

Maxprap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th

Topic : Nationalism in India (HIS)

Max. Marks : 50

Duration : 2 Hrs

Sections: A (MCQs), B (Short Answer-I), C (Short Answer-II), D (Long Answer), E (Case-Based).

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 23 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. (iii). Section A comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 2 question of 5 marks each and Section E comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.

Section A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each

1. Who was the first writer to create the image of **Bharat Mata** as an identity of India?
a) Abanindranath Tagore b) Rabindranath Tagore
c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay d) Mahatma Gandhiji
2. Which among the following newspapers is related to Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
a) Kesari b) Bangla Patrika c) Veer Bhoomi d) Hindustan
3. Who led the peasants' movement in Oudh during the Non - Cooperation Movement?
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawahar lal Nehru c) Sardar Patel d) Baba Ramchandra
4. Who amongst the following led the Civil Disobedience in Peshawar?
a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad b) Lala Lajpat Rai
c) Abdul Gaffar Khan d) Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Who were the 'Sanatanis'?
a) High - caste Hindus b) None of these c) Saints d) Dalits
6. Who was the President of the Muslim League in 1930?
a) Mr. M.A. Jinnah b) Maulana Azad c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan d) Sir Muhammad Iqbal
7. Whocomposed the song Vande Mataram?
a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay b) Natesa Sastri
c) Sarat Chandra Chatterjee d) Rabindranath Tagore
8. The business groups and industrialists lost enthusiasm for the Civil Disobedience Movement because:
a) They lost faith in Gandhiji's methods b) They were worried about their self - esteem
c) They were worried about prolonged disruption of business
d) They were frightened by the British repression

Assertion(A)/Reason(R) Based (9-10): In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose correct answer out of following choices.

- 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.

9. Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation.

Reason (R): If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come.

10. Assertion (A): When Simon commission arrived in India, it was greeted with the slogan Go Back Simon.

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

SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

- 11. Describe the role of poor peasantry in the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.
- 12. Why was a militant guerilla movement spread in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh in the early 1920s?
- 13. How did Indians react to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre? Explain.
- 14. What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features.
- 15. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the National Movement? Explain with examples.

SECTION – C

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

- 16. The Non - Cooperation Movement became wider with the integration of the Awadh Peasants Struggle. Explain the statement with three arguments.
- 17. Mahatma Gandhi launched a more broad - based movement in India by joining Khilafat Andolan. Explain the statement with any three arguments in the context of Non - Cooperation Movement.
- 18. What was the impact of the First world war on India?
- 19. Analyse the impacts of Gandhi - Irwin pact on the Indian freedom struggle.

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

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

21. Describe any two Satyagraha movements launched by Gandhiji just after his return to India from South Africa.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 22 & 23 carry 4 marks each

22. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. The Dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress - led national movement.

- Who formed the Depressed Classes Association and when was it formed?
- What demand regarding Dalits was made at the second Round Table conference?
- Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death?

23. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In his book, 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. Non - cooperation became a movement. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920, Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement. Many within the Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920. In the months between September and December, there was an intense tussle within Congress. For a while, there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out.

- What compromise chalked out in the Congress session of December 1920? (1)
- In which book did Mahatma Gandhi write that the British rule was established because of Indian's cooperation? (1)
- Why were some members of Congress reluctant to boycott the council elections? (2)

Topic : Nationalism in India (HIS) Paper Details – Analysis		
Objective Questions		
MCQ	1 marks x 8 question = 8	
Assertion Reason	1 marks x 2 question = 2	
Subjective		
Short type I	2 marks x 5 question = 10	
Short type II	3 marks x 4 question = 12	
Long Type	5 marks x 2 question = 10	
Case Studies Based		
Case 1	4 marks	
Case 2	4 marks	

Total = 50 marks Your Score =