

**CBSE CLASS X**  
**Social Science (087)**

QUESTION PAPER  
*AI-generated question paper*

Code: PINHI7

Questions: 70

Maximum Marks: 219

Generated: 2026-06-26 10:27

**SELECTIONS USED**

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	2 Nationalism in India
Level of understanding	Thorough understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~5 questions per section + 8 synthesis)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 4 straightforward · 35 medium · 31 deep | Types: 48 Short · 14 Long · 5 MCQ · 3 Very short

**Q1.** medium thorough-understanding § Introduction **[3]**

The growth of nationalism in India was closely tied to the anti-colonial movement, unlike in Europe where nationalism was linked to the formation of nation-states. Why did the experience of colonialism itself help create a sense of national unity among Indians, even though different groups had very different experiences of colonial rule?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q2.** deep thorough-understanding § 1 The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation **[3]**

Mahatma Gandhi chose to link the Non-Cooperation Movement with the Khilafat issue, even though it was primarily a concern of Muslim communities. What was his reasoning, and what does this reveal about his broader strategy for building the national movement?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q3.** medium thorough-understanding § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha **[3]**

Mahatma Gandhi organised satyagraha movements in Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad before launching a nationwide one. What common principle did each of these struggles share, despite involving different groups of people with different grievances?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q4.** medium thorough-understanding § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha **[3]**

Gandhi argued that satyagraha was a weapon of the strong, not the weak. How does this claim make sense when you consider that satyagrahis deliberately chose not to use physical force against the oppressor?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q5.** deep thorough-understanding § 1.1 The Idea of Satyagraha **[5]**

[long\_answer] Gandhi believed that non-violence had the power to unite all Indians across caste, class, religion and region. To what extent did the national movement actually achieve this unity? Assess with reference to specific events, turning points and the eventual outcomes of the movement.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q6.** medium thorough-understanding § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act [3]

The Rowlatt Act of 1919 was seen by Indian nationalists as a direct assault on civil liberties. Explain the specific provisions of the Act that made it so controversial, and analyse why it provoked a far stronger nationalist reaction than ordinary emergency legislation would have.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q7.** medium thorough-understanding § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act [1]

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Rowlatt Satyagraha as a strictly non-violent movement, yet violence broke out in several parts of the country. Analyse any three reasons why the movement could not remain non-violent, and explain how Gandhi responded to this situation.

A Gandhi had secretly encouraged workers to attack government buildings.

B The British administration's crackdown — arresting local leaders and firing on peaceful protesters — provoked widespread anger that escalated into attacks on symbols of authority.

C The hartal was poorly organised and participants did not understand it was meant to be non-violent.

D The Justice Party in Madras encouraged violent resistance to the Act.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q8.** deep thorough-understanding § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act [3]

General Dyer said his aim at Jallianwalla Bagh was to 'produce a moral effect' on the satyagrahis. What does this reveal about the British government's strategy for dealing with the Indian nationalist movement at that moment, and why did this strategy ultimately backfire?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q9.** deep thorough-understanding § 1.2 The Rowlatt Act [3]

Although the Rowlatt Satyagraha was widespread, Mahatma Gandhi acknowledged it had a significant limitation that made him think about how to broaden the next mass movement. What was that limitation, and how did it shape his decision to take up the Khilafat issue?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q10.** medium thorough-understanding § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? [3]

Mahatma Gandhi proposed that the Non-Cooperation Movement should unfold in stages, beginning with relatively mild forms of defiance before escalating to full civil disobedience. Why do you think he chose this gradual, staged approach rather than launching mass civil disobedience immediately? What does this reveal about his strategy?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q11.** deep thorough-understanding § 1.3 Why Non-cooperation? [3]

Gandhi argued that British rule in India survived only because Indians cooperated with it — by serving in the army, paying taxes, and attending government institutions. A critic counters: 'The British had superior military force; Indian cooperation was irrelevant to their hold on power.' Using Gandhi's logic as your framework, how would you refute this critic? What does Gandhi's argument reveal about his understanding of colonial power and the strategy of Non-Cooperation?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q12.** deep thorough-understanding § 2 Differing Strands within the Movement [5]

Different social groups — urban middle class, Awadh peasants, tribal communities in Andhra Pradesh, and plantation workers in Assam — all joined the Non-Cooperation Movement, yet each understood 'swaraj' in a very different way. Choose any two of these groups and explain: (a) what swaraj meant to each of them, and (b) how their vision of swaraj created tension with the Congress leadership's goals for the movement.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q13.** medium thorough-understanding § 2.1 The Movement in the Towns [3]

The Non-Cooperation Movement's urban phase gradually lost momentum despite an enthusiastic start. Analyse the reasons behind this slowdown and explain what these reasons reveal about the inherent challenges of sustaining a mass boycott movement over time.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q14.** deep thorough-understanding § 2.1 The Movement in the Towns [3]

The Justice Party in Madras chose NOT to boycott the council elections during the Non-Cooperation Movement, while most other provinces did. Why was the Justice Party's decision a rational one given its specific political situation, even though it went against the Congress call?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q15.** medium thorough-understanding § 2.2 Rebellion in the Countryside [3]

Who was Baba Ramchandra, and how did his personal background make him an effective leader of the peasant movement in Awadh? Explain with reference to the specific grievances he championed.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q16.** medium thorough-understanding § 2.2 Rebellion in the Countryside [3]

Peasants in Awadh organised 'nai-dhobi bandhs' against oppressive landlords. What does this form of protest reveal about the social and economic power that ordinary villagers could exercise, even without taking up arms?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q17.** deep thorough-understanding § 2.2 Rebellion in the Countryside [5]

The Congress leadership was uncomfortable with the way the Awadh peasant movement developed in 1921, even though it had worked to bring that movement into the Non-Cooperation fold. What specific actions by the peasants caused this discomfort, and what does this tension reveal about the difference in goals between the Congress and the rural poor?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q18.** deep thorough-understanding § 2.2 Rebellion in the Countryside [3]

Local leaders in Awadh told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and that land would be redistributed among the poor. How did this interpretation differ from the actual goals of the Non-Cooperation Movement? What does this gap between official Congress aims and popular understanding reveal about how ordinary people engaged with nationalist politics?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q19.** straightforward thorough-understanding § 2.2 Rebellion in the Countryside [1]

Alluri Sitaram Raju accepted some Gandhian ideas but rejected others. Which Gandhian idea did he explicitly reject, and what alternative did he champion for achieving swaraj?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q20.** medium thorough-understanding § 2.2 Rebellion in the Countryside [3]

The grievances that drove the Gudem Hills tribal uprising were rooted in specific colonial policies. Identify TWO such policies and explain how each directly threatened the livelihood and way of life of the hill communities.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q21.** deep thorough-understanding § 2.2 Rebellion in the Countryside [5]

Both the Awadh peasant movement and the Gudem Hills tribal uprising emerged in the context of the Non-Cooperation Movement, yet differed sharply in their methods and their relationship with the Indian National Congress. Compare the two movements in terms of (a) the grievances that drove them, (b) the methods of protest adopted, and (c) how the Congress leadership viewed or responded to each.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q22.** medium thorough-understanding § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations [3]

Plantation workers in Assam interpreted the Non-Cooperation Movement as a chance to leave the tea gardens and return to their villages. Why were they unable to do so even under normal circumstances, and what does this reveal about the nature of colonial labour control?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q23.** deep thorough-understanding § 2.3 Swaraj in the Plantations [3]

The plantation workers' vision of swaraj was very different from that of the Congress leadership, yet their action during the Non-Cooperation Movement can still be seen as part of the wider nationalist struggle. Justify this statement by explaining both the difference in vision and the common thread that linked their movement to the national cause.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q24.** medium thorough-understanding § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience [3]

Why did Mahatma Gandhi choose salt as the central symbol for launching the Civil Disobedience Movement, rather than any other colonial injustice?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q25.** deep thorough-understanding § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience [3]

The Civil Disobedience Movement saw rich peasants like the Patidars of Gujarat enthusiastically join in 1930, yet many refused to participate when the movement was restarted in 1932. What explains this shift in their attitude?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q26.** medium thorough-understanding § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience [1]

[mcq] Which of the following best explains why the industrial working class largely stayed away from the Civil Disobedience Movement as an organised force?

- (A) Workers were ideologically opposed to Gandhi's methods of non-violence.  
(B) Congress's economic programme did not address workers' demands such as better wages and working conditions, making alliance with industrialists difficult.  
(C) The British government had successfully suppressed all trade union activity before 1930.  
(D) Workers were more loyal to the Muslim League and refused to join a Hindu-dominated movement.

A Workers were prohibited by law from joining any political movement under the colonial government.

B As industrialists drew closer to the Congress, workers felt the Congress would not champion their demands for better wages and conditions, keeping them at a distance from the movement.

C Workers were satisfied with their wages and working conditions and had no reason to protest against British rule.

D The Congress actively discouraged worker participation because it feared a violent uprising in industrial centres.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q27.** deep thorough-understanding § 3 Towards Civil Disobedience [5]

The Poona Pact of 1932 emerged from a fundamental disagreement between Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi over how to improve the condition of dalits. Explain the core positions of each leader and analyse why their approaches reflected two genuinely different visions of how social change should happen.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q28.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [3]

Mahatma Gandhi chose salt as the symbol around which to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement. Why was salt particularly effective as a unifying symbol across all classes of Indian society?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q29.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [3]

Why did Mahatma Gandhi deliberately make his list of demands to the Viceroy wide-ranging — covering issues from the salt tax to military expenditure — rather than focusing on a single political demand before launching the Civil Disobedience Movement? What was the strategic significance of this approach?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q30.** straightforward thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [1]

The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the Non-Cooperation Movement in a fundamental way. What was this key difference in the form of protest expected from the people?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q31.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [3]

When Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested in Peshawar and when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested during the Civil Disobedience Movement, the public responses differed markedly. Compare these two responses and explain what they reveal about the spread and character of the movement.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q32.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [3]

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 has been described as a compromise. What did each side — the Congress and the British government — agree to under this pact, and why did the pact ultimately fail to resolve the political crisis?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q33.** deep thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [3]

Women participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers, yet Mahatma Gandhi's vision of women's role did not represent a radical change in their social position. Explain this contradiction.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q34.** deep thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [5]

The colonial government responded to the Civil Disobedience Movement with large-scale repression. Analyse, with reference to events of 1930, how the government's response affected the course of the movement. What does this reveal about the limitations of repression as a tool against a mass nationalist struggle?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q35.** deep thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement [3]

In 1932, when the Civil Disobedience Movement was relaunched, many rich peasant communities that had been enthusiastic supporters in 1930 refused to participate again. What explains this change in their attitude?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q36.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [3]

Rich peasant communities like the Patidars and Jats were enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was launched in 1930, but many refused to participate when it was relaunched in 1932. What specific grievance drove their initial enthusiasm, and why did the same grievance cause them to withdraw later?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q37.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [3]

Both rich peasants and poor peasants suffered economically during the Depression of the late 1920s–1930s, yet they had different demands from the Civil Disobedience Movement. What was the key difference in what each group wanted, and why did this difference make it difficult for the Congress to satisfy both?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q38.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [2]

Indian industrialists actively supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched but became noticeably less enthusiastic after the failure of the Round Table Conference. Identify TWO distinct reasons for their growing reluctance.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q39.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [1]

Industrial workers largely stayed away from the Civil Disobedience Movement in most parts of India, yet some workers in places like Chotanagpur tin mines and Nagpur did participate. What best explains why the Congress was reluctant to fully incorporate workers' demands into its programme?

- (A) The Congress believed workers lacked the discipline needed for non-violent protest.
- (B) Including workers' demands would have alienated industrialists whose financial support the Congress needed.
- (C) Workers' demands were considered too radical for any form of peaceful agitation.
- (D) The British government had specifically warned the Congress against organising industrial labour.

- A The Congress believed workers lacked the discipline needed for non-violent protest.
- B Including workers' demands would have alienated industrialists whose financial support the Congress needed.
- C Workers' demands were considered too radical for any form of peaceful agitation.
- D The British government had specifically warned the Congress against organising industrial labour.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q40.** deep thorough-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [3]

Women participated in large numbers in the Civil Disobedience Movement for the first time. Yet, a historian could argue that this participation did not represent a fundamental shift in how Indian society viewed women's roles. Justify this argument using evidence from the period.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q41.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [2]

For plantation workers in Assam, what did 'swaraj' concretely mean, and how did their response to the Non-Cooperation Movement reflect this understanding?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q42.** deep thorough-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [5]

[long\_answer] Rich peasants, industrial workers, women, and dalits each joined or avoided the Civil Disobedience Movement largely on the basis of their own immediate economic or social concerns rather than a shared idea of national freedom. What fundamental challenge did this diversity of motivations pose for the Congress in building and sustaining a unified national movement? Explain with specific examples from at least THREE of these groups.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q43.** straightforward thorough-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [1]

[very\_short\_answer] Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was notably limited, especially in areas where their organisations were well established. What was the main reason dalit leaders and communities were cautious about joining a Congress-led movement?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q44.** deep thorough-understanding § 3.2 How Participants saw the Movement [3]

The Poona Pact of 1932 was a compromise between two very different visions of how to improve the condition of the Depressed Classes. Compare Ambedkar's approach with Gandhi's approach, and explain what each believed was the correct path to dalit empowerment.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q45.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience [3]

Dalit leaders like Dr B.R. Ambedkar argued that political representation through separate electorates was more important than Congress-led social reform campaigns. What was the core reasoning behind this demand, and why did many dalit leaders distrust the Congress's methods of addressing caste discrimination?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q46.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience [3]

Gandhi and Ambedkar held fundamentally different views on how dalits could best achieve political empowerment. What was the central point of disagreement between them in 1932, and how did the Poona Pact attempt to reconcile their positions?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q47.** straightforward thorough-understanding § 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience [1]

Which of the following correctly describes the outcome of the Poona Pact of 1932?

- (A) Dalits were given a completely separate electorate to vote independently for their own candidates.
- (B) Dalits received reserved seats in legislative councils but were to be voted in by the general electorate.
- (C) The demand for reserved seats was dropped entirely in exchange for increased social rights.
- (D) Ambedkar agreed to merge the Depressed Classes Association with the Indian National Congress.

A Dalits were given a completely separate electorate to vote independently for their own candidates.

B Dalits received reserved seats in legislative councils but were to be voted in by the general electorate.

C The demand for reserved seats was dropped entirely in exchange for increased social rights.

D Ambedkar agreed to merge the Depressed Classes Association with the Indian National Congress.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q48.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience [3]

After the Non-Cooperation–Khilafat Movement declined, what specific developments caused a large section of Muslims to feel alienated from the Congress, and how did this affect their participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q49.** deep thorough-understanding § 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience [3]

The Congress was reluctant to support 'no rent' campaigns by poor peasants during the Civil Disobedience Movement. Why did this reluctance exist, and what does it reveal about the Congress's broader strategy of building a unified anti-imperial movement?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q50.** medium thorough-understanding § 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience [2]

Rich peasant communities like the Patidars and Jats were enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was launched, but many refused to participate when the movement was relaunched in 1932. Explain the reason for this change.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q51.** deep thorough-understanding § 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience [5]

Both industrial workers and rich peasants suffered under colonial economic policies, yet their engagement with the Civil Disobedience Movement took very different forms. Analyse the specific reasons why each group participated in — or withdrew from — the movement, and what these differences reveal about the limitations of the Congress's mass mobilisation strategy.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q52.** deep thorough-understanding § 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience [3]

Women participated in large numbers in the Civil Disobedience Movement, taking on roles such as picketing liquor and cloth shops and marching in protest. To what extent did this mass participation challenge or reinforce the Congress's traditional view of women's role in public life? Explain with evidence.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q53.** deep thorough-understanding § 3.3 The Limits of Civil Disobedience [5]

The Congress feared that including the demands of industrial workers in its programme would 'alienate industrialists and divide the anti-imperial forces.' Do you think this reasoning was justified? Use evidence from the behaviour of business groups during the Civil Disobedience Movement to support your answer.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q54.** medium thorough-understanding § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging [3]

What did the spinning wheel at the centre of the Swaraj flag designed by Mahatma Gandhi symbolise, and why was that particular symbol chosen for a nationalist flag rather than, say, a weapon or a crown?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q55.** medium thorough-understanding § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging [3]

Nationalist historians in late-nineteenth-century India began writing about ancient India's achievements in science, philosophy, art and trade. What political purpose did this retelling of the past serve for Indians living under colonial rule, and what were its limitations?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q56.** deep thorough-understanding § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging [3]

The two depictions of Bharat Mata — one as a calm, ascetic, spiritual figure and another armed with a trishul standing beside a lion and elephant — convey very different ideas about the nation. What does this difference reveal about how the concept of nationalism can be interpreted in multiple ways by different groups?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q57.** medium thorough-understanding § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging [3]

Nationalist leaders and scholars across India in the late nineteenth century engaged in collecting and preserving folk songs, ballads, myths and legends from ordinary people. Why did nationalists place such great importance on this cultural activity, and how did it contribute to building a sense of shared national identity?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q58.** medium thorough-understanding § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging [3]

The Swadeshi-era tricolour flag incorporated both a crescent moon and eight lotuses. What two communities or entities did these symbols represent, and what does the deliberate inclusion of both on a single flag tell us about the strategy nationalists used to build collective identity?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q59.** deep thorough-understanding § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging [5]

A nationalist historian writing in the late nineteenth century describes how ancient Indians once conquered distant lands, but now 'a few soldiers from a tiny island far away are lording it over the land of India.' Explain how this style of historical writing could both strengthen nationalist feeling and, at the same time, risk deepening communal divisions within Indian society.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q60.** deep thorough-understanding § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging [5]

Indian nationalism developed not only through organised political movements and mass agitations but also through cultural processes. Why was it necessary for nationalism to capture people's imagination through culture and symbols? What were the strengths and limitations of using cultural processes to build national identity?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q61.** deep thorough-understanding § Conclusion [3]

The Congress continuously tried to ensure that the demands of one group did not alienate another, yet unity within the national movement repeatedly broke down. Explain why managing this balance was so difficult, using evidence from at least two different social groups whose aspirations came into conflict during the movement.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q62.** medium thorough-understanding § Quit India Movement [3]

The Quit India Movement is described as a 'truly mass movement.' What evidence supports this claim, and how did the British government's response ultimately affect its outcome?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q63.** medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Both the Non-Cooperation Movement (1921) and the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) involved boycotts, yet historians consider the Civil Disobedience Movement a more advanced stage of the national struggle. What was the fundamental difference in what the two movements asked people to do, and why did this make the later movement more radical?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q64.** deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Trace how the idea of 'swaraj' was understood differently by at least FOUR distinct social groups across the national movement. What does this variety of meanings reveal about the nature of Indian nationalism?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q65.** medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

The Congress leadership was uncomfortable with the way both the Awadh peasant movement and the Gudum tribal movement developed, even though both groups were fighting against colonial or semi-colonial oppression. What was the common reason for the Congress's discomfort in both cases?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q66.** medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [1]

[mcq] Which of the following best explains why Mahatma Gandhi chose salt as the symbol for launching the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930?

- ((A)) Salt was a commodity exclusively imported from Britain, making its boycott a direct economic blow to British trade.
- ((B)) Salt was a universal necessity consumed by every Indian regardless of caste, class or region, so a tax on it united all sections of society against colonial exploitation.
- ((C)) The salt industry was the largest employer in India, and targeting it would maximise disruption to the colonial economy.
- ((D)) Salt had deep religious significance across all Indian communities, making it the most powerful symbol for a movement seeking Hindu-Muslim unity.

A Salt could only be produced by the British government, making its manufacture an easy act of defiance for trained satyagrahis alone.

B Salt was consumed by every Indian regardless of class, caste or religion, and the state monopoly over it visibly symbolised colonial exploitation of ordinary life.

C Foreign cloth boycotts had already achieved their goal of halving imports, so a new grievance was needed to sustain momentum.

D The Viceroy had specifically refused to negotiate on salt taxes, making it a ready-made point of confrontation with the government.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q67.** deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Mahatma Gandhi called off both the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 and signed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931 to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement. Critics argued that each withdrawal undermined the movement. Using evidence from the chapter, explain the specific trigger and Gandhi's reasoning in each case, and assess whether the two situations had a common underlying concern.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q68.** medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

The dalit community and large sections of Muslims both remained at the margins of the Civil Disobedience Movement, yet for very different reasons. Explain the distinct concern that kept each group from wholehearted participation.

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q69.** deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

A student argues: 'Symbols like the Bharat Mata image, the Swaraj flag and rewritten national histories all served the same purpose — they gave Indians a shared emotional identity to replace the fragmented loyalties of caste, region and religion.' Using evidence from the chapter, evaluate this argument. To what extent did these cultural tools actually succeed in uniting all Indians?

◆ Nationalism in India

**Q70.** deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

[short\_answer] Both the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) and the Gudum tribal uprising under Alluri Sitaram Raju rejected Gandhi's principle of non-violence, yet their reasons for doing so were rooted in different contexts. What fundamental disagreement about how colonial power could be challenged did each represent, and what does this reveal about the limits of Gandhian strategy as a universal method?

◆ Nationalism in India

---

Available for free from:  
<https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com>  
<https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories>