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IMPORTANT DATES

- **January 1915** - Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa
- **1917** - Champaran Satyagraha
- **1917** - Kheda Satyagraha
- **1918** - Ahmedabad Satyagraha
- **1919** - Gandhiji launched satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act
- **13 April 1919** - Jallianwala Bagh incident
- **March 1919** - Khilafat Committee formed

- **September 1920** - Gandhiji convinced Congress for a non-cooperation movement
- **December 1920** - Non-Cooperation program was adopted by Congress in Nagpur
- **January 1921** - Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began
- **October 1920** - Oudh Kisan Sabha
- **6 January 1921** - Police firing at peasants in Rae Bareli
- **1920** - The militant guerrilla movement spread in Gudem Hills, Andhra Pradesh
- **1922** - Chauri Chaura violence
- **11 February 1922** - Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement
- **1928** - "Go Back Simon" movement
- **Nov 1930 – Jan 1931** - First Round Table Conference
- **Sept-Dec 1931** - Second Round Table Conference
- **Nov – Dec 1932** - Third Round Table Conference
- **December 1929** - The "Purna Swaraj" was formalized
- **26 January 1930** - Declared to be celebrated as the Independence Day, but got very little attention
- **31 January 1930** - Gandhiji sent a letter of Viceroy Irwin stating 11 demands

- **12 March 1930** - Salt March or Dandi March or Dandi Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience Movement started
- **6 April 1930** - Salt March ended
- **April 1930** - Abdul Ghaffar Khan got arrested
- **May 1930** - Mahatma Gandhi got arrested
- **5 March 1931** - Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- **23 March 1931** - Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death
- **December 1931** - Gandhiji went to London for a conference but returned disappointed
- **26 September 1932** - Poona Pact
- **Jan 1932** - Civil Disobedience Movement started again

- **1920** - Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress
- **1927** - Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI)
- **1906** - Muslim League established
- **1928** - Death of Lala Lajpat Rai
- **1935** - The government of India Act
- **8 August 1942** - Quit India movement launched
- **August 1925** - Kakori Train Conspiracy Case

IMPORTANT NOTES

- **Vande Matram** - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- **Anandamath** - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- **Image of Bharat Mata** - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- **Hind Sawaraj** - Mahatma Gandhi
- **Folklore of southern India** - Natesa Sastri



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Multiple Choice Questions

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Q1. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?

- A. 1920
- B. 1915
- C. 1921
- D. 1914

Q2. What did the idea of Satyagraha emphasise ?

- A. the power of truth and the need to search for truth, and physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor
- B. need to search for truth, and use physical force
- C. fight with arguments and violence
- D. agitation and violence

Q3. Which areas did Gandhi organise the satyagraha?

- A. Champaran in Bihar and Ahmedabad
- B. Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district of Gujarat, Ahmedabad
- C. Kheda district of Gujarat, Ahmedabad
- D. Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district of Gujarat

Q4. What was the Rowlatt Act of 1919?

- A. detention after trial for 3 years
- B. no hearing of cases
- C. detention of prisoners for 3 years without trial
- D. allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years

Q5. When did the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident take place?

- A. 13 April, 1919
- B. !0 April 1920
- C. 10 April. 1919
- D. 13 April 1920

Q6. Which British officer open- fired at the Jallianwala Bagh congregation ?

- A. Sir John Simon
- B. General Dyer
- C. Montgomery
- D. Mountbatten

Q7. When and where was the Khilafat Committee formed?

- A. February 1920 Bombay
- B. March 1918, Gujarat
- C. January 1919, Bombay
- D. March 1919 Bombay

Q8. What actions were taken during the Non Cooperation Movement ?

- A. the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods.
- B. Boycott of foriegn goods and services
- C. Surrender of titles that the government awarded.
- D. boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods

Q9. Which two muslim brothers supported the movement along with Gandhi?

- A. Arbaaz Ali and Shujaat Ali
- B. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
- C. Arbaaz Ali and Shaukat Ali
- D. Shujaat Ali and Muhammad Ali

Q10. When did the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement begin?

- A. 1920
- B. 1919
- C. 1921
- D. 1922

Q11. What were the effects of the Non Cooperation movement On the economic front?

- A. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires, started wearing Indian clothes.
- B. Economy fell
- C. people did not take united action
- D. Financing foriegn goods continued

Q12. What is the meaning of picket?

- A. Foreign goods were burnt
- B. Non financing of foriegn imports
- C. wearing only Indian clothes
- D. A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office

Q13. Why did the movement slow down?

- A. Lack of unity amongst the people
- B. the British overpowered it
- C. Handmade Indian goods like Khadi worked out more expensive and time consuming than mill made goods
- D. People did not give up ob foriegn goods

Q14. What was the 'begar' system?

- A. Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment
- B. labour was paid some percentage of payment
- C. baour was done in exchange of other goods
- D. large revenue was collected from the labour

Q15. What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 about?

- A. Relaxation towards the plantation workers in Assam
- B. plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission
- C. free mobility for the plantation workers
- D. workers defied the authorities and left the plantations

Q16. When was the Non cooperation movement halted by Mahatma Gandhi and why?

- A. 1921 due to non participation of the people
- B. 1923 too much stress by the British
- C. 1922 due the Chauri Chaura incident at Gorakhpur
- D. 1920 too many people being killed

Q17. Why was the Simon Commission set up by the British?

- A. it was to manage all civil administration in India
- B. It came for financial and business issues
- C. it came to make peace on various issues
- D. the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.

Q18. When did the Simon Commission arrive in India and how was it received by the Indians?

- A. 1928, by the slogan 'Simon go Back'
- B. 1927, it was welcomed
- C. 1929, there was a mixed response
- D. 1930, people were forced to accept it

Q19. Who announced a 'Dominion Status' for India and when?

- A. Sir John Simon, 1929
- B. General Dyer, 1928
- C. Lord Irwin, 1929
- D. Mountbatten 1939

Q20. When did the Lahore Congress, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, formalise the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India?

- A. June 1929
- B. December 1929
- C. December 1930
- D. October 1928



ANSWERS

1.-- B
2.-- A
3.-- B
4.-- D
5.-- A
6.-- B
7.-- D
8.-- A
9.-- B
10.- C

11.-- A
12.-- D
13.-- C
14.-- A
15.-- B
16.-- C
17.-- D
18.-- A
19.-- C
20.-- B



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Q.1 What is meant by Satyagrah?

- Ans- ▪ The idea of satyagraha highlighted the power of truth and the need to search for the truth.
- Satyagraha was a novel method of mass agitation, which stressed the principle of truth, tolerance, non-violence and peaceful protests.

Q.2 Who organized Dalit's into 'Depressed class association' in 1930? Describe his achievements.

Ans- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had organized the Dalit into 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930. His achievements are mentioned below:

- At the Second Round Table Conference, he debated with Mahatma Gandhi on demanding a separate electorate for Dalits.
- Due to his efforts, Dalits were given reservation in the provincial and central legislative council.

Q.3 What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal, who designed it ? Explain its main features.

- Ans- ▪ During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal tricolor flag with red, green and yellow colours was designed.
It was designed by Pingali Venkayya.
- It had 8 lotuses which represented 8 provinces, a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.

Q.4 Who had design 'Swaraj flag' in 1921? Explain its main features.

Ans-Mahatma Gandhi designed the Swaraj Flag in 1921.

- It was a tricolour (red, green, white) flag and had a spinning wheel in the centre. It represented the Gandhi an ideal of self help.
- The three colours of the flag stated that red stood for the sacrifice of the people, white for purity and green for hope.

Q.5 Who form Swaraj Party and when?

- Ans- ▪ On 1 January 1923 C. R. Das along with Motilal Nehru formed the "Swaraj Party" and became its leader in Bengal Assembly.
- C. R. Das was its president and Motilal Nehru was its secretary.

Q.6 What was the reason for calling off the Non Cooperation Movement?

- Ans. ▪ The Chauri Chaura incident happened where general public violently clashed with the police in Gorakhpur, United Provinces in 1922.
- This made Gandhiji realise that Indians were not yet ready for a peaceful agitation and hence he called the movement off.

Q.1 Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'

- Ans-
- The business class earned a lot of money through World war I and wanted to expand their trade but was stopped British laws. They wanted Britishers to discourage imports and for rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio.
 - They form the ICICI (Indian commercial industrial Congress) in 1920 and FICCI in 1927. It was headed by Purushotamdas Thakurdas and GD Birla played a major role in developing sense of nationalism.
 - They helped the civil Disobedience Movement by boycotting trade in foreign goods and also financing the civil disobedience Movement.

Q.2 How did the Tribal Peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of 'Swaraj' ? Explain.

Ans. The Tribal Peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of 'Swaraj' as follows:

- Tribal Peasants didn't conform with Mahatma Gandhi's ideas of non-violence. They were inclined towards an 'attack and injure' policy to achieve Swaraj.
- In the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerilla movement was started by peasants along the same lines in the 1920s, against the colonial government's decision of closing large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits.
- Peasant leader Alluri Sitaram Raju, persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking, but asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non violence.

Q.3 Describe the role of poor peasants in the Civil Disobedience Movement'.

Ans. The poor peasants had their own problems so the following points explain what role they played in the movement:

- They were not just interested in lowering of the revenue, but also demanded remission of rent which they had failed to pay during the depression years.
- In some parts of the country, they launched a 'no rent' campaign which was not supported by the Congress because this might had upset the rich peasants and landlords.
- These poor peasants joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

Q.4 Explain any two provisions of the Rawlatt Act and its impact.

Ans. PROVISIONS OF ROWLATT ACT WERE:

- It gave government the power to repress any political activity or demonstration.

- It also allowed for detention of political prisoners without any trial for two years.
- Under this, the British government could arrest anyone and search any place without a warrant.

IMPACT OF THE Rowlatt ACT:

- Rallies were organised in various cities in India.
- Workers in the railway work shop went on strike.
- British police fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks halisini on banks, post offices and railway stations.

Q.5 Describe the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

Ans. Jallianwalla Bagh incident.

- On 13 April, Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- On that day a crowd of villagers who had come to Amritsar to attend a fair gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh.
- Being from outside the city, they were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed.
- Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.

Q.6 Describe the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in Andhra Pradesh during 1920s.

Ans. Role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh

- Alluri Sitaram Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers like making astrological predictions, healing people and surviving bullet shots
- The rebels proclaimed him as an incarnation of God.
- Raju was inspired by Gandhiji's Non Cooperation Movement.
- Persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.
- But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.
- Used guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.

Q.7 Evaluate the contribution of folklore, songs, popular prints, etc., in shaping the nationalism during freedom struggle.

Ans. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism in India in the following ways:

- Various folk tales, songs and symbols like the national flag and tricolor flag gave a sense of identity to the people.
- National songs like Vande Matram instilled a sense of belonging,

uniting people from different languages. The identity of India came to be associated with Bharat Mata who was depicted as composed, divine and spiritual.

- Folk tales, songs and hymns were used by our national leaders to give a sense of pride in our own culture.

Q 8 Explain any three problems faced by the peasants of Awadh.

Ans. Major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh were:

- The landlords and talukdars of Awadh demanded exorbitantly high land rent and a number of other cesses from the peasants.
- The peasants were compelled to do begar, that is, they had to work at the landlord's farm without payment.
- As tenants, the peasants had no security of tenure and were often evicted from their land, they could not acquire any right over the leased land.

Q.9 What did Gandhiji do for the upliftment of the Dalits in India? Give three points.

Ans. Steps taken by Gandhiji for the upliftment of the Dalits in India are as follows:

- Gandhiji called 'untouchables' Harijan, means the Children of God, and declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated from the society.
- He secured them entry into temples, access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools.
- He cleaned toilets to dignify the work of the bhangi-the sweeper and persuaded upper class people to change their heart to give up 'the sin of untouchability.'

Q.10 Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'?

Ans. Poona Pact was signed between Dr. Ambedkar and Gandhiji in September 1932. It had the following features:

- It reserved seats for Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislative councils.
- The seats were reserved but the contestants would be voted through general electorates instead of separate electorates as was being demanded by Dr. Ambedkar.
- Dalits gave up the demand for separate electorates upon Gandhiji's insistence. Gandhiji was worried that separate electorates would hinder complete integration of Dalits into the society.



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Q.1 Explain the limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans. The limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement can be described as:

- Not all participants were moved by the concept of Swaraj to the same extent. Congress had ignored the Dalits. This was so because they were afraid of offending the Sanatanis. [upper caste conservative hindus]. Thus they received half hearted support from various social groups.
- From the mid-1920s, Congress came to be more visibly associated with the openly Hindu religious nationalist groups like the Hindu Mahasabha, which developed mistrust in other religious groups regarding its intentions and programmes.
- After the decline of the Non-cooperation Khilafat movement, a large section of the Muslims felt alienated from the Congress.
- As relations between the Hindus and Muslims worsened, each community organised religious processions with militant fervour. This provoked Hindu Muslim communal clashes and riots in various cities.
- Civil disobedience divided the Indian society on basis of caste, social norms and economy in many ways.

Q.2 Explain the importance of the Salt March of Mahatma Gandhi as a symbol to unite the nation.

Ans. The importance of the Salt March is as follows:

- Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law with the march from Sabarmati to Dandi.
- Thousands others in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
- As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed.
- Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes.
- In many places, people who lived in the forests violated forest laws- by going into reserved forests to collect wood and graze cattle.

Q.3 How did the First World War create economic problems in India? Explain with examples.

Ans. The First World War created the following economic problems in India:

- New taxes like income tax and customs duties were raised to finance increasing war expenditure.
- Prices of goods almost doubled in those few years and became a huge burden for the poor.
- There was crop failure in many parts of India which led to a shortage of food.
- Producers had to face huge competition from the British market.
- People started using foreign machine made clothes instead of Indian material.

Q.4 "Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of 'Swaraj'. Support the statement in the light of the Civil Disobedience Movement of the 1930s.

Ans. Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of Swaraj because:

- The ignorant attitude of the Congress alienated Dalits from the wider nationalist movement. Although, Mahatma Gandhi made efforts to give them access to various public places, they considered this movement as a means to end their own suppression. They fought for political empowerment and separate electorates.
- Such demands and difference of opinions therefore saw limited dalit participation during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The decline of the Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement gave rise to the feeling of alienation among a large section of Muslims from the Congress. Hindu religious nationalist groups like the Hindu Mahasabha further widened the gap and created feelings of suspicion and distrust among the members of both the communities.
- Each community organised religious processions with militant fervour, provoking violent clashes and riots in various cities. The Congress was viewed as a Hindu political party. Further divide between the two communities almost cut off Muslim participation in the movement.
- Therefore, when the Civil Disobedience Movement started, there was a feeling of alienation between communities who did not identify with the idea of Wwaraj. They were apprehensive of their position in the society and feared domination Hindu majority

Q.5 Explain how the Non-Cooperation Movement emerged in the towns.

Ans. Non Cooperation Movement in Towns:

- The movement stared with middle class participation.
- Students left schools and colleges.
- Teachers and headmasters resigned.
- Lawyers gave up their legal practices.
- The council elections were boycotted.
- Foreign goods were boycotted.

Q.6 The middle classes played an important role in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities. Explain. Why do you think that the movement slowed down in the cities?

Ans. Middle classes played an important role in the Non-cooperation movement in the cities

- Thousands of students government-controlled left the schools colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices.
- The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

- Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.

The movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons:

- Khadi cloth was more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford it and therefore could not boycott mill cloth for very long.
- Similarly boycotting British institutions also posed a problem as there were no alternative national institutions to fulfil the educational needs.
- As a result students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.





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CASE BASED QUESTIONS



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

Source: THE MOVEMENT IN THE TOWNS

The movement started with the participation of the middleclass 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 Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power something that usually only Brahmas had access to.

The effects of Non-cooperation movement 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.

(A) Explain the role of the Justice Party in boycotting council elections.

The Justice Party in Madras (Chennai) wanted to contest the council elections to gain power which was only available to Brahmins till then.

(B) How were the effects of 'Non-cooperation movement on the economic front' dramatic?

Merchants burnt foreign clothes in huge bonfires, refusing to buy foreign goods completely and even picketed liquor shops. Import of foreign goods reduced to half due to their dramatic reaction.

(C) Explain the effect of the 'boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade'.

The boycott movement affected foreign trade negatively. Imports of clothes were reduced to half in initial value. Businessmen refused to finance foreign trade or wear foreign goods. People began discarding imported clothes and started wearing only Indian made fabrics, from mills and handlooms.

2. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A: THE Rowlatt ACT

Emboldened with this success, Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April.

Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railway and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists.

Source B: WHY NON-COOPERATION?

In Hind Swaraj, 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.

Source C: THE SALT MARCH AND THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

On 31 January 1930, Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.

Source A: The Rowlatt Act

(A) Which famous incident followed protests after the hartal on April 6th?

After the hartal against Rowlatt Act on 6th April, the infamous Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place on 13th April where General Dyer open fired on a large crowd assembled for annual Baisakhi fair to spread terror among Satyagrahis. Hundreds of people died in this incident.

Source B: Why Non-cooperation?

(B) List two methods that Gandhiji proposed to adopt to launch the non-cooperation movement

Gandhiji proposed that to convert non cooperation into a movement, people should first surrender the titles, awards, rewards or any favours awarded to them by the government and boycott all services under government control such as educational, legal, political, military etc. This meant leaving schools, courts, colleges and offices.

Source C: The Salt March and The Civil Disobedience Movement

(C) Why was Salt chosen as a symbol of national unity?

Gandhiji chose salt to represent national unity because it was the only item used by all-rich or poor, Hindus or Muslims etc. and could be used successfully to unite them against their common enemy-the British.





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Picture Based Question

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1. Which of the following option best signify the event in this given image?

- a) People celebrating Baisakhi
- b) Citizens participating in khilafat movement
- c) The boycott of foreign cloth Non-Cooperation movement
- d) None of the above



2. The given picture is associated with which event?

- a) Calling off of Non Cooperation Movement
- b) Starting of Non Cooperation Movement
- c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- d) Jallianwala Bagh



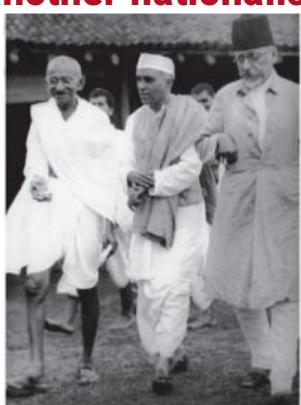
3.Which of the following event was related to this image of "Gandhiji"?

- a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- b) Kheda Satyagraha
- c) Dandi March
- d) None of the above



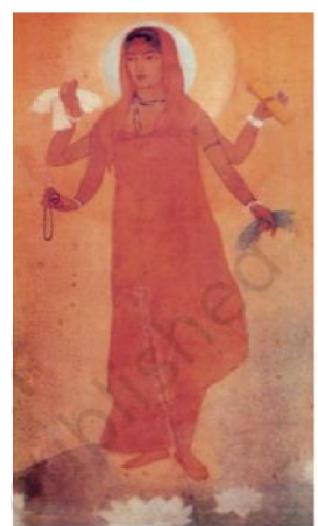
4. Along with Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru who is another nationalist leader in this picture?

- a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- b) Abdul Gaffar Khan
- c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d) Syed Ahmed Khan



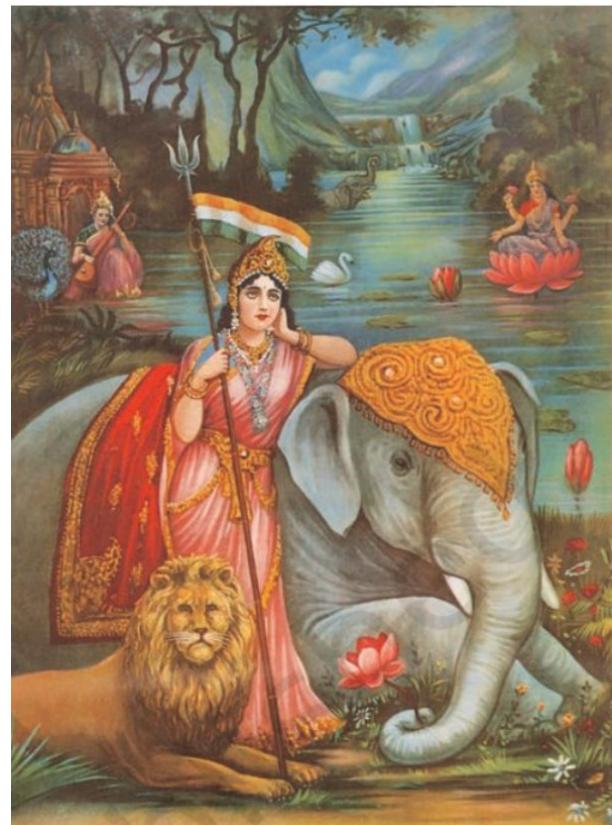
5. How is Bharat Mata portrayed in the above picture?

- a) Ascetic
- b) divine
- c) Spiritual
- d) all of the above



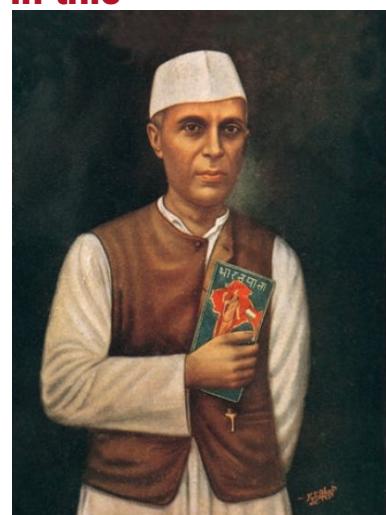
6. In the given image, a lion and an elephant signifies what?

- a) Rich diversity of fauna in India
- b) mythological symbol
- c) power and authority
- d) wild animals



7. Which of the following things is being held by JL Nehru in this image?

- a) Bhagwad Gita
- b) Image of the Bharat Mata
- c) Discovery of India
- d) Hind Swaraj



ANSWERS

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (c)

The Dandi march. During the salt march Mahatma Gandhi was accompanied by 78 volunteers. On the way they were joined by thousands.

4. (b)

Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad at Sevagram Ashram, Wardha, 1935.

5. (d)

Bharat Mata, Abanindranath Tagore, 1905. Notice that the mother figure here is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing. The mala in one hand emphasises her ascetic quality. Abanindranath Tagore, like Ravi Varma before him, tried to develop a style of painting that could be seen as truly Indian.

6. (c)

Bharat Mata. This figure of Bharat Mata is a contrast to the one painted by Abanindranath Tagore. Here she is shown with a trishul, standing beside a lion and an elephant - both symbols of power & authority.

7. (b)

Jawaharlal Nehru, a popular print. Nehru is here shown holding the image of Bharat Mata and the map of India close to his heart. In a lot of popular prints, nationalist leaders are shown offering their heads to Bharat Mata. The idea of sacrifice for the mother was powerful within popular imagination.