

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: HER9EU **Questions: 27** **Maximum Marks: 60** **Generated: 2026-06-26 10:21**

SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	2 Nationalism in India
Level of understanding	Initial understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~3 questions per section)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 13 straightforward · 14 medium | Types: 17 Short · 5 MCQ · 4 Very short · 1 Long

Q1. straightforward initial-understanding § 1 The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation [1]

Mahatma Gandhi chose to make the Khilafat issue a central part of the Non-Cooperation Movement. What was his main reason for doing so?

◆ Nationalism in India

Q2. straightforward initial-understanding § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha [3]

What is satyagraha, and how did it differ from using physical force to fight injustice?

◆ Nationalism in India

Q3. medium initial-understanding § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha [1]

[mcq] Which of the following best describes Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Satyagraha as a tool against colonial rule?

- (A) Using armed resistance to overthrow British authority
- (B) Appealing to the conscience of the oppressor through truth and non-violence
- (C) Forming secret societies to organise mass uprisings
- (D) Boycotting all social and cultural activities indefinitely

A Indians had no access to weapons and could not afford to buy them.

B The colonial government had promised not to retaliate against peaceful protests.

C India's strength lay in the moral force of truth and non-violence, which could appeal to the conscience of even the oppressor, rather than in matching Britain's military power.

D Non-violence was required by Indian law at the time and any armed resistance was illegal.

◆ Nationalism in India

Q4. straightforward initial-understanding § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act [2]

What was the Rowlatt Act, and why did it cause widespread anger among Indians?

◆ Nationalism in India

Q5. medium initial-understanding § 2 Differing Strands within the Movement [3]

Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities, even though it had started strongly?

◆ Nationalism in India

Q6. straightforward initial-understanding § 2.2 Rebellion in the Countryside [3]

Who led the peasant movement in Awadh, and what were the main grievances of the peasants against the talukdars and landlords?

◆ Nationalism in India

Q7. medium initial-understanding § 2.2 Rebellion in the Countryside [3]

What did 'swaraj' mean to the plantation workers in Assam, and what happened when they tried to act on that belief during the Non-Cooperation Movement?

◆ Nationalism in India

Q8. straightforward initial-understanding § 2.2 Rebellion in the Countryside [1]

Alluri Sitaram Raju is associated with which of the following regions during the Non-Cooperation Movement?

((A)) Awadh

((B)) Andhra Pradesh (Gudem Hills)

((C)) Assam

((D)) Champaran

A He rejected boycott of foreign goods and advocated for council politics instead.

B He rejected non-violence and advocated armed guerrilla warfare to achieve swaraj.

C He rejected the wearing of khadi and advocated a return to traditional tribal dress.

D He rejected Hindu–Muslim unity and advocated a separate tribal nation.

◆ Nationalism in India

Q9. straightforward initial-understanding § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations [3]

Plantation workers in Assam were bound by a law that did not allow them to leave the tea gardens without their employer's permission. How did these workers respond to the Non-Cooperation Movement, and what was the consequence they faced for their actions?

◆ Nationalism in India

Q10. medium initial-understanding § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience [3]

Why did Mahatma Gandhi choose salt as a symbol of resistance against British rule in 1930?

◆ Nationalism in India

Q11. straightforward initial-understanding § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience [1]

What was the main demand formally adopted at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929?

◆ Nationalism in India

Q12. medium initial-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [3]

Why did Mahatma Gandhi choose salt as the central symbol of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

◆ Nationalism in India

Q13. straightforward initial-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [1]

[mcq] Why is the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (December 1929) considered significant in the national movement?

- ((A)) It passed the resolution for complete independence (Purna Swaraj)
- ((B)) It launched the Non-Cooperation Movement
- ((C)) It led to the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- ((D)) It formed the Swaraj Party

A It launched the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt law.

B It formalised the demand for Purna Swaraj and declared 26 January as Independence Day.

C It negotiated the Gandhi-Irwin Pact with the colonial government.

D It decided to boycott the Simon Commission.

◆ Nationalism in India

Q14. medium initial-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [5]

[long_answer] Explain how various sections of Indian society — peasants, forest communities, women, and industrial workers — participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.

◆ Nationalism in India

Q15. medium initial-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [3]

[short_answer] What were the main terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931, and what did Mahatma Gandhi hope to achieve by signing it?

◆ Nationalism in India

Q16. straightforward initial-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [3]

Why did rich peasant communities join the Civil Disobedience Movement enthusiastically? Give any two reasons.

◆ Nationalism in India

Q17. straightforward initial-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [1]

Why did many rich peasants lose interest in the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was relaunched in 1932? Give one reason.

A They were satisfied because the government had reduced revenue rates.

B They were disappointed because the movement was called off in 1931 without any revision of revenue rates.

C They had decided to support the British government against the Congress.

D They feared arrest after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed.

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Q18. medium initial-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [2]

Why did the Congress remain reluctant to include workers' demands in its programme during the Civil Disobedience Movement, even though some workers did participate?

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Q19. medium initial-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [2]

What was the main reason why the participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement did NOT lead to a radical change in their social position?

◆ Nationalism in India

- Q20.** [medium] [initial-understanding] [§ 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience] [3]
Why did Dalit leaders like Dr B.R. Ambedkar demand separate electorates for the Depressed Classes?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q21.** [medium] [initial-understanding] [§ 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience] [2]
Why did many Muslim political organisations remain lukewarm towards the Civil Disobedience Movement?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q22.** [straightforward] [initial-understanding] [§ 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience] [1]
Mahatma Gandhi went on a fast unto death in 1932 in response to which of the following?
Options: (A) The British government's decision to ban the Congress
(B) The British government granting separate electorates to the Depressed Classes
(C) Dr Ambedkar's refusal to attend the Round Table Conference
(D) The relaunch of the Civil Disobedience Movement
A The British government's decision to ban the Congress
B The British government granting separate electorates to the Depressed Classes
C Dr Ambedkar's refusal to attend the Round Table Conference
D The relaunch of the Civil Disobedience Movement
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q23.** [straightforward] [initial-understanding] [§ 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience] [1]
What was the main fear among many Muslim leaders that the Congress-led Civil Disobedience Movement would result in Hindu-majority domination after independence?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q24.** [straightforward] [initial-understanding] [§ 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging] [1]
[very_short_answer] Which song became closely associated with the Indian nationalist movement and was widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q25.** [medium] [initial-understanding] [§ 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging] [3]
[short_answer] What was the significance of the Swaraj flag in the Indian nationalist movement? How did it help create a sense of collective identity among Indians?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q26.** [medium] [initial-understanding] [§ 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging] [3]
Why did nationalists in late-nineteenth-century India feel it was important to rewrite and reinterpret Indian history?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q27.** [medium] [initial-understanding] [§ 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging] [2]
[short_answer] Why did nationalist leaders in India collect and promote folk songs, ballads, myths and legends during the late nineteenth century? What role did these traditions play in the national movement?
◆ Nationalism in India

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