

- Q.1.** Who was the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?
- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (b) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Jawahar Lai Nehru
- Q.2.** Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji?
- (a) Pressure from the British Government
 - (b) Second Round Table Conference
 - (c) Gandhiji's arrest
 - (d) Chauri-Chaura incident
- Q.3.** The 'Simon Commission' was boycotted because
- (a) there was no British Member in the Commission.
 - (b) it demanded separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims.
 - (c) there was no Indian Member in the Commission.
 - (d) it favoured the Muslims over the Hindus.
- Q.4.** Who founded the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930?
- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
 - (b) C.R. Das
 - (c) M.R. Jayakar
 - (d) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- Q.5.** Which industrialist attacked colonial control over Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (a) Dinshaw Petit
 - (b) Purshottamdas Thakurdas
 - (c) Dwarkanath Tagore
 - (d) Seth Hukumchand
- Q.6** Who created the first image of Bharat Mata?
- Q.7.** Who composed 'Vande Mataram'?
- Q.8.** Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931.
- Q.9.** Explain any three facts about the new economic situation created in India by the First World War.
- Q.10.** Explain the effects of 'worldwide economic depression' on India, towards late 1920s.
- Q.11.** Who had designed the 'Swaraj flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of the 'Swaraj flag'.
- Q.12.** Describe the main features of Poona Pact.
- Q.13.** How did women participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.
- Q.14.** Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation.' Justify the statement.
- Q.15.** How did Gandhiji try to integrate the depressed classes into society? Explain any three points.

TOPIC – NATIONALISM IN INDIA**Answer key**

Sol.1. (c)

Sol.2. (d)

Sol.3. (c)

Sol.4. (d)

Sol.5. (b)

Sol.6. Abanindranath Tagore

Sol.7. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Sol.8. Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience movement in 1931 because:

1. Political leaders like Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan were arrested. More than one lakh people were arrested.
2. Government responded with brutal repression and peaceful satyagrahis were arrested.
3. Women and children were beaten up. It resulted in an uprising in Peshawar in 1930.
4. Industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police post. In Chittagong, the revolutionaries captured the armoury and a pitched battle was fought between the government troops and the revolutionaries.

Sol.9. The First World War created a dramatically new economic situation in India:

- (i) Manchester imports into India declined as the British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army paving the way for the Indian mills to supply for the huge home market.
- (ii) As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs. As a result new factories were set up, new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours.
- (iii) Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically after the war, as it was unable to modernize and compete with US, Germany, Japan. Hence within colonies like India, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position capturing the home market

Sol.10. In 19th century, colonial India had become an exporter of agricultural goods and an importer of manufactures.

The worldwide economic depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged. Peasants producing for the world market were worst hit. Though agricultural prices fell, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands. Peasants indebtedness increased. For example, Jute producers of Bengal.

Sol.11. A tricolor Swaraj flag was designed by Gandhiji in the year 1921. The main features of this Swaraj flag was:

- (a) It was designed using the colours red, green and white.
- (b) A spinning wheel was in the centre of the flag which represented the Gandhian ideal of self- help.

Sol.12. In the Second Round Table Conference, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the Dalits. Against this Gandhiji, began a fast unto death because he believed that separate electorates for the Dalits would slow down the process of national integration.

Later on, Ambedkar accepted Gandhian view and in the Poona Pact the depressed class people were given the reserved seats in the provincial and the central legislative council election but to be voted in by the general electorate.

Sol.13. Women participated in large scale in the Civil Disobedience Movement during the Salt March by Gandhiji. They belonged to the high caste families from the urban areas and rich peasant households from the rural areas. For them it was a sacred duty to serve the nation.

Sol.14. It is true to say that 'Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation.' Nationalism is a belief that all are a part of the same nation which binds the people together and make different communities, regions and language groups united.

This came through the united struggles like the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, the wars like revolt of 1857. History, fiction, folklores, folk songs, prints, icons, symbols, etc. all these helped in unifying the Indians and inspired a feeling of nationalism in them. The history was reinterpreted to create the feeling of nationalism and instill a sense of pride among the Indians. Through this the perspective of British towards India as backward, primitive and incapable of governing themselves was criticized.

Sol.15. Gandhiji tried to integrate the depressed classes into society because:

(a) Gandhiji was of the view that Swaraj would not come for hundred years if the problem of untouchability has not removed from the country. Gandhiji called them 'harijan' means the children of God.

(b) Gandhiji fought for their temple entry rights and others rights such as access to public wells, schools and other public places. Gandhiji himself cleaned the toilets in order to dignify the work of the sweepers and also urged the upper caste people to change their heart and thinking about these untouchables.

(c) In the Poona Pact, the depressed class people were given the reserved seats in the provincial and the central legislative council election but to be voted in by the general electorate.