

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: SMKU64 **Questions: 33** **Maximum Marks: 74** **Generated: 2026-06-26 10:21**

SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	2 Nationalism in India
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 9 straightforward · 16 medium · 8 deep | Types: 10 MCQ · 7 Short · 6 Very short · 4 Assertion–reason · 3 Long · 3 Case-based | Sections: A 14Q/14m · B 6Q/12m · C 7Q/21m · D 3Q/15m · E 3Q/12m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

[mcq] The Khilafat Committee was formed in India in 1919 primarily to address which of the following concerns?

- (A) To demand self-government for Muslim-majority provinces of India
- (B) To protest the proposed dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and the weakening of the Ottoman Khalifa's authority
- (C) To oppose the Rowlatt Act alongside the Indian National Congress
- (D) To negotiate separate electorates for Muslims with the British government

- A The Sultan of Afghanistan
- B The Ottoman Khalifa
- C The Shah of Persia
- D The Nawab of Awadh

◆ Nationalism in India

Q2. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

Which of the following best describes the immediate reason Mahatma Gandhi chose salt as the focal point of his 1930 campaign?

- (A) Salt was produced only in coastal areas, making it easier to organise protests there.
- (B) Salt was consumed by all sections of society and the government's tax on it represented the most oppressive face of colonial rule.
- (C) The price of salt had suddenly doubled, causing widespread unrest in rural areas.
- (D) British salt factories had closed down, creating unemployment among Indian workers.

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◆ Nationalism in India

Q3. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Under which law were plantation workers in Assam prohibited from leaving the tea gardens without obtaining permission from the authorities?

- (A) Rowlatt Act, 1919
 - (B) Inland Emigration Act, 1859
 - (C) Defence of India Act, 1915
 - (D) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- A Rowlatt Act, 1919
B Inland Emigration Act, 1859
C Defence of India Act, 1915
D Indian Councils Act, 1909

◆ Nationalism in India**Q4.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The Poona Pact of September 1932 was an agreement between:

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin
 - (B) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Congress
 - (C) Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi
 - (D) C.R. Das and Jawaharlal Nehru
- A Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin
B Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Congress
C Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi
D C.R. Das and Jawaharlal Nehru

◆ Nationalism in India**Q5.** medium exam-ready

[1]

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

- I. Jallianwalla Bagh massacre
 - II. Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement
 - III. Lahore Congress — demand for Purna Swaraj
 - IV. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (A) I, II, III, IV
 - (B) I, III, II, IV
 - (C) II, I, III, IV
 - (D) I, II, IV, III
- A II, IV, III, I
B II, III, IV, I
C IV, II, III, I
D II, IV, I, III

◆ Nationalism in India

Q6. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following statements correctly explains why the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down in the cities?

- (A) The colonial government completely withdrew the Rowlatt Act, satisfying protesters.
- (B) Khadi was expensive and alternative Indian institutions were slow to develop, making sustained boycott difficult.
- (C) Most city-dwellers were loyal to the British and refused to join the movement.
- (D) The Congress leadership asked city participants to move to the countryside to spread the movement.

A The colonial government completely withdrew the Rowlatt Act, satisfying protesters.

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◆ Nationalism in India

Q7. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

The value of imported foreign cloth dropped from Rs 102 crore in 1921 to Rs 57 crore in 1922. Which movement was directly responsible for this economic impact?

- (A) Swadeshi Movement
- (B) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (C) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (D) Quit India Movement

A Swadeshi Movement

B Civil Disobedience Movement

C Non-Cooperation Movement

D Quit India Movement

◆ Nationalism in India

Q8. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

The famous image of Bharat Mata, portraying her as a calm, ascetic and spiritual figure dispensing learning, food and clothing, was painted by:

- (A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (B) Ravi Varma
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Abanindranath Tagore

A Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

B Ravi Varma

C Rabindranath Tagore

D Abanindranath Tagore

◆ Nationalism in India

Q9. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following correctly states the purpose behind reinterpreting Indian history in the late nineteenth century by nationalist writers?

- (A) To prove that India had always been politically united under one ruler
- (B) To argue that British rule had brought modernity and progress to India
- (C) To instil pride by highlighting India's past achievements in art, science and culture and encouraging struggle against colonial conditions
- (D) To show that Indian civilisation was superior to all other civilisations in the world

- A To prove that India had always been politically united under one ruler
- B To argue that British rule had brought modernity and progress to India
- C To instil pride by highlighting India's past achievements in art, science and culture and encouraging struggle against colonial conditions
- D To show that Indian civilisation was superior to all other civilisations in the world

◆ Nationalism in India**Q10.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

The Simon Commission, constituted by the British Tory government, was set up to review the constitutional system in India. It was boycotted by all Indian political parties because:

- (A) It was given powers to arrest Congress leaders without trial
- (B) It did not include a single Indian member
- (C) It recommended the permanent division of India into separate nations
- (D) It proposed to abolish provincial councils altogether

- A It was given powers to arrest Congress leaders without trial
- B It did not include a single Indian member
- C It recommended the permanent division of India into separate nations
- D It proposed to abolish provincial councils altogether

◆ Nationalism in India**Q11.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

****Assertion (A):**** During the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Justice Party in Madras did NOT boycott the council elections.

****Reason (R):**** The Justice Party, being the party of non-Brahmans, saw entry into the councils as an opportunity to gain power that was usually only accessible to Brahmans.

- (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.

- 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.

◆ Nationalism in India

Q12. medium exam-ready**[1]******Assertion (A):**** Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922.****Reason (R):**** He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and that satyagrahis needed proper training before they could sustain a mass struggle.

- (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.

- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
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C A is true but R is false.
D A is false but R is true.

◆ Nationalism in India

Q13. deep exam-ready**[1]******Assertion (A):**** Industrial working-class participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was limited, except in the Nagpur region.****Reason (R):**** The Congress was reluctant to include workers' demands in its programme, fearing it would alienate industrialists and divide the anti-imperial forces.

- (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.
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◆ Nationalism in India

Q14. deep exam-ready**[1]******Assertion (A):**** After the decline of the Non-Cooperation–Khilafat Movement, a large section of Muslims felt increasingly alienated from the Congress.****Reason (R):**** From the mid-1920s, the Congress came to be more visibly associated with openly Hindu religious nationalist groups like the Hindu Mahasabha, and communal tensions between Hindus and Muslims deepened.

- (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.

- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
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C A is true but R is false.
D A is false but R is true.

◆ Nationalism in India

Q15. straightforward exam-ready**[2]**

What was 'begar' and why did the abolition of begar become a central demand of the peasant movement in Awadh?

◆ Nationalism in India

- Q16.** medium exam-ready [2]
[very_short_answer] What were the key provisions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March 1931, and how did it mark a significant shift in the British government's approach towards the Indian National Congress?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q17.** medium exam-ready [2]
What role did folk tales, ballads and local legends play in the growth of Indian nationalism in the late nineteenth century?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q18.** medium exam-ready [2]
How did the experience of the First World War contribute to economic hardship and political discontent among Indians between 1913 and 1921?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q19.** medium exam-ready [2]
Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju, and in what way did his movement both reflect and differ from the broader Non-Cooperation Movement?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q20.** straightforward exam-ready [2]
[very_short_answer] Why did Indian industrialists and business groups initially support the Civil Disobedience Movement? Why did their support wane as the movement progressed?
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- Q21.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain the core principle of satyagraha as conceived by Mahatma Gandhi. How did it differ from passive resistance, and why did Gandhi consider it particularly suited to the Indian situation?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q22.** medium exam-ready [3]
Describe how the plantation workers of Assam understood the idea of swaraj during the Non-Cooperation Movement. What happened to them when they tried to act on that understanding?
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q23.** medium exam-ready [3]
'The Civil Disobedience Movement went further than the Non-Cooperation Movement.' Justify this statement with three specific points.
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q24.** deep exam-ready [3]
Explain why both rich peasants and poor peasants joined the Civil Disobedience Movement, yet their motivations and subsequent responses to the movement were quite different.
◆ Nationalism in India
- Q25.** medium exam-ready [3]
How did the use of flags and symbols contribute to the development of a sense of collective nationalism in India? Give examples of at least two specific symbols discussed in the context of the Indian national movement.
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Q26. deep exam-ready [3]

Why did Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement remain limited? Explain the differing approaches of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr B.R. Ambedkar towards the political empowerment of Dalits.

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Q27. medium exam-ready [3]

[short_answer] When the Indian National Congress adopted the Non-Cooperation Movement at its Calcutta (1920) and Nagpur (1920) sessions, it marked a significant shift in Congress strategy. What were the main arguments made by those within the Congress who opposed the movement, and how did Gandhi persuade the organisation to adopt his programme?

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Q28. deep exam-ready [5]

'The growth of nationalism in India was inseparable from the anti-colonial struggle, yet the experience of colonialism meant different things to different social groups.' Analyse this statement with reference to the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921, discussing how at least four different social groups participated with their own specific aspirations.

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Q29. deep exam-ready [5]

'Mahatma Gandhi was a masterful political communicator who could translate abstract ideas into concrete, universally relatable symbols and actions.' Critically examine this statement with reference to his strategies during the Civil Disobedience Movement, including the Salt March, the framing of demands, and the role of women.

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Q30. deep exam-ready [5]

How did a sense of collective national belonging develop among the people of India in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries? Discuss the role of cultural symbols, historical reinterpretation, and the limitations these processes faced in uniting all communities.

◆ Nationalism in India

Q31. medium exam-ready [4]

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

'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 ... Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul ... Non-violence is the supreme dharma ...'

— Mahatma Gandhi

- (i) According to Gandhi, why is satyagraha a weapon of the strong rather than the weak? (1 mark)
- (ii) What does Gandhi mean when he says satyagraha 'calls for intense activity'? How is this different from simply doing nothing? (1 mark)
- (iii) Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians. Why was such unity considered essential before launching a nationwide movement? (2 marks)

◆ Nationalism in India

Q32. deep exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru, prevented from reaching the site, addressed the gathered peasants: 'They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten – but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader ... came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was – and the moment of weakness passed. I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence – I needed the lesson more than they – and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.'
– Quoted in Sarvapalli Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography, Vol. I.

- (i) What does Nehru's account reveal about the emotional challenge of maintaining non-violence in the face of colonial repression? (1 mark)
- (ii) Nehru says 'I needed the lesson more than they.' What does this suggest about the peasants' commitment to the movement compared to their leaders at that moment? (1 mark)
- (iii) The peasant movement in Awadh developed in forms that the Congress leadership was often unhappy with. Explain the kinds of actions that concerned the Congress and why. (2 marks)

◆ Nationalism in India

Q33. medium exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

'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 ... 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.'
– The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

- (i) What natural rights does this pledge claim for the Indian people, and on what philosophical basis does it justify resistance to British rule? (1 mark)
- (ii) The pledge was read out on 26 January 1930, yet it initially attracted very little public attention. What major action did Mahatma Gandhi take shortly afterwards to give concrete meaning to this abstract declaration? (1 mark)
- (iii) The pledge accuses British rule of ruining India 'economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually.' Using your knowledge of the period, explain any two of these forms of ruin as experienced by Indians. (2 marks)

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