



# SHIKSHA CLASSES

**Sub. :** History  
**Std. :** X (CBSE)

**Answer Paper**  
**3. Nationalism in India**

**Total Marks : 20**

## SECTION "A"

**Q.1 : Name the leaders who founded Swaraj Party? 1**

**Ans. :** a) CR Das and Motilal Nehru

**Q.2 : Who wrote 'Hind Swaraj'? 1**

**Ans. :** c) Mahatma Gandhi

**OR**

**Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?**

**Ans. :** c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial

**Q.3 : Who first created the image of Bharatmata? 1**

**Ans. :** (a) Abanindranath Tagore

**Q.4 : Which of the following is true with reference to Satyagraha? 1**

**Ans. :** d) Both B and C are true

**Q.5 : Who was the leader of the Peasant Movements of Awadh? 1**

**Ans. :** b) Baba Ramchandra

**OR**

**Under which act the Plantations workers of Assam were not permitted to leave the tea garden?**

**Ans. :** d) The Inland Emigration act

## SECTION "B"

**Q.6 : What was the role of women in the civil Disobedience movement? 3**

**Ans. :** 1) Participated in the salt Satyagraha in large number.

2) They participated in protest marches and also manufactured salt.

3) Many women went to jails.

4) In rural areas the women considered service to the nation a sacred duty.

**OR**

**: What were the causes for the gradual slowing down of the Non- co operation movement in the cities?**

- Ans. :** 1) Khadi was more expensive than the mill produced cloth and the poor could not afford it.  
2) British institutions were boycotted but the process of establishing Indian institutions was slow so the students and teachers started joining the British institution again.

**Q.7 : What did freedom mean to Plantation workers in Assam?**

3

- Ans. :** 1) Right to move freely in and out of their enclosures.  
2) Retaining link with their villages  
3) They were not allowed to leave the tea garden without permission which they wanted.

**OR**

**: Why and how is the identity of a nation symbolized in a Figure?**

- Ans. :** 1) It helps to create an image with which people can identify the nation.  
2) With the growth of nationalism identity of India came to be associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

**SECTION "C"**

**Q. 8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions.**

4

**1) When did Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to viceroy Irwin presenting 11 demands.**

1

- Ans. :** On 31 January 1930, Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to viceroy Irwin presenting 11 demands.

**2) What are eleven demands of Mahatma Gandhi.**

2

- Ans. :** Some of these were of general interest, others were specific demands of different classes.

**3) Which was the most stirring demand?**

1

- Ans. :** The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.

**SECTION "D"**

**Q.9 : How did Mahatma Gandhi organize Satyagraha in various places in India ?**

5

- Ans. :** 1) In 1917 he traveled in Champaran, Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against oppressive plantation system.  
2) In 1919 he organized Satyagraha to support peasants of Kheda in Gujarat.  
3) In 1918 he went to Ahmedabad to organize this movement amongst cotton mill workers.  
4) In 1919 he launched Satyagraha against Rowlatt Act.

**OR**

**: Explain the differences that emerged between the Congress and the Muslim League on Political issues.**

- Ans. :** The important differences were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected. Muhammad Ali Jinnah of the Muslim League was willing to give up that demand for separate electorates. If Muslims were given reserved seats in the central assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim dominated provinces.

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