

QB365 QUESTION BANK SOFTWARE

10th Social Science Important Case Study Questions for Nationalism In India 2024

SECTION A

2 x 4 = 8

1) Through the war years prices increased - doubling between 1913 and 1918- leading to extreme hardship for the common people. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.

1. What is the forced recruitment?

- (a) It is a process by which the colonial government forced people to join the army.
- (b) It is a process by which the colonial government forced people to join the movement.
- (c) It is a process by which the colonial government forced people to join the farmers.
- (d) It is a process by which the colonial government forced people to join the peasantry.

2. What resulted in acute food shortage?

- (a) In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops were fed to the pests, resulting in acute shortages of food.
- (b) In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops were destroyed by the elephants, resulting in acute shortages of food.
- (c) In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops were set on fire, resulting in acute shortages of food.
- (d) In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food.

3. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of and the epidemic.

- (a) Hunger
- (b) Famines
- (c) Floods
- (d) Pandemic

4. What was the cause of extreme hardship for the common people through the war years?

- (a) The cause was decreased prices through the war years.
- (b) The cause was increased taxes on food through the war years.
- (c) The cause was increased prices through the war years.
- (d) The cause was lack of food and water through the war years.

Answer : 1. It is a process by which the colonial government forced people to join the army.

2. In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food.

3. Famines

4. The cause was increased prices through the war years.

2) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non- violence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

1. What was Gandhiji's notion of satyagraha?

- (a) The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of lie and the need to search for lie. If the cause was true and struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
- (b) The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of violence and the need to search for lie. If the cause was true and struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
- (c) The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of weapons and the need to search for lies. If the cause was true and struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the

oppressor.

(d) The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. If the cause was true and struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

2. When did Gandhiji return from South Africa?

(a) Gandhiji returned from South Africa in 1917.

(b) Gandhiji returned from South Africa in 1918.

(c) Gandhiji returned from South Africa in 1915.

(d) Gandhiji returned from South Africa in 1916.

3. Mahatma Gandhi had successfully fought the

(a) Racist (b) Religion

(c) Gender bias (d) Creed

4. What was Gandhiji's image of a satyagrahi?

(a) He believed that without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could not win the battle through nonviolence.

(b) He believed that without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence.

(c) He did not believe that without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence.

(d) He believed that with seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through violence.

Answer : 1. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. If the cause was true and struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

2. Gandhiji returned from South Africa in 1915.

3. Racist

4. He believed that without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence.