

CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

Code: RL90EB Questions: 90 Maximum Marks: 251 Generated: 2026-06-15 13:05

SELECTIONS USED

Source	Previous-year board
Subject	Social Science
Lessons	Nationalism in India
Year	2022-2026
Questions selected	90

Composition — Types: 22 map_skill · 19 Short · 17 MCQ · 16 Long · 10 Very short · 6 source_based · 4 map_identify · 3 Case-based · 2 map_identification

Q1. § Introduction § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

[1]

Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched ? (Leaders : Contribution)

- (a) Sardar Patel : Hindustan Socialist Republican Army
- (b) Bhagat Singh : Swaraj Party
- (c) C.R. Das : Bardoli Satyagraha
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru : Oudh Kisan Sabha

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q4

◆ Nationalism in India Leaders and their contributions to Indian Nationalism

Q2. § Introduction

[2]

How did reinterpretation of history become a means of creating a sense of nationalism by the end of the 19th century in India ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q21(a)

◆ Nationalism in India Reinterpretation of History and the Rise of Nationalism in India

Q3. § Introduction

[2]

Explain the role of anti-imperial movements in the development of nationalism in India, by giving two arguments.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q21(a)

◆ Nationalism in India Role of Anti-Imperial Movements in the Development of Indian Nationalism

Q4. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

[1]

Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the senior litterateur shown in the image and choose the correct option.

- (a) Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Raja Ravi Verma
- (c) Lakshminath Bezbaruah
- (d) Gangadhar Bhattacharya

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q4

◆ Nationalism in India Leaders and their contributions to Indian Nationalism

Q5. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § Conclusion**[1]**

Which one of the following aspects was common among the writings of Kailashbhashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai ?

- (a) Demanded economic equality for masses.
- (b) Highlighted the experiences of women.
- (c) Raised awareness about cultural heritage.
- (d) Motivated Indians for their national freedom.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q2

◆ **Nationalism in India** Cultural Processes and the Spread of Indian Nationalism

Q6. § 1 The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience**[5]**

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q30(a)

◆ **Nationalism in India** Impact of the First World War on India's Economic Situation

Impact of the First World War on India's Political Situation

Q7. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha**[4]**

'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 ...'

Read the given case and answer the questions that follow :

- (11.1) What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa ? [1]
- (11.2) Why is satyagraha considered as pure soul-force ? [1]
- (11.3) How has Gandhiji described passive resistance ? [2]

Previously asked in: 2022 32/4/1 Q11

◆ **Nationalism in India** Gandhi's movement in South Africa Gandhi's concept of Satyagraha Passive resistance vs. Satyagraha

Q8. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § Conclusion**[2]**

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

Previously asked in: 2022 32/4/1 Q1

◆ **Nationalism in India** Gandhi's Champaran Movement (1917) – Indigo Planters and Peasant Struggle

Q9. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha**[1]**

The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for indigo peasants.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q37 37(a) B

◆ **Nationalism in India** Champaran Satyagraha – Gandhi's movement for indigo peasants

Q10. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha**[2]**

Mention the views of Mahatma Gandhi on Satyagraha.

Previously asked in: 2022 32/3/1 Q1

♦ Nationalism in India

Mahatma Gandhi's Views on Satyagraha

Q11. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha**[5]**

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q30(a)

♦ Nationalism in India

Gandhian idea of Satyagraha – power of truth and struggle against injustice

Q12. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha**[3]**

Analyse the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in the Indian National Movement.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q25(b)

♦ Nationalism in India

Alluri Sitaram Raju and the Guerrilla Movement in Andhra Pradesh

Q13. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act**[1]**

Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option:

- I. Bardoli Satyagraha
- II. Rowlatt Satyagraha
- III. Champaran Satyagraha
- IV. Kheda Satyagraha

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

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q20

♦ Nationalism in India

Chronological order of Satyagraha movements under Gandhi

Q14. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act**[1]**

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

- I. Salt Satyagraha
- II. Kheda Satyagraha
- III. Rowlatt Satyagraha
- IV. Ahmedabad Mill Workers Satyagraha

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

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q1

♦ Nationalism in India

Chronological order of Satyagraha movements

Q15. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § Conclusion**[4]**

'To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense'

Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In the year 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify 'the cult of the bomb and pistol' but wanted a revolution in society –

'Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society. To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad!'

Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

8.1 Why is the formation of 'Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)' considered as a turning point in the freedom struggle of India ? [1]

8.2 How did Bhagat Singh's trial speeches transform him from a revolutionary to a philosopher of freedom ? [1]

8.3 In what way did Bhagat Singh redefine the meaning of 'revolution' for his generation ? Explain. [2]

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q8

♦ **Nationalism in India** Revolutionary movements and HSRA / Bhagat Singh

Q16. § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act**[2]**

How did Indians react to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q22

♦ **Nationalism in India** Reaction to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Q17. § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging**[3]**

On the given political outline map of India (on page 11), answer the following:

(i) On the given political outline map of India (on page 11), identify the place marked as A with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. A. The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place. [1]

(ii) On the same given map of India, locate and label the following: [2]

Previously asked in: 2022 32/3/1 Q13

♦ **Nationalism in India** Jallianwala Bagh Massacre – Map-based identification

Q18. § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act**[1]**

The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. (Identify and label on map)

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q37 37(a)B

♦ **Nationalism in India** Jallianwala Bagh Massacre - Map Based Identification

Q19. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § Conclusion**[1]**

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

- 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.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q2

♦ **Nationalism in India** Anti-caste writings and social reform movements: Ambedkar and Periyar**Q20.** § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation?**[3]**

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

Previously asked in: 2022 32/4/1 Q6(a)

♦ **Nationalism in India** Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement (Chauri Chaura incident, February 1922)**Q21.** § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement**[2]**

How did the colonial government suppress the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q21(b)

♦ **Nationalism in India** Colonial Government's Suppression of the Civil Disobedience Movement**Q22.** § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations**[3]**

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q25(b)

♦ **Nationalism in India** Rowlatt Act and the Non-Cooperation Movement**Q23.** § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 2.1 The Movement in the Towns § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations**[3]**

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q25(a)

♦ **Nationalism in India** Effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the Indian Economy**Q24.** § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act**[1]**

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

- I. Second Round Table Conference
- II. Formation of Depressed Class Association
- III. Lahore Session of Indian National Congress
- IV. Formation of Awadh Kissan Sabha

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

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q1

♦ **Nationalism in India** Chronology of events of the National Movement (Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Round Table Conferences)**Q25.** § 1 The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement**[3]**

"The effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front were more dramatic." Support the statement with examples.

Previously asked in: 2022 32/2/1 Q7

♦ **Nationalism in India** Economic Impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement

Q26. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 2 Differing Strands within the Movement**[3]**

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q25(A)

♦ Nationalism in India

Causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement

Q27. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 2 Differing Strands within the Movement § 2.1 The Movement in the Towns**[3]**

Analyse three main impacts of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q25(a)

♦ Nationalism in India

Non-Cooperation Movement – Economic Impact

Q28. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § Conclusion**[5]**

Explain with examples the significance of the Non-cooperation Movement in the Indian national movement.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q30(A)

♦ Nationalism in India

Significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement

Q29. § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § Quit India Movement**[1]**

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

I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay

II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

III. Bardoli Satyagraha

IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement

(A) I, II, III, IV

(B) II, I, IV, III

(C) I, II, IV, III

(D) III, IV, II, I

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q3

♦ Nationalism in India

Chronological order of events in the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement

Q30. § 2 Differing Strands within the Movement § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience § 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience**[1]**

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

(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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q3

♦ Nationalism in India

Swaraj Party – Founders and Formation

Q31. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation?**[3]**

Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement ? Analyse any three reasons.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q25

♦ Nationalism in India

Chauri Chaura Incident and its Impact

Non-Cooperation Movement – Causes, Course and Consequences

Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement

Q32. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 2 Differing Strands within the Movement § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement

[3]

Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement start slowing down in the cities ? Analyse three causes.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q25(b)

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Non-Cooperation Movement – Alternative Indian Institutions

Non-Cooperation Movement – Decline in Cities

Non-Cooperation Movement – Khadi and Boycott of Foreign Goods

Q33. § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement

[1]

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

- (a) Baba Ramchandra
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q3

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Peasant Movement in Bardoli (1928) – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q34. § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations

[5]

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q30(b)

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Non-Cooperation Movement and participation of various social groups

Workers of Assam and their understanding of Swaraj

Q35. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations

[1]

The place where Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton mill workers.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q37 37(a) B

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Gandhi's Movement of Cotton Mill Workers in Ahmedabad

Q36. § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations

[3]

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q25(b)

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Non-Cooperation Movement and worker participation

Workers' interpretation of Gandhi and Swaraj

Q37. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

[2]

Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them based on the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map near them :

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q9

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Map-based locating of important centres of the Indian National Movement

Q38. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

[3]

On the same outline map of India (page 27) given for question no. 10, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q18

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Map-based locating of important centres of the Indian National Movement

Q39. § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience § Conclusion § Quit India Movement**[1]**

The Place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q37 37(a)(A)

◆ Nationalism in India

Indian National Congress Session 1927 – Madras

Q40. § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience § Conclusion**[1]**

The place where the session of Indian National Congress took place in 1927.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q37 37(a) A

◆ Nationalism in India

Indian National Congress Session 1927 (Madras)

Q41. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha**[2]**

Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants.

(b) The place where the session of Indian National Congress held in December, 1920.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q37 37(i)

◆ Nationalism in India

Champaran Satyagraha – Mahatma Gandhi's movement for Indigo peasants

Nagpur Session of Indian National Congress, December 1920

Q42. § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act**[2]**

Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 23). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

(i) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920.

(ii) The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q37 37(a)

◆ Nationalism in India

Indian National Congress Session, December 1920 (Nagpur)

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Amritsar

Q43. § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act**[2]**

Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

(i) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.

(ii) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q37 37(a)

◆ Nationalism in India

Indian National Congress Session 1927 – Madras

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre – Amritsar

Q44. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging § Conclusion § Quit India Movement**[2]**

Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.

B. The place where Gandhiji started Dandi March.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q37 37(a)

◆ Nationalism in India

Dandi March – Starting Point (Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad)

Indian National Congress Session 1920 (Nagpur)

Q45. § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement § Conclusion [2]

Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India (page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q10

♦ Nationalism in India Gandhiji's Salt Law violation at Dandi Indian National Congress Session 1927 (Madras)

Q46. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [2]

Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

A. The place where Gandhiji started Satyagraha for indigo peasants.

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q37 37(a)

♦ Nationalism in India Champaran Satyagraha – Gandhiji's movement for indigo peasants Dandi March – Gandhiji breaking the Salt Law

Q47. § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement § Conclusion [2]

Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held place in 1927. B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law. (2×1=2)

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q37 37(a)

♦ Nationalism in India Indian National Congress Session 1927 (Madras) Salt March / Dandi - Breaking of Salt Law by Mahatma Gandhi

Q48. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging [5]

Map Skill Based Question. 37(i) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 37(ii) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q37

♦ Nationalism in India Map Skills – Identification and Location of Places on Political Outline Map of India
Map Work – Locate and Label on Outline Map of India

Q49. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [2]

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

Previously asked in: 2022 32/2/1 Q1

♦ Nationalism in India Causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement

Q50. § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [1]

The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt law.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q37 37(a)(B)

♦ Nationalism in India Dandi March and Civil Disobedience Movement

Q51. § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [5]

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q30(a)

♦ Nationalism in India Business Class and the Civil Disobedience Movement

Q52. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement**[3]**

Describe any three causes of 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q25(B)

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement

Q53. § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement**[2]**

How did 'salt' become a powerful weapon to unite the country in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' ? Explain any two causes.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q21(a)

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Civil Disobedience Movement – Causes and Significance

Salt as a Symbol of Unity in the Civil Disobedience Movement

Q54. § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement**[5]**

How did the Civil Disobedience Movement become a mass movement ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q30(B)

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Civil Disobedience Movement as a Mass Movement

Participation of Various Groups in Civil Disobedience Movement

Q55. § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement § Conclusion**[5]**

"Women played an important role during the Civil Disobedience Movement." Support the statement with appropriate arguments.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q8(a)

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Role of Women in the Civil Disobedience Movement

Q56. § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement**[3]**

Mahatma Gandhi considered salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. Justify the statement with three arguments.

Previously asked in: 2022 32/3/1 Q7

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Civil Disobedience Movement

Gandhi's Mass Mobilisation Strategies

Salt as a Symbol of National Unity – Civil Disobedience Movement

Q57. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement § Conclusion

[4]

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January, 1930

We believe 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.

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

(11.1) Why was freedom considered an inalienable right of the Indian people? [1]

(11.2) Why was Purna Swaraj considered essential by the people of India? [1]

(11.3) Explain the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress (1930). [2]

Previously asked in: 2022 32/1/1 Q11

♦ **Nationalism in India** Lahore Session of Congress (1929) and the Declaration of Purna Swaraj
Purna Swaraj and the demand for complete independence The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

Q58. § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement

[2]

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

Previously asked in: 2022 32/1/1 Q1

♦ **Nationalism in India** Support of Indian Merchants and Industrialists for the Civil Disobedience Movement

Q59. § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement

[5]

(A) Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q30 (A)

♦ **Nationalism in India** Civil Disobedience Movement in the Countryside

Q60. § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement

[5]

Analyse the role of women in Civil Disobedience Movement.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q30(b)

♦ **Nationalism in India** Role of Women in the Civil Disobedience Movement

Q61. § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement

[5]

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q30(a)

♦ **Nationalism in India** Role of Business Classes in the Civil Disobedience Movement

Q62. § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement § Conclusion

[2]

Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920. (1 mark)

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. (1 mark)

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q37 37(a)

♦ **Nationalism in India** Indian National Congress Session 1920 - Nagpur Salt March / Dandi – Civil Disobedience Movement

Q63. § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement**[3]**

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q25(a)

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Role of Women in the Civil Disobedience Movement

Q64. § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement**[5]**

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q30(b)

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Participation of Various Social Groups in the Civil Disobedience Movement

Q65. § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement § Conclusion**[2]**

Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

(i) The place where Gandhiji broke Salt Law.

(ii) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q37 37(a)

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Indian National Congress Session 1920 - Nagpur

Salt March / Civil Disobedience Movement - Dandi

Q66. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 2 Differing Strands within the Movement**[3]**

'The Non-Cooperation Movement was not just a political struggle, but a movement that united people across caste, class and community.' Explain the statement in the context of Non-Cooperation Movement.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q25

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Khilafat-Non-Cooperation alliance and Hindu-Muslim unity

Non-Cooperation Movement – Unity across caste, class and community

Participation of peasants, tribals, workers and various communities in the Non-Cooperation Movement

Q67. § Introduction § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging**[3]**

Map Based Question. (13.1) On the given outline political Map of India, identify the place marked as (A) with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. (A) The place where National Congress Session was held in September 1920. (13.2) On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

Previously asked in: 2022 32/4/1 Q13

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Map-based identification of Indian National Congress Sessions

Non-Cooperation Movement and key events/locations

Q68. § Introduction § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging**[5]**

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q30(b)

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Cultural Nationalism and Rediscovery of Indian Heritage

Role of Folklore in the Revival of Nationalism in India

Role of Symbols and Imagery in Indian Nationalist Movement

Q69. § Introduction § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging**[5]**

"The revival of Indian folklore strengthened nationalism in India." Support the statement with appropriate arguments.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q8(b)

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Revival of Indian Folklore and Nationalism

Q70. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging**[3]**

To build a national identity, it was necessary to preserve folk traditions and create a sense of a glorious past. Justify this statement in reference to India.

Previously asked in: 2022 32/1/1 Q7

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Role of folk traditions and glorified past in building national identity in India

Q71. § Introduction § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging § Conclusion**[5]**

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q30 (B)

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Imagined Community and Nationalist Ideas

Role of Symbols, Songs, and Imagery in Unifying India

Sense of Collective Belonging and Nationalism in India

Q72. § Introduction § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging**[3]**

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q25(b)

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Role of Indian Folklore and Symbols in Strengthening Nationalism

Q73. § Introduction § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging**[5]**

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q30(a)

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Cultural Processes and the Spread of Indian Nationalism

Folklore, Songs and Nationalist Literature

Role of Symbols, Icons and Images in Nationalism

Q74. § Introduction § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging § Conclusion**[5]**

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.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q30(b)

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Development of Collective Belonging and National Identity in Late 19th Century India

Role of Symbols, Imagery and History in Forging Nationalist Sentiment

Vernacular Literature, Folklore and Cultural Nationalism

Q75. § Introduction § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging**[2]**

How did symbols and icons contribute to create a feeling of nationalism among the people in the national movement of India ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q21(b)

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Role of Symbols and Icons in Creating Nationalist Feelings in India

Q76. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § Quit India Movement**[2]**

Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(a) The place where Gandhiji launched satyagraha, for the Indigo planters. [1]

(b) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held. [1]

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q9

♦ **Nationalism in India**

Champaran Satyagraha – Gandhiji's movement for Indigo planters

Sessions of the Indian National Congress – map-based identification

Q77. § Introduction § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

[4]

The sense of collective belonging

As the national movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. By the end of the nineteenth century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be thought about differently. The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished. This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised. These nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.

Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

8.1 How did icons help to unite Indians during the freedom struggle ? [1]

8.2 Why did nationalists feel the need to rewrite Indian history ? [1]

8.3 How did nationalist histories portray India's past and present ? [2]

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q8

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring nationalism

Nationalist portrayal of India's glorious past and colonial present

Reinterpretation of history by nationalist leaders

Q78. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

[2]

Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India (page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q10

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Map-based identification of Indian National Congress Sessions

Map-based locating of important centres of the Indian National Movement

Q79. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

[5]

Map Based Questions. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline political Map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (b) On the same outline Map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q37

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Map-based identification of places in India

Map-based locating of important centres of the Indian National Movement

Sessions of the Indian National Congress – map-based identification

Q80. § Introduction**[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.

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

11.1 What was people's understanding of nation ? [1]

11.2 How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement ? [1]

11.3 How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging ? Explain. [2]

Previously asked in: 2022 32/2/1 Q11

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Development of a sense of collective belonging in India

Growth of modern nationalism and its connection to the anti-colonial movement

People's understanding of nation and national identity

Q81. § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement § Conclusion**[5]**

37 (i) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given Political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

(a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

(b) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

(ii) On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q37

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Civil Disobedience Movement and Salt March

Map-based identification: Salt Law (Dandi) and INC Sessions

Sessions of Indian National Congress

Q82. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement

[4]

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

"We believe 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 also believe that if any government deprives people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but 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."

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

(35.1) Why was Swaraj considered as an inalienable right of the India ? [1]

(35.2) Which type of government is supported in the source ? [1]

(35.3) Explain any two effects of British rule in India. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q35

- ◆ **Nationalism in India** Democratic and self-governing ideals in the Indian nationalist movement
- Effects/impact of British colonial rule in India Swaraj and the demand for complete independence (Purna Swaraj)
- The Independence Day Pledge of 26 January 1930

Q83. § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act

[1]

Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option :

- I. Second Round Table Conference
- II. Simon Commission arrives in India
- III. Beginning of Dandi March
- IV. Incident of Chauri-Chaura

- A I, II, III and IV
- B IV, II, III and I
- C IV, II, I and III
- D I, II, IV and III

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q8

- ◆ **Nationalism in India** Chauri-Chaura Incident Chronological order of events in Indian Nationalist Movement
- Dandi March / Civil Disobedience Movement Second Round Table Conference Simon Commission

Q84. § Conclusion

[1]

The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q37 37(a) A

- ◆ **Nationalism in India** Sessions of the Indian National Congress

Q85.

[1]

Between which two leaders was the Poona Pact signed in 1932 ?

- A Bhimrao Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi
- B Bhimrao Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru
- C Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin
- D Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q4

◆ Nationalism in India

Poona Pact (1932) – B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi

Q86.

§ Introduction

§ 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

[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 — 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 who 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 a sign of one's nationalism.

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

- (11.1) How did the nation become a reality in the minds of people? [1]
- (11.2) How did nationalism capture the imagination of the people? [1]
- (11.3) How did people belonging to different groups develop a sense of collective belonging? [2]

Previously asked in: 2022 32/3/1 Q11

◆ Nationalism in India

Cultural Processes in Spreading Nationalism – Fiction, Folklore, Songs, Popular Prints and Symbols

Sense of Collective Belonging and the Making of Nationalism in India

United Struggles and Collective Identity Formation

Q87.

§ Introduction

§ 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

§ Conclusion

[3]

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q25(a)

◆ Nationalism in India

Reinterpretation of History and Cultural Identity

Role of Symbols, Songs, and Imagery in Unifying the Nation

Sense of Collective Belonging in the National Movement

Q88. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience § Conclusion

[1]

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

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

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q7

♦ **Nationalism in India** Chronological ordering of Indian National Movement events Formation of Depressed Class Association (1930)
Formation of Swaraj Party (1923) Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929)

Q89. § Conclusion

[3]

Analyse the impacts of Gandhi-Irwin pact on the Indian freedom struggle.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q25(a)

♦ **Nationalism in India** Gandhi-Irwin Pact and its impact on the Indian freedom struggle

Q90. § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience § Conclusion § Quit India Movement

[1]

The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1927. (Identify and label on map)

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q37 37(a)A

♦ **Nationalism in India** Indian National Congress Session – Madras (December 1927)

Q91. § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha § Conclusion § Quit India Movement

[1]

Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option :

- I. Gandhi-Irwin Pact II. Rowlatt Act III. Poona Pact IV. Khilafat Movement

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

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q1

♦ **Nationalism in India** Chronology of major events of the Indian national movement (Rowlatt Act, Khilafat, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Poona Pact)

Q92. § 1 The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

[3]

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

Previously asked in: 2022 32/4/1 Q6(b)

♦ **Nationalism in India** Economic Impact of the First World War on India

Q93. § Quit India Movement**[4]****Quit India Movement**

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July, 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August, 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution, which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

- (9.1)** Mention the main aim of the Quit India Movement. [1]
- (9.2)** Where did Gandhiji deliver the famous 'Do or Die' speech ? [1]
- (9.3)** Explain the forms of protest observed during the 'Quit India Movement'. [2]

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q9

♦ Nationalism in India

Quit India Movement

Q94. § Quit India Movement**[4]****Quit India Movement**

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8th August 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Orissa. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

8.1 How did the failure of the Cripps Mission contribute to the launch of the Quit India Movement ? [1]

8.2 Why was Gandhiji's call for 'the Quit India' considered historic ? [1]

8.3 Explain the role of women in making the Quit India Movement more inclusive. [2]

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q8

◆ Nationalism in India

Quit India Movement

Role of women in the national movement

Q95. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging**[1]**

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I (Role): a. The song Vande Mataram; b. Picture of Bharat Mata with spiritual qualities; c. Bardoli Satyagraha; d. Poona Pact in 1932

Column II (Scholar): i. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; ii. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar; iii. Abanindranath Tagore; iv. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

(A) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

(B) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

(C) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

(D) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q4

◆ Nationalism in India

Bardoli Satyagraha – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Image of Bharat Mata – Abanindranath Tagore

Poona Pact 1932 – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Vande Mataram – Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Q96. § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations § Quit India Movement [3]

On the given political outline map of India (on page 11), identify the place marked as A and locate and label the following.

13(a) On the given political outline map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. A. The place where Non-Cooperation Movement was called off due to violence. [1]

13(b) On the same given map of India, locate and label the following: (a) (I) Narora Nuclear Power Plant OR (II) Bengaluru Software Technology Park (b) Indira Gandhi International Airport [2]

Previously asked in: 2022 32/1/1 Q13

♦ Nationalism in India

Indira Gandhi International Airport — map location

Map-based identification of nuclear power plants and technology parks — Narora Nuclear Power Plant / Bengaluru Software Technology Park

Non-Cooperation Movement and Chauri Chaura incident

Q97. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging [2]

Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q9

♦ Nationalism in India

Q98. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging [1]

The given image shows a famous painting. Choose the painter of this art work from the following options :

- (A) Satyendranath Bishi
- (B) Abanindranath Tagore
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Raja Ravi Verma

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q3

♦ Nationalism in India

Raja Ravi Varma and Mass Circulation of Art

Q99. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging [1]

Look at the given picture and identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options :

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Debindranath Tagore
- (d) Satyendranath Tagore

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q3

♦ Nationalism in India

Image of Bharat Mata – Abanindranath Tagore

Visualising the nation through allegory (paintings of nationalist allegories)

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