

PathshalaCBSE

Nationalism in India Class 10 MCQ

Top 38 MCQ Questions and Answers with Short Explain

1) Which of the following situations in India were the result of the First World War?

- a) There was widespread anger in villages due to forced recruitment.
- b) All of the above.
- c) Income taxes were introduced.
- d) Custom duties were increased.

Answer:- b) All of the above.

Explanation: it changed the economic and political situation in India. The British increased the war loans and taxes on Indians to meet the defence expenditure. They also increased the customs duties and introduced taxes on individual incomes.

2) Which of the following statements is true about the Rowlatt Act?

- a) Gandhiji decided to launch nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in 1920.
- b) It did not allow the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- c) It allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- d) It did not give the government powers to repress political activities.

Answer:- c) It allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

Explanation: the British colonial government passed the Rowlatt Act, which gave power to the police to arrest any person without any reason. The purpose of the act was to curb the growing nationalist upsurge in the country.

3) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in which year?

- a) April 1917
- b) March 1921
- c) January 1915
- d) January 1916

Answer:- c) January 1915

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915. After returning, Gandhi travelled the whole country to understand the people of India

4) What was one of the main reasons behind Mahatma Gandhi's decision to take up the Khilafat Issue?

- a) To bring more unity among Hindus and Muslims.
- b) To bring more unity among Christians and Muslims.
- c) To bring more unity among Hindus and Christians.
- d) None of the above.

Answer:- a) To bring more unity among Hindus and Muslims.

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi supported the Khilafat movement in order to unite the people of Hindu and Muslim religions and revolt against the British Empire.

5) Who is the author of the book Hind Swaraj (1909)?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Bhagat Singh
- c) Mahatma Gandhi Explanation
- d) Subash Chandra Bose

Answer:- c) Mahatma Gandhi Explanation

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi wrote the "Hind Swaraj" or "Indian Home Rule" in 1909. In this book, he declared that the British rule survived in India for so long Only because of the cooperation of Indians. If the Indians stopped cooperating, the British would find it very difficult to reap the benefits and control the subcontinent.

6) The infamous Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre took place during which of the following?

- a) Teeyan
- b) Baisakhi
- c) Lohri
- d) Gurupurab

Answer:- b) Baisakhi

Explanation: the Jillianwalla Bagh massacre took place on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar. It occurred on Baisakhi day when a large crowd of people gathered at the place to protest against the repressive measures of the British peacefully.

7) Which of the following statements about the Non-cooperation Movement in Awadh is false?

- a) In Awadh, the peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra.
- b) The Non-Cooperation Movement here was against talukdars and landlords.
- c) The peasants did not demand the abolition of begar.

d) The tenants had no security of tenure.

Answer:- c) The peasants did not demand the abolition of begar.

Explanation: the peasant movement in Awadh demanded three things - the reduction of revenue, the abolition of begar, and a social boycott of oppressive landlords

8) Which of the following statements about the effect of the Non-cooperation Movement are true?

- a) Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.
- b) In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- c) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922.
- d) All of the above.

Answer:- d) All of the above.

Explanation: the effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were 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.

9) In which Congress session the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted?

- a) Nagpur
- b) Calcutta
- c) Allahabad
- d) Bombay

Answer:- a) Nagpur

Explanation: in December 1920, a Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress was held, and the aim of the programme was endorsement of the non-cooperation movement

10) The tribal people revolted against the British due to which of the following reasons?

- a) The tribal people were prevented from entering the forests to graze their cattle.
- b) The tribal people were prevented from collecting fuelwood and fruits.
- c) The traditional rights of tribal people were denied.
- d) All of the above.

Answer:- d) All of the above.

Explanation: the British enforced the Forest act of 1865 and 1878 and established a monopoly over the forested land. The tribals lost their agricultural land and were turned into landless and bonded labourers. Restrictions were imposed on the use of forest produce, which led to a complete loss of livelihood for tribals.

11) The plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission. This provision was included in which act?

- a) Inland Emigration Act of 1866
- b) Inland Emigration Act of 1859
- c) Inland Emigration Act of 1869
- d) Inland Emigration Act of 1879

Answer:- b) Inland Emigration Act of 1859

Explanation: The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 was passed by the colonial government. It prevented plantation workers in Assam from leaving the tea garden without permission.

12) In which year the Indigo Satyagrah was organized?

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1918
- (c) 1917
- (d) 1916

Answer:- (c) 1917

Explanation: The Champaran Satyagrah in 1917 was performed by the Indigo planters. Champaran district is in the state of Bihar.

13) Which one of the following Viceroy announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929?

- (a) Lord Mountbatten
- (b) Lord Irwin
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) None of these

Answer:- (b) Lord Irwin

Explanation: In an effort to win the political parties, Viceroy Lord Irwin announced in October 1929 a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution.

14) Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat Movement?

- (a) Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali
- (b) Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Gandhiji and Sardar Patel

Answer:- (a) Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali

Explanation: In March 1919, to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay. Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, known as the Ali brothers, led the Khilafat Movement along with Mahatma Gandhi.

15) When did the Jallianwala Bagh incident take place?

- (a) On 27 October 1919
- (b) On 10 March 1919
- (c) On 13 April 1919
- (d) On 15 August 1919

Answer:- (c) On 13 April 1919

Explanation: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar. It occurred on Baisakhi Day when a large crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh to peacefully protest against the repressive measures of the British.

16) Where did the brutal 'Jallianwala Massacre' take place?

- (a) Meerut
- (b) Amritsar
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Lahore

Answer:- (b) Amritsar

Explanation: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar. It occurred on Baisakhi Day when a large crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh to peacefully protest against the repressive measures of the British.

17) Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Noncooperation Movement by Gandhiji?

- (a) Pressure from the British Government
- (b) Second Round Table Conference
- (c) Chauri-Chaura

(d) Gandhiji's arrest

Answer:- (c) Chauri-Chaura

Explanation: The Non-Cooperation Movement was called off by Gandhiji after the incident of Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh. On 5th Feb of 1922, the protest became violent when protesting people set fire to a police station, burning 22 police officers alive.

18) The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which congress session?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Madras
- (c) Karachi
- (d) Lahore.

Answer:- (d) Lahore.

Explanation: The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' – (total independence) resolution – at its Lahore session.

19) When did Mahatma Gandhi reach Dandi to violate the salt law?

- (a) On 7th April 1930
- (b) On 6th April 1930
- (c) On 6th May 1930
- (d) On 5th April 1930

Answer:- (b) On 6th April 1930

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi reached Dandi on April 6, 1930, where he broke the salt law by manufacturing salt.

20) Gandhi decided to withdraw from the Non-Cooperation Movement in which year?

- a) February 1922
- b) January 1922
- c) January 1919
- d) February 1919

Answer:- a) February 1922

Exploration: the non-cooperation movement was called off by Gandhiji after the incident of Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh. On 5th February 1922, the protest became violent when protesting people set fire to a police station, burning 22 police officers alive.

21) Who are the founders of the Swaraj Party?

- a) Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru.
- b) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru and C.R. Das
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhi

Answer:- b) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

Explanation: on 1st January 1923, C.R. Das, along with Motilal Nehru, formed the Swaraj party and became its leader in the Bengal assembly. C.R. Das was its President, and Motilal Nehru was its secretary.

- 22) Simon Commission arrived in India in which year?
- a) 1942
 - b) 1932
 - c) 1930
 - d) 1928

Answer:- d) 1928

Explanation: the Indian Statutory Commission, also known as the Simon Commission, was a group of seven members of the British parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The commission arrived in the Indian sub-continent in 1928 to study constitutional reform in Britain's largest and most important possession.

- 23) Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalized the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India in which year?
- a) December 1930
 - b) January 1929
 - c) December 1929
 - d) December 1928

Answer:- c) December 1929

Explanation: The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed "Purna Swaraj" at its Lahore Session. Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the INC during the Lahore session. A Public declaration was made on 26 January 1930.

- 24) When Mahatma Gandhi reached Dandi?
- a) April 6, 1930
 - b) May 6, 1930
 - c) March 6, 1930
 - d) April 16, 1930

Answer:- a) April 6, 1930

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi reached Dandi on April 6, 1930, where he broke the salt law by manufacturing salt.

25) In which year Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in?

- a) 5 April 1932
- b) 5 June 1932
- c) 5 May 1931
- d) 5 March 1931

Answer:- d) 5 March 1931

Explanation: The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in the year 1931 A.D. Before the Second Round Table Conference (Sep 1931), the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in March 1931

26) Who founded the Indian National Congress?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. A.O. Hume
- c. Jawaharlal Nehru
- d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer:- b. A.O. Hume

Explanation: The Congress was founded in 1885 by Indian and British members of the Theosophical Society movement, including Scotsman Allan Octavian Hume.

27) In which year was the Indian National Congress founded?

- a. 1919
- b. 1885
- c. 1905
- d. 1857

Answer:- b. 1885

Explanation: On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay, with 72 delegates in attendance. Hume assumed office as the General Secretary, and Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee of Calcutta was elected President.

28) Who was the first president of the Indian National Congress?

- a. W.C. Bannerjee.
- b. Surendranath Banerjee
- c. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d. Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer:- a. W.C. Bannerjee.

Explanation: The President of the party has effectively been the party's national leader, head of the party's organization, head of the Working Committee, the chief spokesman, and all chief Congress committees. After the party's foundation in December 1885, Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee became its first president.

29) Who coined the phrase "Swaraj is my birthright"?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Lala Lajpat Rai
- c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer:- c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Explanation: Bal Gangadhar Tilak raised the slogan, "Freedom is my birthright, and I shall have it!" in Belgaum in 1916. Tilak founded the Home Rule League in April 1916 at Belgaum.

30) In which year was the Non-Cooperation Movement launched?

- a. 1915
- b. 1922
- c. 1920
- d. 1921

Answer:- c. 1920

Explanation: The Non-cooperation Movement was launched on 5th September 1920 by the Indian National Congress (INC) under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. In September 1920, in a Congress session in Calcutta, the party introduced the Non-Cooperation programme.

31) Who called for the Quit India Movement in 1942?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- c. Subhas Chandra Bose
- d. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer:- a. Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation: The Quit India movement launched at the Bombay session of the All India Congress committed by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August 1942, during World War Two, demanding an end to British rule in India.

32) Who was the first Indian woman to be elected President of the Indian National Congress?

- a. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

- b. Sarojini Naidu
- c. Annie Besant
- d. Indira Gandhi

Answer:- b. Sarojini Naidu

Explanation: The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was Sarojini Naidu.

33) In which year did the Muslim League pass the Lahore Resolution?

- a. 1906
- b. 1929
- c. 1940
- d. 1947

Answer:- c. 1940

Explanation: The resolution for the establishment of a separate homeland for the Muslims of British India passed in the annual session of the All India Muslim League held in Lahore on 22–24 March 1940 is a landmark document of Pakistan's history.

34) Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Rajendra Prasad
- c. Lord Mountbatten
- d. C. Rajagopalachari

Answer:- c. Lord Mountbatten

Explanation: Lord Mountbatten (1947-48) was the last ruler of the British Indian Empire and the first Governor-General of independent India.

35) Who was the first President of independent India?

- a. S. Radhakrishnan
- b. V.V. Giri
- c. Zakir Hussain
- d. Rajendra Prasad

Answer:- d. Rajendra Prasad

Explanation : Rajendra Prasad. Dr. Rajendra Prasad served as the first President of India, holding the office from January 26, 1950, until May 13, 1962.

36) Who was the first Indian woman to become the President of the United Nations General Assembly?

- a. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- b. Sarojini Naidu
- c. Indira Gandhi
- d. Mother Teresa

Answer:- a. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Explanation: In 1953, the United Nations elected India's Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit as the 8th President of the General Assembly, the first woman elected to the role. A prominent politician and active Indian nationalist, she was also the first Indian woman to hold a cabinet position in pre-independent India.

37) Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India?

- a. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- b. Morarji Desai
- c. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- d. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer:- d. Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru was India's first prime minister, serving as prime minister of the Dominion of India from 15 August 1947 until 26 January 1950, and after that of the Republic of India until his death in May 1964.

38) Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- a. B.R. Ambedkar
- b. Mahatma Gandhi
- c. Jawaharlal Nehru
- d. Rajendra Prasad

Answer:- b. Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi was not a member of the Constituent Assembly of India. The members were elected by indirect election by the members of the provincial legislative assemblies according to the scheme recommended by the Cabinet Mission.