

अभ्यास | CLASS 10TH

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY | NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Crafted with love 

By Digraj Singh Rajput

Nationalism in India

Growth of Anti-colonial movement



First world war



Coming of Mahatma Gandhi



New phase of Indian National Movement

Non-cooperation movement



(Truce period)



Civil Disobedience movement



- Participants
- Agenda
- limitations

➔ The sense of collective Belongingness

The first World War



Resentment 🤔



Increase in defence expenditure, war loan and increased taxes, Prices of goods doubled, forced recruitment, crop failure and influenza epidemic.



- Resentment among masses
- Mahatma Gandhi (Satyagraha)



(The idea of truth and Non Violence, Champaran, Kheda Ahmedabad)

Nationalist force intensified



Further Events

[Rowlatt Act , Jallianwala Bagh Incident
Khilafat movement (1919)(Hindu+Muslim)]

Opportunity for nationwide movement (Proposed NCM in sept 1920) 🤔



Non-cooperation Movement
(Nagpur, Dec 1920)

Why Non- Cooperation ? 🤔



- Gandhi ji - British rule in india is because of the cooperation of Indians.
- How it could be a movement?

Differing strands within the movement (NCM began in 1921)

Countryside

Town

- Boycott of schools, colleges, services and election and foreign products.
- Exception : **Justice party.**
- Limitations**
- Expensive Khadi
- No alternative indigenous institutions.

Peasants

- Baba Ramchandra
- Nai-Dhobi Bandh.
- Oudh-Kisan Sabha
- Limitations**
- Violence [House of talukdars were attacked]

Tribals

- Gudem Hills of A.P.
- Story of Alluri Sitaram Raju.
- His idea
- Limitations** - Violence

Plantation

- Their own notion of Swaraj.
- Inland Emigration Act of 1859.
- Boycott of plantation fields.
- Idea of 'Swatantra Bharat' 🤔

Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli in 1928 ?

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/5/1]

a. **Baba Ramchandra**

b. **Jawaharlal Nehru**

c. **Subhash Chandra Bose**

d. **Vallabhbhai Patel**

Towards Civil Disobedience

Non cooperation movement
(Jan 1921 - Feb 1922)



Civil Disobedience movement
(April 1930 - March 1931)



- **Swaraj party** (C.R Das, Motilal Nehru argued to participate in council election.)
- **Economic depression** (Fall in agriculture prices, countryside was in turmoil)
- **Simon commission** (No Indian member, "Go Back Simon")

Offer of '**Dominion status**' X '**Purna swaraj**' (J.L Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose at Lahore session 1929)

Choose the correct option, related to the founders of the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress.

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/2]

a. Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru

b. Acharya Kripalani and Jayaprakash Narayan

c. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

d. Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel

Salt March and the Civil disobedience movement

- On 31 Jan 1930, Gandhi sent a letter to viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.(Including abolition of salt tax) 🤔
- Lord Irwin was unwilling to negotiate X Gandhiji started salt March (24 days, 240 miles, 6 April reached Dandi Coast)



Beginning of civil disobedience movement

NCM V/S CDM → People were asked to refuse cooperation as well as break colonial laws.

(Breaking of salt, foreign cloth were boycotted, peasants refuse to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes)

Reaction of colonial
government 🤔



- Assesting of leaders
(Abdul Ghaffar khan)
- Brutal repression - Violence



∴ CDM was called off

Gandhi - Irwin pact was signed on 5
March 1931 , II round table Conference

Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched?

Leaders	Contribution
---------	--------------

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/1]

a. Sardar Patel	:	Hindustan Socialist Republican Army
-----------------	---	-------------------------------------

b. Bhagat Singh	:	Swaraj Party
-----------------	---	--------------

c. C.R. Das	:	Bardoli Satyagraha
-------------	---	--------------------

d. Jawaharlal Nehru	:	Oudh Kisan Sabha
---------------------	---	------------------

How participants saw the movement

Countryside

Women

Towns and Cities

Rich Peasant

- They were not in a position to pay revenue demanded by government.
- Government also refused to reduce revenue.
- ∴ Rich peasant were enthusiastic supporter of civil disobedience movement.
- Later development. 🤔

Poor peasant

- Lower revenue demands.
- Tenants wanted land rent paid to the landlords to be reduced or remitted.
- Often joined radical movement.
- Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns.

- Large scale participation.
- Participated in protest marches, manufactured salts and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- Services to nation as a sacred duty of women.

Upliftment 🤔

Merchant and Industrialist

- For expanding their business, they reacted against colonial policies that restricted business.
- Formation of Indian Industrialist and commercial congress, 1920
- FICCI, 1927.
- Participation was led by Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla. 🤔

Workers

- Not participated in large number.
- Industrialist came closer, workers stayed aloof.
- Still Gandhian idea dominated among some.
- Reluctance of congress to support worker.

Identify the appropriate reason from the following options, for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

- a. Industrialists were close to the Congress
- b. British offered them good salaries
- c. They were reluctant towards the boycott of foreign goods
- d. Growth of Socialism

The limitations of Civil Disobedience

Caste Issues

Untouchables VS Sanatanis

- Viewpoint of congress.
- Gandhiji → Untouchable as 'Harijans'.
- Harijans began demanding reserve seats, separate electorate.

Religious Issues

Hindu VS Muslims

- Congress came to be visibly associated openly with Hindu religious nationalist.
- Muslim league.
- Religious processions with militant fervour provoking Hindu-Muslim communal clashes.

Individual Level

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar VS Mahatma Gandhi

- Organised dalits into depressed classes association.
- Demanded separate electorates for dalits.
- Gandhiji's opposition ➡ **Poona Pact**, September 1932.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah VS M.R. Jayakar

- Failed negotiation over the demand of reserved seats in central assembly and representation in Bengal and Punjab province.

Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option.

1

- I. Formation of Swaraj Party
- II. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress
- III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

a. II, III, I and IV

b. I, III, II and IV

c. I, II, IV and III

d. IV, III, II and I

The Sense of Collective Belonging

Achieved partly through the united struggles and partly through cultural processes.

- ❖ History, fiction, folklore and songs popular prints and symbols all played a part in making of nationalism.
- ❖ India came to be visualised with image of **Bharat mata**. Vande Mataram was written as a hymn to the motherland by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

❖ *Movement to revive Indian Folklore.*

Contribution of Rabindranath Tagore, Natesa Sastri [The folklore of Southern India]

- ❖ *Use of Icons and symbols to unify people.* 🤔 → Flag
- ❖ *Reinterpretation of History* → To infuse confidence [Glorious time and development]. 🤔

Who among the following wrote the Vande Mataram ?

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]

a. Rabindranath Tagore

b. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

c. Abindranath Tagore

d. Dwarkanath Tagore

Key Words

HISTORY | NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Satyagraha : Gandhi's method of movement and protest based on truth and non-violence. It says that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Satyagrahi needs to appeal to the conscience of the oppressor.

Rowlatt Act: Passed through the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919. According to this act, the political prisoners could be detained in prison for two years without any trial.

Boycott: the refusal to deal and associate with people or participate in activities or buy and use things, usually a form of protest.

Picketed : A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office.

Begar: Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.

Nai Dhobi Bandhs: Form of protest organised by Panchayats to deprive landlords of the basic services of barber and washermen.

Guerrilla Warfare : It is irregular military actions carried out by small usually independent forces.

Swaraj Party : A party formed by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru within the congress to argue for a return to council politics and have power in the government.

Simon Commission : A statutory commission constituted under Sir John Simon to look into the functioning of constitutional system in India but the committee didn't have any Indian member.

Key Words

HISTORY | NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Dominion Status : It refers to semi-autonomous country within the British empire that is also called British commonwealth countries. Where the locals would run the government but under the domination of the imperial power.

Salt March: The famous march of Mahatma Gandhi against the tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience movement.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact: The Pact signed between Mahatma Gandhi and lord Irwin. It was decided that Mahatma Gandhi will participate in second round table conference in London and in lieu the British government agrees to free political prisoners and Civil disobedience movement will come to an end.

Poona Pact: It was an agreement signed between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar which resolved the differences between them over the separate electorate for dalits. This pact gave the depressed classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative council but the voting was to be done by the general electorate.

Swadeshi Flag: Designed during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. A tricolour flag (Red, green and yellow). It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.

Swaraj Flag: Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag in 1921. It was a tricolour flag (Red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre representing the gandhian ideal of self-help.

Describe the implications of First World War on the economic and political situations of India.



- **Increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans.**
- **Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.**
- **Increased prices of essential commodities led to extreme hardship for the common people.**
- **Forced recruitment of villagers into armies caused widespread anger among them.**
- **Crop failure and influenza epidemic.**

Gandhi's idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. In the light of this statement assess the contribution of Gandhiji towards Satyagraha.



- **If the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.**
- **One can win the oppressor even by appealing to the consequences.**
- **Gandhiji believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians. This was experimented in Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad.**

What was Rowlatt Act? How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this Act?



- **Rowlatt Act was an oppressive act introduced by the British Government in 1919. It gave the Government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political person without trial for two years.**
- ➔ **Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops and shops were closed down.**
- ➔ **British administration suppressed the nationalists.**

Why did the Non Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in towns and cities?



- **Khadi clothes were very costly and beyond the of the poor.**
- **Boycott of daily use products was also not possible because of lack of swadeshi industries.**
- **Boycott of foreign institutions too could not continue for long. There were no alternative institutions to fill the gap.**

“The Plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj”. Support the statement with arguments.



- **The idea of freely moving in and out of the confined space.**
- **Thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the tea garden and headed home.**
- **They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.**

Describe the role of poor peasantry in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.



- **They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.**
- **They came in huge numbers of support Gandhiji and his followers.**
- **They launched 'no rent' campaign but it was not supported by the Congress.**

Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.



- **Made huge profit and became powerful. (Purshottamdas Thakur and GD Birla)**
- **Wanted protection against the imports of foreign goods.**
- **Gave financial assistance and refused to buy and sell imported goods.**

The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement. Support the statement with example.



Non Cooperation Movement	Civil Disobedience Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Movement associated with withdrawing cooperation from British raj.● Launched in 1921 after the Nagpur session.● Due to Khalifat issues, Muslim community participated in Non cooperation movement on large scale.● In this movement women did not participate in large scale.● The Non cooperation movement was withdrawn by Gandhiji due to violent incident at Chauri Chaura.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Cooperation was withdrawn and along with this authorities were disobeyed also.● Launched in 1930 after salt March.● The growing proximity of the Congress party and Hindu mahasabha prevented the muslims to participate in Civil Disobedience Movement.● Large scale participation of women is one of the most significant features of the Civil Disobedience Movement.● The Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn in 1931, when Gandhiji signed Gandhi Irwin Pact.

Describe the spread of Non-Cooperation Movement in the countryside.



- **In Awadh, Baba Ramchandra organised peasants' movement against the oppression of the landlords and talukdars. They even formed the Oudh Kisan Sabha.**
- **Nai - dhobi bandhs were organised.**
- **Houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked.(sanctioned under the name of Gandhi)**
- **Alluri Sitaram Raju led the tribal movement. Tribals demanded their traditional rights over forests.**
- **The tribals used violence in their struggle against the colonial laws.**

Indian national movement is characterised with a truce period between the Non Cooperation Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain the events taking place in this time period



- **Swaraj party by the CR Das and Motilal Nehru for a return to council politics.**
- **World wide economic depression and Fall in the agricultural prices.**
- **Simon commission arrived in India.**
- **Opposition to simon commission - 'Go back Simon commission'.**
- **'Purna swaraj' resolution at the Lahore session of 1929.**

How did the Civil Disobedience Movement came into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.



- **The rich peasants in countryside organised themselves, for them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.**
- **Poor peasants in countryside wanted the unpaid rent to the landlords to be remitted.**
- **Industrialist in the towns wanted protection against import of foreign goods and gave financial assistance to CDM.**
- **Workers participated in the movement on a smaller scale.**
- **Women in both rural and urban areas participate in the CDM.**

How had a variety of culture processes developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century? Explain the examples.



- **Personification of Bharat Mata**
- **National Song 'Vande matram'**
- **Folklore : Rabindranath Tagore and Natesha Sastri**
- **Use of icons and symbols**
- **Rediscovery of India's past**

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/2/1]

How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India ? Explain with examples.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/4/1]

Explain the implications of the 'First World War' on the economic and political situation of India.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/4/1]

Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' ? How did this movement unite the country ? Explain.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/3/1]

How did plantation workers have their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj ? Explain. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/3/1]

How had peasants and tribals participated in the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' in different parts of India ? Explain. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/4/1]

Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' ? How did this movement unite the country ? Explain.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/1/1]

Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'

5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/4/1]

Explain the limitations of the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/1/1]

Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/2/1]

How had a variety of cultural processes developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century ? Explain with examples.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Why did the Simon Commission come to India ?

1

Identify the correct reason from the following options.

- (A) To control the campaign against the British in cities
- (B) To look into the functioning of the British
- (C) To initiate salt law in India
- (D) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]

Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order :

1

- 1. Coming of Simon Commission to India
- 2. Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC.
- 3. Government of India Act, 1919
- 4. Champaran Satyagraha

Choose the correct option :

- (a) 3 – 2 – 4 – 1
- (b) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3
- (c) 2 – 3 – 1 – 4
- (d) 4 – 3 – 1 – 2

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Who was the author of the novel 'Anandmath' ?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Why were some of the Muslim political organisations in India lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Give the main reason.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/2/1]

Why did Gandhiji support the 'Khilafat' issue ? Write main reason.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Name the two main leaders of 'Khilafat Committee' formed in the year 1919.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Who was the author of 'Hind Swaraj' ?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Suggest any one measure to promote handspun khadi in India.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]

Describe the role of poor peasantry in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'

3

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]

Describe the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India.

3**CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/2/1]**

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows :

3

Why Non-cooperation?

In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. How could non-cooperation become a movement ? Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilizing popular support for the movement.

- 1. What was the weapon of Gandhiji to fight against British Empire in India ?**
- 2. How did the British survive in India ?**
- 3. Explain Gandhiji's idea for making non-cooperation as movement.**

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/2/1]

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

3

The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power—something that usually only Brahmans had access to. 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. 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.

Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections.

How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic?

Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade.'

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows :

4

Swaraj in the Plantations

Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

- 1) Explain the understanding of 'Swaraj' for plantation workers in Assam.
- 2) Explain the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 as a barrier to freedom of plantation workers.
- 3) Explain the main outcome of the participation of workers in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/3/1]

Mention the views of Mahatma Gandhi on Satyagraha.

2

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/4/1]

Why did Mahatma Gandhiji travel to Champaran in Bihar in 1917 ? Explain.

2

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/2/1]

Mention any two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

2

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/1/1]

Why did Indian merchants and industrialists support the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain.

2



CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/4/1]

How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India? Explain.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/4/1]

Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/3/1]

"Mahatma Gandhi found, in 'salt', a powerful symbol that could unite the nation." Support the statement with three arguments.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/1/1]

"It was essential to preserve folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past." Support the statement in reference to India.

3



CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/2/1]

Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follows:

4

Nationalism in India

Modern nationalism in Europe came to be associated with the formation of nation-states. It also meant a change in people's understanding of who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. New symbols and icons, new songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. In most countries the making of this new national identity was a long process. How did this consciousness emerge in India? In India and as in many other colonies, the growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their notions of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement. But the unity did not emerge without conflict.

- 1) What was people's understanding of nation?
- 2) How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement?
- 3) How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging ? Explain.

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/4/1]

Read the given case and answer the questions that follow :

4

Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha

It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ...' 'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.' 'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love... Non-violence is the supreme dharma ...' It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'

- 1) What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa?
- 2) Why is satyagraha considered as pure soul-force?
- 3) How has Gandhiji described passive resistance?

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/2/1]

Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

4

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January, 1930

We believe also that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain purna swaraj or complete independence.

- 1) Why was freedom considered an inalienable right of the Indian people ?**
- 2) Why was Purna Swaraj considered essential by the people of India ?**
- 3) Explain the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress (1930).**

Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

4

The Sense of Collective Belonging

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation, as you know, is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. 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 was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, 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.

- 1) How did the nation' become a reality in the minds of people?
- 2) How did nationalism capture the people's imagination?
- 3) How did people belonging to different groups develop a sense of collective belonging?

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Which one of the following aspects was common between the writings of B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker?

1

- (A) Wrote on the caste system in India
- (B) Highlighted the experiences of women
- (C) Raised awareness about cultural heritage
- (D) Motivated Indians for their national freedom.

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/5/1]

How did the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people of India? Explain with three examples.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/5/1]

Explain any three effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the Indian economy.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Analyse the implications of First World War on the economic and Political situation of India.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/6/1]

'Workers of Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.' Explain with examples.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

Analyse the role of the business classes in Civil Disobedience Movement.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/4/1]

Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

Analyse the role women in Civil Disobedience Movement.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/6/1]

How did the Business class relate itself to the Civil Disobedience movement? Explain with examples.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/4/1]

Analyze the ways through which people of different communities developed a sense of collective belonging in India.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Analyse the role of folklore and symbols in the revival of nationalism in India during late 19th century.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/1]

Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

"Workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of 'Swaraj'." Explain the statement with examples.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/1]

Describe any three causes of 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the National Movement? Explain with examples.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/5/1]

Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/5/1]

How did the Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century? Explain with examples.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/2]

"The Gandhian idea of Satyagraha, emphasized the power of truth and struggle against injustice." Explain the statement with examples. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/2]

How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/2]

How did people belonging to different communities, regions and language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the late - nineteenth century India? Explain with examples. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/2]

"There were variety of cultural processes through which Indian Nationalism captured people's imagination." Explain the statement with examples. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/5/1]

Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.

1

- I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay
- II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- III. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement
- IV. Bardoli Satyagraha

Options:

- (A) I, II, III, IV
- (B) II, I, IV, III
- (C) I, II, IV, III
- (D) III, IV, II, I

STAY CONNECTED

KEEP LEARNING

TOGETHER
WE CAN

