

UNIQUE STUDY POINT BY SUMEET SAHU
FOR MORE MATERIAL VISIT WWW.UNIQUESTUDYONLINE.COM

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 1 hour

Maximum Marks: 84

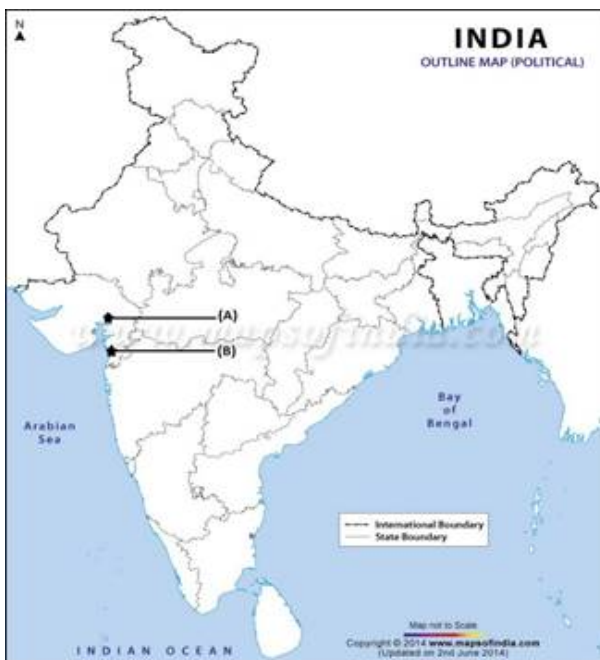
1. Who was Sir Mohammad Iqbal? [1]
a) Congress President
b) Gandhiji's devout disciple
c) Revolutionary
d) President of the Muslim League, 1930
2. The peasants of Kheda district could not pay the revenue because they were affected by: [1]
a) the crop failure
b) loss of pension
c) extreme poverty
d) floods
3. Baba Ramchandra was: [1]
a) Founder of the Kishan Sabha of Awadh in October 1920 along with Jawahar Lal Nehru
b) An indentured labourer
c) a yoga trainer who was also a peasant
d) Leader of the peasants revolt in Awadh
4. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association? [1]
a) Subhas Chandra Bose
b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) B.R. Ambedkar
5. A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory, or office is referred to as: [1]
a) picket
b) riots
c) parade
d) target
6. _____ cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth. [1]
a) Silk
b) Jute
c) Cotton
d) Khadi
7. In which movement did Gandhi see an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement? [1]
a) A nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act
b) A satyagraha movement to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat
c) A non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj
d) The oppressive plantation system in the Champaran movement
8. In 1905, who painted the image of Bharat Mata shown as dispensing learning, food, and clothing? [1]
a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
b) Abnindranath Tagore
c) Rabindranath Tagore
d) Ravi Verma

iv. Champaran Satyagraha

Choose the correct option:

- a) ii - iii - i - iv
b) i - ii - iv - iii
c) iii - ii - iv - i
d) iv - iii - i - ii

19. **Forced recruitment** means a process by which _____. [1]
- a) the Indian princes had to supply soldiers to fight for the British.
b) the people forced the state to join the struggle.
c) Indians were forced by the British rulers to finance the British army.
d) the colonial state forced people in rural areas to join the army.
20. Who composed the song Vande Mataram? [1]
- a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
b) Natesa Sastri
c) Sarat Chandra Chatterjee
d) Rabindranath Tagore
21. Name the flag which was designed by Gandhiji in 1921? [1]
22. Name the state where **Chauri-Chaura** incident took place. [1]
23. Why did Gandhiji support the **Khilafat** issue? Write main reason. [1]
24. The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which Congress Session? [1]
25. When was Poona Pact signed? [1]
26. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922? [1]
27. Who organised the Dalits into Depressed Class Association in 1930? [1]
28. Name the place where Indian National Congress session took place in December, 1920. [1]
29. Why did Indians oppose the **Simon Commission**? [1]
30. Name the place of Gujarat where the peasants started **Satyagraha**. [1]
31. How had the **First World War** created economic problems in India? Explain with examples. [2]
32. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement slow down in towns and cities? Explain. [2]
33. Discuss the various stages of the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. [2]
34. Mention any two causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement. [2]
35. Elaborate the contribution of Allaouri Sita Ram Raju in the nationalist movement of India. [2]
36. i. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. [2]
- a. The place of Peasants Satyagraha.
b. The place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement
- ii. Locate and Label Madras-the place where the Indian National Congress session held in 1927 with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification



37. i. Identify and name the place marked as (A) in the given map where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920. [2]
- ii. Locate and label any two of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.
- Champanan (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters
 - Kheda (Gujrat) - Peasant Satyagrah



38. Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map: [2]
- The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.

b. The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.



39. i. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. [2]
- A place where the session of Congress held in 1929
 - A place associated with the movement of Indigo Planters
- ii. Locate and Label Ahmadabad-cotton mill workers Satyagraha with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification



40. **Assertion (A):** When Simon commission arrived in India, it was greeted with the slogan Go Back Simon. [1]
Reason (R): This happened as Mahatma Gandhi was on Dandi March during that time.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
41. **Assertion (A):** Rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organizing [1]

their communities and at times forcing reluctant members of participants ion the boycott programs.

Reason (R): However, they were deeply happy when the movement was called off in 1931 with revenue rates being lowered.

- 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.

42. **Assertion:** In Awadh, the peasants were led by Alluri Sitaram Raju. [1]

Reason: The movement here was against all Oudh Kisan Sabha.

- a) Reason is false but Assertion is true.
- b) Both Assertion and Reason are false.
- c) Both Assertion and Reason are true.
- d) Assertion is true, but Reason is a correct explanation of Assertion.

43. **Assertion (A):** In 1917, Gandhiji organized a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujrat. [1]

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.

- 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.

44. **Assertion (A):** Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. [1]

Reason (R): If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come.

- 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.

45. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]



In which year did Abanindranath Tagore paint this image?

- a) 1907
- b) 1905
- c) 1903
- d) 1901

46. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



The above procession of women in Bombay pertains to which Indian National Movement?

a) Quit India Movement

b) Non-Cooperation Movement

c) Civil Disobedience Movement

d) Khilafat Movement

47. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



General Dyer's **crawling orders** being administered by British soldiers at Amritsar, Punjab, in:

a) 1918

b) 1922

c) 1919

d) 1920

48. Match the following:

[1]

(a) Gandhiji ends the Civil Disobedience Movement.	(i) December 1931
(b) Second Round Table Conference.	(ii) March 1931
(c) Congress adopts the demand for 'Purna Swaraj'.	(iii) May 1924
(d) Alluri Sitarama Raju arrested ending a two-year armed tribal struggle.	(iv) December 1929

a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)

d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

49. Match the following:

[1]

(a) The Rowlatt Act	(i) To produce a moral effect.
(b) Simon Commission	(ii) To bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.
(c) Khilafat issue	(iii) To look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.
(d) Jallianwalla Bagh incident	(iv) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.

a) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)

50. Match the following:

[1]

(a) Sanyasi and indentured labour	(i) C.R Das
(b) Nationalist of Gudem Hills	(ii) Abdul Gaffar Khan

(c) Devout Disciple of Gandhiji	(iii) Alluri Sitaram Raju
(d) Founder of Swaraj Party	(iv) Baba Ramchandra

- a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii) b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)
c) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv) d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

51. Match the following:

[1]

(a) This Act gave the government enormous powers and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.	(i) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(b) Under this act, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.	(ii) Poona Pact
(c) Under this pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London.	(iii) The Inland Emigration Act
(d) This pact gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.	(iv) The Rowlatt Act

- a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii) b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)
c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii) d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

52. Match the following:

[1]

(a) The creator of the first image of Bharat Mata.	(i) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Writer of the novel "The Folklore of Southern India".	(ii) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(c) Designer of the Swaraj flag.	(iii) Abanindranath Tagore
(d) The painter of Bharat Mata image.	(iv) Natesa Sastri

- a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii) b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)
c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii) d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

53. Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option.

[1]

- I. Formation of Swaraj Party
- II. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress
- III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association

- a) II, III, I and IV b) I, II, IV and III
c) IV, III, II and I d) I, III, II and IV

54. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

[1]

- i. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
- ii. Gandhiji reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater.
- iii. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
- iv. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands

- a) i, iii, iv, ii b) iv, i, iii, ii

61. Which of the following statements is/ are true about the Dandi March of Mahatma Gandhi? [1]
- a) On 6th April, Gandhiji ceremonially violated the Salt Law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater
- b) It started on 11 March, 1930 and ended on 6 April, 1930
- c) Mahatma Gandhi marched over 240 miles with 78 of his trusted followers covering 10 miles a day
- d) All the these
62. Choose the correct statement: Gandhiji began fast unto death when Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded a separate electorate for Dalits because: [1]
- A. Separate electorates would create division in the society.
- B. Separate electorates would slow down the process of integration into society.
- C. With separate electorates, Dalits would gain respect in society.
- a) A and B
- b) A and C
- c) A only
- d) B only
63. Identify the appropriate participants regarding the various social groups that joined the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement of 1921: [1]
1. The middle class in cities, the peasants, and the tribal in the countryside and plantation workers.
2. The rich in the cities, the poor in the villages, and the people in plantations.
3. The students in cities, the farmers in villages, and the owners of the plantations.
- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 2 only
- d) 1 only
64. Identify the appropriate reason from the following options, for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement. [1]
- a) Growth of Socialism
- b) British offered them good salaries
- c) They were reluctant towards the boycott of foreign goods
- d) Industrialists were close to the Congress
65. On 8th August 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. [1]
- The above lines are taken from which freedom movement of India?**
- a) Quit India movement
- b) Non-Cooperation movement
- c) Khilafat Movement
- d) Civil disobedience movement
66. One of the leaders of the Muslim League, was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates if Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim-dominated provinces (Bengal and Punjab). Negotiations over the question of representation continued but all hope of resolving the issue at the All Parties Conference in 1928 disappeared when M.R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise. [1]
- With reference to the above lines, which leader of Muslim League gives up the demand for separate electorates?**

Solution
NATIONALISM IN INDIA
Class 10 - Social Science

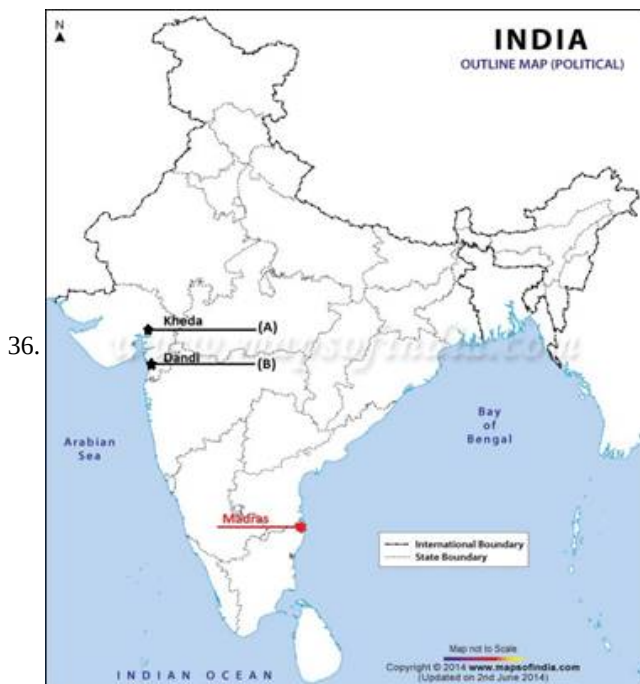
1. **(d)** President of the Muslim League, 1930
Explanation:
Sir Muhammad Iqbal was the president of the Muslim League, In 1930, he reiterated the importance of separate electorates for the Muslims as an important safeguard for their minority political interests.
2. **(a)** the crop failure
Explanation:
In 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.
3. **(b)** An indentured labourer
Explanation:
Baba Ramchandra was an indentured labourer who had been to Fiji himself. He listened to the grievances of the Awadh peasants. He organized the peasants and made them start 'nai-dhoobhi bhandhs' so that the landlords were deprived of the basic services of even barbers and washermen.
4. **(d)** B.R. Ambedkar
Explanation:
Dr B.R. Ambedkar, organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 . He clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits .
5. **(a)** picket
Explanation:
Picket - A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory, or office. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed.
6. **(d)** Khadi
Explanation:
Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.
7. **(c)** A non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj
Explanation:
Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of united mass action on the issue in support of Khilafat and Swaraj. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.
8. **(b)** Abnindranath Tagore
Explanation:
Bharat Mata's image was painted by Abanindranath Tagore in 1905. Bharat Mata, the mother figure here is shown as dispensing learning, food, and clothing. The mala on one hand emphasizes her ascetic quality.

9. **(b) Mahatma Gandhi**
Explanation:
Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of swaraj. One such group was the nation's 'untouchables', who from around the 1930s had begun to call themselves Dalit or oppressed. For long the Congress had ignored the Dalits, for fear of offending the Sanatanis, the conservative high-caste Hindus. But Mahatma Gandhi declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.
10. **(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Depressed Classes Association in 1930**
Explanation:
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.
11. **(c) All of these**
Explanation:
The effects of non-cooperation 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.
12. **(a) Poona pact**
Explanation:
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi. When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.
13. **(b) Jawahar lal Nehru**
Explanation:
In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra, and a few others.
14. **(b) Protest by blocking shop entrances**
Explanation:
Picket refers to a form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory, or office.
15. **(d) Jawaharlal Nehru**
Explanation:
In December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India.
16. **(b) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India**
Explanation:
The commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.

17. **(b)** C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
Explanation:
 C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics. But younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose pressed for more radical mass agitation and for full independence.
18. **(d)** iv - iii - i - ii
Explanation:
 iv. Champaran Satyagraha
 iii. Government of India Act, 1919
 i. Coming of Simon Commission to India
 ii. The demand for Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC
19. **(d)** the colonial state forced people in rural areas to join the army.
Explanation:
 Forced recruitment is a process by which the colonial state forced people to join the army. The British government in India resorted to it at the time of the First World War in order to boost the number of soldiers fighting from its side.
20. **(a)** Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Explanation:
 The song Vande Mataram, composed in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterji, was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom.
21. Swaraj Flag
 22. Uttar Pradesh (UP).
 23. Mahatma Gandhi supported the Khilafat movement because it was as an opportunity to unite the Hindu and Muslims and revolt against the British empire.
 24. The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted in Lahore Session in the year of 1929.
 25. The Poona Pact was signed between Dr BR Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi in the year 1932.
 26. The movement turned violent in Chauri-Chaura where a peaceful mob clashed with the police and set a police station on fire, killing several policemen. Gandhiji was a non-violent follower who believed in peaceful protest.
 27. In the year 1930, the Dalits were organised into the Depressed Class Association by Dr. BR Ambedkar.
 28. The Indian National Congress session took place in Nagpur in December 1920.
 29. Commission did not have a single Indian member.
 30. Kheda
 31. **The First World War created a new economic situation in India which are as follows:**
 i. It speeded up the process of industrialization.
 ii. Prices of essential commodities doubled between 1913 and 1918 leading to extreme hardship to the common people.
 iii. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.
 iv. It created a demand for industrial goods (jute bags, doth, rails, etc.) and caused a decline in imports from other countries into India.
32. The Non-Cooperation Movement slowed down in the cities for various reasons like:
 i. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. So people could not boycott mill cloth for very long.
 ii. The boycott of British institutions posed a problem as there were no alternative national institutions to fulfil educational needs.
 iii. The students and teachers trickled to government schools. The lawyers joined government courts
 iv. With all these, the enthusiasm of people in the cities lost their force.
33. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. The various stages of the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi were as follows:
 i. It began with the surrender of titles that the government awarded.
 ii. Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods.

iii. Finally, if the government used any sort of repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

34.
 - **Rowlatt Act:** Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. It was hurriedly passed despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
 - **Khilafat Issue:** Indian Muslims were not happy with the British treatment of Ottoman Turkey after the latter's defeat in WW-I. The Ottoman emperor was the head of the Islamic world or Khalifa. To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement and took up the Khilafat issue.
35. A. Alluri Sita Ram Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers: he could make correct astrological predictions and heal people, and he could survive even bullet shots.
B. Captivated by Raju, the rebels proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God. Rajju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, said he was inspired by the Non Cooperation Movement, and persuaded people to wear Khadhi and giving up drinking.
C. But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.
D. The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj. Raju was captured and executed in 1924, and over the time became a folk hero.



37. i. Calcutta
ii.



38. The correct information has been provided and location and labelling of the given items have also been marked on the map.
a. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920 is **Nagpur**.

b. The city where the incident of Jallianwala Bagh occurred is **Amritsar**.



39.

40.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

The Simon Commission was greeted with the slogan Go Back Simon because it did not have a single Indian member. They were all British but had come to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. Gandhiji went to Dandi March on 11th March 1930. The reason this does not explain the Assertion.

41.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

The peasants were deeply disappointed when the Civil disobedience movement was called off in 1931 without revenue rates being revised. They wanted the revenue rates revised and were thus actively participating in the movement but were deeply hurt when they could not achieve the same. Therefore, A is true but R is false.

42. **(b)** Both Assertion and Reason are false.
Explanation:
In Awadh, the peasants were led by **Baba Ramchandra**, a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an Indentured labourer. The movement here was against the **Talukdars and Landlords** who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other ceases. Thus both the Assertion and Reason are false.
43. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
The peasants wanted their revenue collection is relaxed because they were at a complete loss because of the epidemic. Gandhiji came forward and organized a satyagraha to provide them with a platform to raise their voice.
44. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
In his famous book, Hind Swaraj (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come.
45. **(b)** 1905
Explanation:
Bharat Mata is a work painted by the Indian painter Abanindranath Tagore in 1905. The work depicts Bharat Mata, or Mother India, in the style of a Hindu Goddess. The painting was the first illustrated depiction of the concept and was painted during with Swadesh ideals during the larger Indian Independence movement.
46. **(a)** Quit India Movement
Explanation:
This procession of women in Bombay pertains to Quit India Movement. The participation of women in the Quit India Movement of 1942 was significant from several aspects. The women of India, at large, were endowed with a new spirit on the call of Mahatma's 'do or die'.
47. **(c)** 1919
Explanation:
The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13th April 1919, when Acting Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered troops of the British Indian Army to fire their rifles into a crowd of unarmed Indian civilians in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab.
48. **(b)** (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
Explanation:
(a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
49. **(b)** (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
Explanation:
(a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
50. **(d)** (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
Explanation:
(a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

51. **(d)** (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
Explanation:
 (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
52. **(c)** (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
Explanation:
 (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
53. **(b)** I, II, IV and III
Explanation:
 I, II, IV and III
54. **(b)**
 iv, i, iii, ii
Explanation:
 iv. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands
 i. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
 iii. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
 ii. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea-water.
55. **(a)** ii, iii, iv, i
Explanation:
 Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians. After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places.
56. **(a)** I, II, IV, III
Explanation:
 I, II, IV, III
57. **(b)** It resulted in the restoration of the power of the Khilafat of Turkey
Explanation:
 The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.
58. **(c)** 3 only
Explanation:
 The idea of satyagraha basically emphasised the power of truth and the demand to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then the physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. By this huge and great struggle, the truth was bound to ultimately triumph.
59. **(b)** Gandhiji went on indefinite fast to repression by the British.
Explanation:

On 13 April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of *satyagrahis* a feeling of terror and awe. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the satyagraha movement.

60. (a) It barred Indians from carrying weapons and arms

Explanation:

Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

61.

- (d) All the these

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march on 11 March 1930 accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by Swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater.

62.

- (d) B only

Explanation:

Gandhiji began a fast unto death when Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded a separate electorate for Dalits. He believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society.

63.

- (d) 1 only

Explanation:

- Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices.
- It drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals which were developing in different parts of India in the years after the war.
- Plantations Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj.

64.

- (d) Industrialists were close to the Congress

Explanation:

There was a lack of participation of industrial workers except Nagpur region in the Civil Disobedience Movement because industrialists were close to the Congress and so the workers stayed aloof.

65. (a) Quit India movement

Explanation:

On 14th July 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8th August 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement.

66.

- (d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Explanation:

The important differences were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, one of the leaders of the Muslim League, was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates.

67.

(c) Non-Cooperation Movement

Explanation:

Gandhiji proposed that the Non-Cooperation movement should unfold in stages.

68. **(a) Round Table Conference**

Explanation:

Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference (the Congress had boycotted the first Round Table Conference) in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners. In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed.

69. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

(i) Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata.

(ii) Baba Ramchandra was a sanyasi who had earlier worked in Fiji as an indentured labourer.

70. Fill in the blanks:

(i) 1. 78

(ii) 1. Rabindranath Tagore

(iii) 1. Abanindranath Tagore

(iv) 1. Rowlatt Act

(v) 1. Gudern hills

USP