

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**WORKSHEET\_271125**  
**History - Chapter 02 Nationalism in India**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**MAX. MARKS : 40**

**CLASS : X**

**DURATION : 1½ hrs**

**General Instructions:**

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains **18 questions** divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii). **Section A** comprises of **8 MCQs** of **1 mark** each. **Section B** comprises of 3 questions of **2 marks** each. **Section C** comprises of 4 questions of **3 marks** each. **Section D** comprises of 2 questions of **5 marks** each and **Section E** comprises of 1 Case Study Based Questions of **4 marks** each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.
- (v). Use of Calculators is not permitted

**SECTION – A**

**Questions 1 to 8 carry 1 mark each.**

1. Look at the given picture. Identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options.



- (a) Abhahindra Nath Tagore
  - (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
  - (c) Raja Ravi Verma
  - (d) Samant Das Gupta
2. Identify the correct option that describes the act given below.
- (I) The Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
  - (II) It gave power to the government to repress political activities.
  - (III) It empowered the government to detain political prisoners without trial.
- Options:
- (a) Rowlatt Act
  - (b) Vernacular Press Act
  - (c) Government of India Act
  - (d) Inland Emigration Act
3. Identify from the following options, the appropriate reason for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (a) Industrialists were close to the Congress.
  - (b) British offered them good salaries.
  - (c) They were reluctant to boycott foreign goods.
  - (d) Growth of socialism.

4. Identify the leader with the help of the given hints:



He was associated with the formation of 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress.

- (a) Subhas Chandra Bose (b) Motilal Nehru  
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
5. Which of the following organisations was/were formed by industrialists in colonial India?  
(a) Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920.  
(b) Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.  
(c) Economic Congress of India  
(d) Both (a) and (b)
6. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that took place in India prior to independence.  
(I) Poorna Swaraj resolution was passed.  
(II) Boycott of the Simon Commission.  
(III) Quit India Movement launched.  
(IV) Salt march and the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.  
Options:  
(a) (IV), (III), (II), (I) (b) (II), (I), (IV), (III)  
(c) (I), (IV), (III), (II) (d) (I), (II), (III), (IV)

**In the following questions 7 and 8, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.**

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)  
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)  
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false  
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true
7. **Assertion (A):** The non-cooperation movement was adopted in Madras Congress session in 1919.  
**Reason (R):** Chauri Chaura was the place where non-cooperation movement was called off.
8. **Assertion (A):** In 1917, Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.  
**Reason (R):** The peasants were affected by crop failure and plague epidemic. They could not pay the revenue and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.

## **SECTION – B**

**Questions 9 to 11 carry 2 marks each.**

9. Why was the rural population in India dissatisfied with the British rule?
10. Which were the two types of demands of Gandhiji in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31st January 1930?

**OR**

Why did the Non-cooperation movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain.

11. Explain any two problems faced by the peasants of Awadh.

### **SECTION – C**

**Questions 12 to 15 carry 3 marks each.**

12. Gandhi was vehemently against the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act. Elaborate.

13. How did the Indian merchants and industrialists relate themselves to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

14. Simon Commission was greeted with slogan ‘Go back Simon’ at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments.

15. How did the tribal peasants interpret the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of ‘Swaraj’? Explain.

**OR**

Explain any two provisions of the Rowlatt Act and its impact.

### **SECTION – D**

**Questions 16 to 17 carry 5 marks.**

16. Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement' Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

**OR**

Describe the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in Andhra Pradesh during 1920s.

17. Explain the measures taken by Gandhiji to eliminate the problem of untouchability.

**OR**

Why was the ‘Salt March’ considered an effective symbol of resistance against Colonialism? Explain.

### **SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)**

**Questions 18 carry 4 marks each.**

18. The movement started with the participation of the middle-class 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 Brahmas had access to.



The effects of Non-cooperation movement on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 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.

- (a) Explain the role of the Justice Party in boycotting council elections. [1]
- (b) How were the effects of 'Non-cooperation movement on the economic front' dramatic? [1]
- (c) Explain the effect of the 'boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade'. [2]

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