

CHAPTERWISE QUESTION

Class X

SOCIAL SCIENCE NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Time : 1½ hrs

Marks : 40

SET A

SECTION A

8 × 1 = 8

- Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of
 - abolition of Salt Tax
 - Poorna Swaraj or complete independence
 - Boycott of Simon Commission
 - Separate electorate for 'dalits'
- Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress?
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru and Motilal Nehru
 - Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
 - C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
- Which one of the following Viceroys announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929?
 - Lord Mountbatten
 - Lord Dalhousie
 - Lord Irwin
 - None of these
- Which one of the following event was related to this image of Gandhiji?
 - Non-Cooperation Movement
 - Kheda Sathyagraha
 - Dandi March
 - None of the above



- To the alter 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 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 indifferent parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar 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 started 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.

Analyse the above information and choose the correct answer

- a) He emphasised on socio-economic changes rather than changing political leaders.
- b) He inspired the masses to break social barriers of casteism.
- c) He taught people to shed away the fear of British rulers.
- d) All of the above

6. **Arrange the following in the correct sequence.**

- i. Rowlatt Act passed
- ii. The Partition of Bengal officially came into existence.
- iii. Satyagraha Movement in Ahmedabad
- iv. Satyagraha Movement in Kheda District (Gujarat)

- a) iv - ii - i - iii b) ii - iii - iv - i c) ii - iv - iii - i d) i - iii - ii - iv

7. **Match the columns. Find out the correct option**

Column A	Column B
i. Peasant Satyagraha	a. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
ii. Resolution of Poorna Swaraj	b. Led the Tribal Movement in Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh
iii. Alluri Sitaram Raju	c. Kheda
iv. Author of Anand Math	d. 1929 (Lahore)

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

8. **In the following question there are two statements marked as Assertion Type (A) and other is Reason Type (R). Read the following statements and choose the correct option.**

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.

Assertion (A) : Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.

Reason (R) : His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect' to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.

SECTION B (Very Short Answer type Question)

2 × 2 = 4

- 9. Why many Congress leaders were reluctant to boycott council elections?
- 10. Why boycott of British institutions posed a problem?

OR

Why was Simon Commission rejected in India?

SECTION C (Short answer type Questions)**2 × 3 = 6**

11. How did the First world war help in the growth of national movement in India?

OR

Why did Gandhiji re-launch civil disobedience movement?

12. What were the causes for the peasants movement in Awadh? How did they organize it?

SECTION D (Long Answer type Questions)**3 × 5 = 15**

13. The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle." Analyse the reasons
14. The Salt March became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism. Justify the statement.
15. Why did the rich peasant communities join the civil disobedience movement? Why did they join when it was re-launched in 1932?

OR

Describe the civil disobedience movement. How did it become a mass movement?

SECTION E - CASE BASED QUESTIONS

16. Read the passage given below and answer the questions.

4 × 1 = 4**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 Brahmins had access to. The effects of non-co operation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from 102 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.

- i) Explain the role of 'Justice Party in boycotting of Council elections'. **2**
- ii) How was the effect of 'non-co operation on the economic front dramatic'? **1**
- iii) Explain the effect of 'Boycott Movement on foreign textile trade'. **1**

SECTION F (Map based questions)

17. On the outline map of India. Identify the location with the help of specified information. **3**
- a. Nagpur Session 1920
- b. The place associated with the indigo planters movement
- c. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh incident

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SOCIAL SCIENCE NATIONALISM IN INDIA

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SET B

SECTION A

8 × 1 = 8

1. Which of the following statement is true about the Rowlatt Act?
 - a) It did not give the government powers to repress political activities.
 - b) It did not allow the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
 - c) It allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
 - d) Gandhiji decided to launch nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in 1920.
2. Who set up the 'Oudh Kissan Sabha'?
 - a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Ramachandra
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaukat Ali
 - d) Mahatma Gandhi
3. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji?
 - a) Pressure from the British Government
 - b) Second Round Table Conference
 - c) Gandhiji's arrest
 - d) Chauri-Chaura incident
4. Which of the options best signifies the image?



- a) Protest of Indian workers in South Africa
- b) Indians welcoming Mahatma Gandhi at Champaran
- c) Protestors gathered at the Non-Cooperation Movement
- d) Participation of Indians in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- a) It arrived in India in 1928 b) It was greeted with the Slogan 'Go back'
- c) All Parties joined this Protest

- i. Coming of Simon Commission of India
- ii. Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC
- iii. Government of India Act, 1919
- iv. Champaran Satyagraha

- 7. Match the columns. Find out the correct option**

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

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.

- Reason (R) : Gandhiji believed that a satyagrahi could win the battle by appearing to the conscience of the oppressor.

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

9. How middle classes participated in the Non-cooperation Movement?
10. Why did the militant guerrilla movement in Andhra Pradesh start?

What decision was made at the Nagpur Session of Congress in 1920?

SECTION C (Short Answer type Questions)**2 × 3 = 6**

11. "Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation". Justify the statement.
12. With what aim was the Swaraj Party setup? Who formed Swaraj Party?

OR

How did the non-cooperation Movement unfold in hills or among the tribals?

SECTION D - LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**3 × 5 = 15**

13. Why did Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar come into a conflict in the second round table conference? What was the result?
14. A variety of cultural processes had developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century? Explain with examples.
15. Explain the role played by the tribal peasants in the Gudum hills of Andhra Pradesh during the Non-Cooperation Movement

OR

What were the main features of the Gandhi-Irwin pact?

SECTION E - CASE BASED QUESTIONS

16. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions.**

4 × 1 = 4

Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of swaraj. One such group was the nation's 'untouchables', who from around the 1930s had begun to call themselves dalit or oppressed. For long the Congress had ignored the dalits, for fear of offending the sanatanis, the conservative high-caste Hindus. But Mahatma Gandhi declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years of untouchability was not eliminated.

While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was take up the Khilafat issue.

- i) What name was given by Gandhiji to the untouchables and what does it mean? **1**
- ii) Why was Gandhiji in favour of united mass action on the Khilafat issue? **2**
- iii) What did Dalit leaders believe would resolve the problems of their social disabilities? **1**

SECTION F (Map based questions)

17. On the outline map of India. Identify the location with the help of specified information. **3**
 - A. Madras Session 1927
 - B. The place associated with the cotton mill workers Satyagraha
 - C. The place associated with Peasant satyagrah

Question 17 Set A and Set B

