

CBSE Test Paper - 05
Chapter - 3 Nationalism in India

1. Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment is referred to as: **(1)**
 - a. Auzar
 - b. Begar
 - c. Madadgar
 - d. Rozgar
2. The main features of the Poona Pact of September 1932 were: **(1)**
 - a. Reserved seats for Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislative councils
 - b. To be voted by special electorates
 - c. The Dalits to be called Depressed Classes and not Harijans
 - d. Separate electorates for Dalits
3. Who led the peasants' movement in Oudh during the Non-Cooperation Movement? **(1)**
 - a. Jawahar lal Nehru
 - b. Baba Ramchandra
 - c. Sardar Patel
 - d. Mahatma Gandhi
4. The Non-Cooperation Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in support of: **(1)**
 - a. Khilafat and Swaraj
 - b. Swaraj
 - c. Khilafat
 - d. Chauri Chaura
5. Name two industrial organizations established by Indian merchants and industrialists to protect their business interests. **(1)**
 - a. The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (1920) and The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
 - b. The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (1920) and Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927
 - c. The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Union of Commerce and Trade
 - d. The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in 1927 and

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

6. Why did Gandhiji take up the Khilafat issue? **(1)**
7. Who was the leader of the peasants in the Gudem Hills of Andhra? **(1)**
8. Why had Congress ignored the dalits for long? **(1)**
9. Who was known as 'Lion of Punjab'? **(1)**
10. Who gave the slogan “Inquilab – Zindabad”? What do you understand by this slogan? **(3)**
11. Explain the efforts made by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar for the political empowerment of the Dalits or Depressed Classes. **(3)**
12. Why did the growth of nationalism in the colonies linked to anti colonial movement? **(3)**
13. 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.
 - i. Place where non-cooperation movement was called off
 - ii. Place where no tax campaign was started **(3)**



14. Define Rowlatt Act. Why did Indians react against Rowlatt Act? **(5)**
15. How did different social groups participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples. **(5)**

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Answer

1. b. Begar

Explanation: Begar – Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment. As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land.

2. a. Reserved seats for Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislative councils

Explanation: Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

3. a. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Explanation: In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others.

4. a. Khilafat and Swaraj

Explanation: Gandhiji saw Khilafat Movement as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.

5. b. The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (1920) and Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927

Explanation: To organize business interests, they formed the Indian

Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.

6. The Khilafat issue gave Gandhiji the opportunity to bring the Hindus and Muslims on a common platform and to launch a more broad-based movement.
7. Alluri Sitaram Raju was the leader of the peasants in the Gudem Hills of Andhra.
8. Congress ignored the Dalits for long because of the fear of offending the Sanatanis.
9. Lala Lajpat Rai was known as Lion of Punjab.
10.
 - a. The famous slogan Inquilab Zindabad was given by Hasrat Mohani. This famous slogan inspired the activities of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association particularly Ashfaqulla Khan, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad.
 - b. It is a Hindustani phrase taken from Persian which translates to "Long Live Revolution".
 - c. It was a common phrase used by revolutionaries during the British rule over India.
 - d. It was popularized in the activities of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association by revolutionaries such as Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad, who used it to urge future generations to endorse, and support the party's rebellious actions.
11. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar believed that political empowerment could resolve the problem of their social disability. The following efforts were made by him:
 - i. He organized the 'Dalits' into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930. He believed that political empowerment could resolve the problem of their social disability.
 - ii. He dashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for Dalits.
 - iii. In 1932, he signed Poona Pact which gave the depressed classes reserved seats in

the provincial and central legislative councils.

12. In India the feeling of nationalism is associated with anti colonial movement . In the process of their struggle against the colonial yoke people began to discover their own identity of belonging to one nation. By the end of Nineteenth century anti-colonial Movement in most of the colonies led to the growth of nationalism. The colonial exploitation led to poverty and caused miseries to the people. The shared a common hatred against the colonial rule. In colonies the people began to discover their unity in the process of their struggle against colonialism. Each section of the society felt the effects of colonialism. The British policy of racialism and that of divide and rule exposed the nature of their rule and created the feeling of oneness among Indians. They felt the sense of common hatred against colonial rule.

13.



14. A. This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of Indian Members.
- B. It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- C. The Rowlett Act acted as an instrument of suppression of civil rights of the Indians

hence produced widespread discontent among masses.

The reactions of people against the Rowlatt Act passed through the Imperial Legislative Council 1919 were as follows:

1. Rallies were organised in various cities.
 2. Workers went on strike in railway workshops.
 3. Shops closed down.
 4. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, for which a day of hartal was fixed on 6 April, 1919.
15. The different social groups which participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement were:
- a. In the countryside, the rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh took an active part in the movement. They were hard hit by trade depression and falling prices and were unable to pay the government's revenue demand. For them, Swaraj meant to struggle against high revenue.
 - b. As the depression continued poor peasantry found it difficult to pay the rent. They joined a variety of radical movements often led by socialists and communists.
 - c. Indian merchants and industrialists resented colonial policies which restricted trade. They were against imports of foreign goods. When the civil disobedience movement was first launched, they gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported cloth. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
 - d. Some workers participated in the movement with their selective approach adopted from Gandhian ideas to protest against low wages and poor working conditions. There were strikes by railway workers and dockyard workers. Thousands of workers in Chotanagpur tin mines wore Gandhi caps and participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
 - e. Women joined the Civil Disobedience Movement in large number. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.