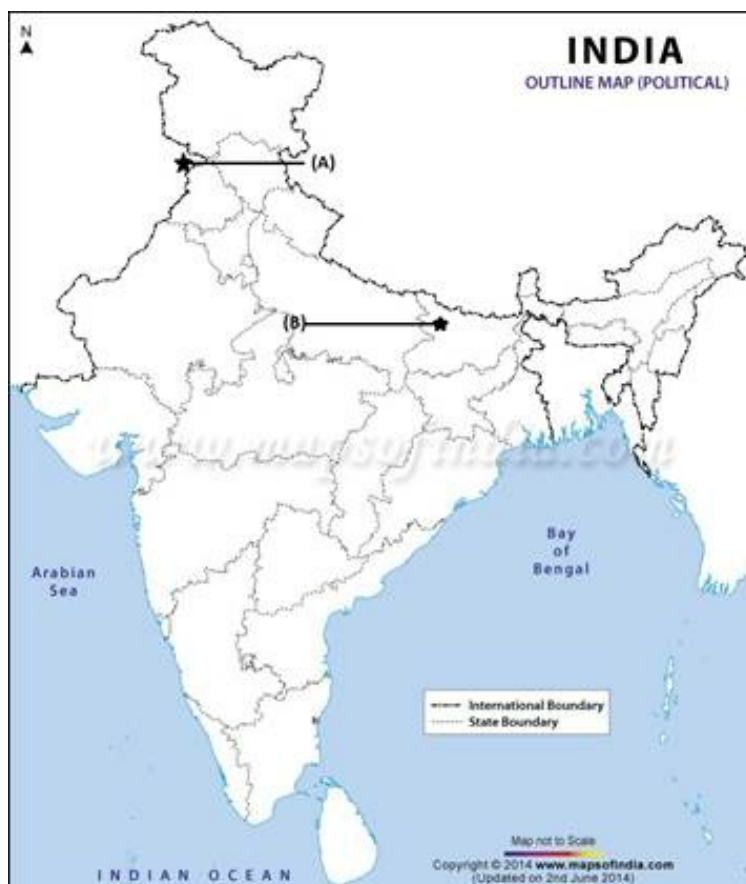


**CBSE Test Paper - 02**  
**Chapter - 3 Nationalism in India**

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1. Why did production of Indian textiles and handloom go up during the Non- Cooperation Movement? **(1)**
  - a. All of these
  - b. Foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires
  - c. The import of foreign clothes was halved and the value dropped from Rs 102 crores to Rs 57 crores
  - d. People discarded imported clothes and wore only Indian ones
2. Who led the peasants in Awadh? **(1)**
  - a. Mahatma Gandhi
  - b. None of these
  - c. Baba Ramchandra
  - d. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Which of the following is not true about the Rowlatt Act? **(1)**
  - a. Led to the launch of a movement under Gandhiji's leadership.
  - b. It passed the Act despite opposition from the Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council.
  - c. Gave the government powers to repress political activity
  - d. It allowed the detention of prisoners for five years without trial.
4. Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that **(1)**
  - a. they are part of different regions
  - b. they should aim for luxuries
  - c. they fight amongst themselves
  - d. they are all part of the same nation
5. Which one of the following statements is not the basic concept of 'Satyagraha'? **(1)**
  - a. Emphasis on enduring the British dominance
  - b. Emphasis on non-violence
  - c. Emphasis on the power of truth
  - d. Emphasis on the need to restrain oneself
6. Who was the writer of 'Vande Mataram'? **(1)**

7. What was the reason for calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement? **(1)**
8. Why did Nationalists in India tour villages to gather folk songs and legends? **(1)**
9. What is Begar? **(1)**
10. How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? **(3)**
11. Explain in brief the 'Dandi March'. **(3)**
12. Who was M.R. Jayakar? **(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. A place where the session of Congress held in 1929
    - b. A place associated with the movement of Indigo Planters
  - ii. Locate and Label Ahmadabad-cotton mill workers Satyagraha with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification **(3)**



14. How did the revival of Indians folklore develop the ideas of Nationalism among Indians? Explain. **(5)**
15. Explain the contribution of Gandhiji to uplift the position of Untouchables in the society? **(5)**

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**Answer**

1. a. All of these

**Explanation:** The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade

2. c. Baba Ramchandra

**Explanation:** In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra.

Baba Ramchandra was a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer.

3. d. It allowed the detention of prisoners for five years without trial.

**Explanation:** Rowlatt Act (1919). This 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.

4. d. they are all part of the same nation

**Explanation:** Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation, when they discover some unity that binds them together.

5. a. Emphasis on enduring the British dominance

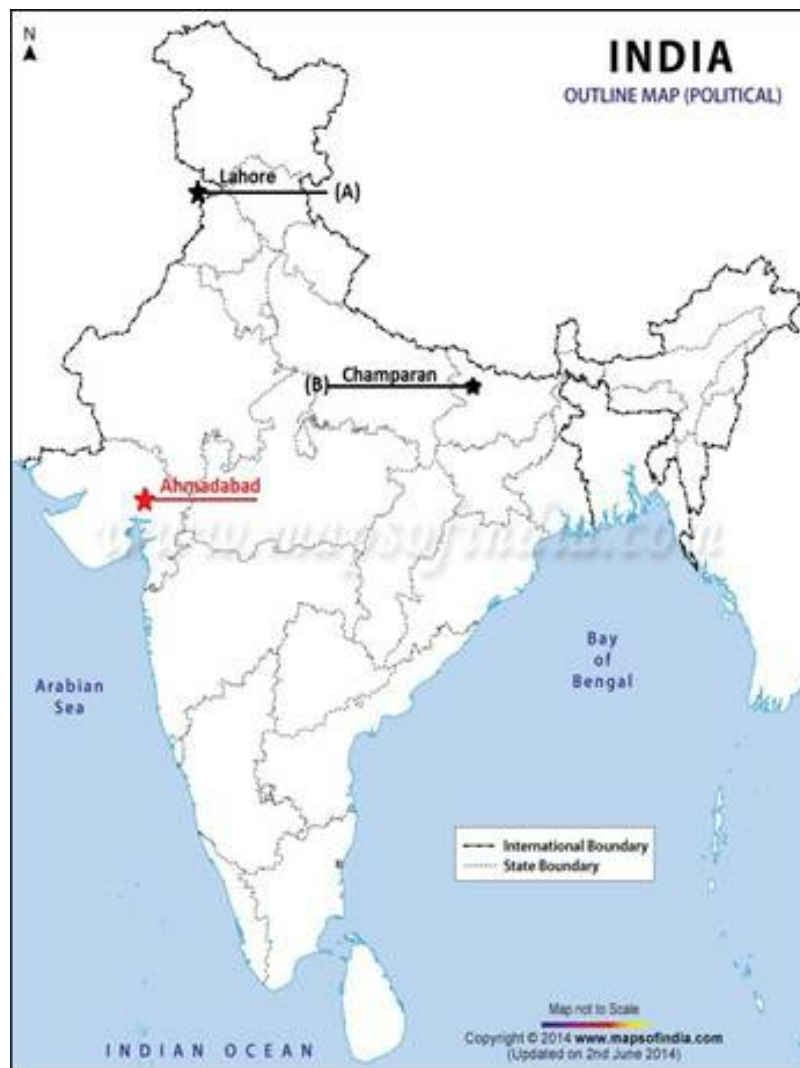
**Explanation:** The idea of satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence. This could be done by appealing to the

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conscience of the oppressor.

6. The writer of 'Vande Mataram' is Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
7. In 1922, Chauri Chaura's violent incident led Gandhi to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
8. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends as it was essential to preserve one's folk tradition in order to discover his national identity and restore a sense of pride in his past.
9. Begar is a type of labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.
10. The First World War created a new economic situation in India which are as follows:
  - i. It speeded up the process of industrialization.
  - ii. Prices of essential commodities doubled between 1913 and 1918 leading to extreme hardship to the common people.
  - iii. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.
  - iv. It created a demand for industrial goods (jute bags, doth, rails, etc.) and caused a decline in imports from other countries into India.
11.
  - i. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous 'Salt March' or 'Dandi March' on 11<sup>th</sup> March 1930 accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
  - ii. The distance from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a coastal town on the coast of Gujarat was 240 miles. The volunteers walked for 24 days, 10 miles a day.
  - iii. Thousands of people came to hear Gandhiji. He explained the meaning of Swaraj to them.
  - iv. On 6th April 1930, he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law and manufactured salt by boiling sea water.
  - v. This marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement.
12. He was member of Hindu Mahasabha, who strongly opposed the efforts of compromise during all Parties Conference in 1928.

13.



14. The spirit of nationalism could be fostered only when people were aware of the concept of one single nation by breaking the divisions of region and communities. The folklore and paintings helped to achieve the same.

The image of Bharat mata with the tri-colour in her hand helped the people of the nation to look up to a image or a figure they were fighting for. The native folk songs inspired all to look up to the cultural achievements of one's country and use it as a weapon to encourage all.

- A. Idea of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.
- B. In late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
- C. These tales they believed gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.
- D. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national

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identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.

E. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballades, nursery rhymes and myths and the movement for folk revival.

15. A. Gandhiji declared that Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.
- B. He called the untouchables Harijans children of God,
- C. He organized satyagraha to secure them entry into temples and to access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools,
- D. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of Bhangi (the Sweepers).
- E. He persuaded the upper castes to change their heart and give up the sin of untouchability.