

CHAPTER – 2

Nationalism in India

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. The Round Table Conference which was boycotted by the Congress.

- (a) Second (b) First
(c) Third (d) None of the above

Ans : (b) First

2. Federation of Indian Commerce and Industries was formed by:

- (a) British traders (b) Indian farmers
(c) Indian merchants (d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Indian merchants

3. Who was the President of Muslim League in 1930?

- (a) Sir Muhammad Iqbal
(b) Shaukat Ali
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(d) Maulana Azad

Ans : (a) Sir Muhammad Iqbal

4. During the British India, how many provinces were there?

- (a) Six (b) Eight
(c) Seven (d) Nine

Ans : (b) Eight

5. Who headed the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha' in Awadh?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Madan Mohan Malviya
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans : (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

6. This sense of collective belonging came partly through

- (a) united struggles (b) peace struggles
(c) individual struggles (d) None of these

Ans : (a) united struggles

7. In which continent, modern nationalism came to be associated with the formation of nation-state?

- (a) Australia (b) Europe
(c) North America (d) Africa

Ans : (b) Europe

8. What was not used as a new link which redefined the boundaries of communities and the making of the new national entity?

- (a) New symbols (b) New songs and ideas
(c) Icons (d) Customs

Ans : (d) Customs

9. From which year, the National Movement spread to new areas incorporating new social groups and developing new modes of struggle?

- (a) 1914 (b) 1916
(c) 1919 (d) 1918

Ans : (c) 1919

10. What created a new economic and political situation in India during 1913-1918?

- (a) War (b) Famine
(c) Peace (d) Flood

Ans : (a) War

11. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India?

- (a) January 1912 (b) January 1914
(c) January 1913 (d) January 1915

Ans : (d) January 1915

12. When was the Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement begun in India?

- (a) January 1919 (b) January 1921
(c) February 1920 (d) February 1922

Ans : (b) January 1921

13. Which class was mainly involved initially in Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement?

- (a) Elite class (b) Lower class
(c) Middle class (d) All of the above

Ans : (c) Middle class

14. Which province did not boycott the council election?

- (a) Madras (b) Ahmedabad
(c) Hyderabad (d) Lucknow

Ans : (a) Madras

15. A militant Guerrilla movement spread in:

- (a) Garo hills (b) Khasi hills
(c) Gudem hills (d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Gudem hills

16. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?

- (a) Detention of political prisoners without trial
(b) Forced recruitment in the army
(c) Forced manual labour
(d) Equal pay for equal work

Ans : (a) Detention of political prisoners without trial

17. What did the term 'picket' refer to?

- (a) Stealing from shops

- (b) Import of goods
- (c) Protest by blocking shop entrances
- (d) Boycott of clothes and goods

Ans : (a) Stealing from shops

18. Where was Gandhi's ashram located?

- (a) Dandi
- (b) Sabarmati
- (c) Allahabad
- (d) Nagpur

Ans : (b) Sabarmati

19. Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up and headed by:

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans : (a) Jawaharlal Nehru

20. In Awadh, peasants were led by which sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji, as an indentured labourer?

- (a) Baba Ramdev
- (b) Baba Nagarjuna
- (c) Baba Ramchandra
- (d) Baba Parmanand

Ans : (c) Baba Ramchandra

21. The nation is most often symbolised in which of the forms?

- (a) History and fiction
- (b) Figures or images
- (c) Popular prints
- (d) Folklore or songs

Ans : (b) Figures or images

22. With the growth of nationalism, who created the image of Bharat Mata in the 20th Century?

- (a) Nand Lal Bose
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore
- (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Ans : (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

23. In late 19th century India, which ideas was revived through a movement to develop nationalism?

- (a) Figure or images
- (b) Popular Prints
- (c) History and fictions
- (d) Folklore or songs

Ans : (d) Folklore or songs

24. Who himself took interest to revive folklore in West Bengal?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (c) Abanindranath Tagore
- (d) All of the above

Ans : (a) Rabindranath Tagore

25. What was the effect of the Non-cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam?

- (a) They left the plantations and headed home.
- (b) They went on a strike.
- (c) They destroyed the plantations.
- (d) None of these

Ans : (a) They left the plantations and headed home.

26. What was the main problem with the Simon Commission?

- (a) It was an all British commission.

- (b) It was formed in Britain.

- (c) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.

- (d) All of the above

Ans : (a) It was an all British commission.

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. was known as 'Lion of Punjab'.

Ans : Lala Lajpat Rai

2. Mahatma Gandhi return to India in 1915 from

Ans : South Africa

3. Due to a violent incident in, Gandhiji called off the Non-cooperation Movement.

Ans : Chauri-Chaura

4. In movement, women participated in large numbers for the first time.

Ans : Civil Disobedience

5. Gandhiji called Dalits as

Ans : Harijans

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Colonial exploitation under the British rule was the important factor of nationalism in Europe.

Ans : False

2. Baba Ramchandra led the Civil Disobedience movement.

Ans : False

3. Alluri Sitaram Raju was the leader of militant Guerilla Movement in the Gudem Hills.

Ans : True

4. The Rowlatt Act gave the British Government power to suppress political activity.

Ans : True

5. 300 miles were covered in Gandhiji's Salt March.

Ans : False

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

(a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) If both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :** In 1917, Gandhiji organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.

Reason : The peasants were affected by crop failure and plague epidemic. They could not pay the revenue and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. *

The peasants wanted that their revenue collection be relaxed because they were at a complete loss because of the epidemic. Gandhiji came forward and organized a Satyagraha to provide them with a platform to raise their voice.

2. **Assertion :** The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

Reason : In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power, something that usually Brahmins had access to.

Therefore, both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

3. **Assertion :** The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons in the cities.

Reason : As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. Non-cooperation Movement was gradually turning violent, some leaders were by now, very tired of mass struggle, that is now it lost momentum.

Therefore, both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

4. **Assertion :** In Awadh, the peasants were led by Alluri Sitaram Raju.

Reason : The movement here was against Oudh Kisan Sabha.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

In Awadh, the peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as indentured labourer. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses. Thus, both the assertion and the reason are wrong.

5. **Assertion :** When Simon Commission arrived in India, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'.

Reason : This happened as Mahatma Gandhi was on Dandi March during that time.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

The Simon Commission was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon' because it did not have a single Indian member. They were all British but had come to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. Gandhiji went on Dandi March on 11 March 1930. The reason thus does not explain the assertion.

6. **Assertion :** Gandhiji entered into Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5 March 1931.

Reason : Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both put in jail, the Congress was declared illegal, and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

With the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in the Round Table Conference in London. However, the negotiations broke down and Gandhiji returned to India disappointed. New repressive measures by the government declared the Congress illegal and put Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru into jail. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

7. **Assertion :** Rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities and at times forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes.

Reason : However, they were deeply happy when the movement was called off in 1931 with revenue rates being lowered.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

The peasants were deeply disappointed when the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off in 1931 without revenue rates being revised. They wanted the revenue rates revised and were thus actively participating in the movement but were deeply hurt when they could not achieve the same. Therefore, The assertion is true but reason is false.

8. **Assertion :** Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland and it was later included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement.

Reason : Rabindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata, which is portrayed as an ascetic figure, who is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism, but this does not explain why he wrote 'Vande Mataram'. Thus both of them are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.