



CBSE • CLASS 10 • SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

CHAPTER 02

Nationalism in India



NCERT SOLUTIONS

NATIONALISM AND ANTI-COLONIALISM

Exercise: Write in brief 1(a)

Question: Explain: Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement.

Answer:

- Colonial rule exploited people and denied them political freedom.
- Different groups faced colonial oppression in different ways, but they shared the experience of being ruled by a foreign power.
- While resisting colonialism, people discovered interests and bonds that united them.
- Common struggles helped them see themselves as members of one nation.
- In India, the Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to bring these groups into a united movement.
- Their hopes were not identical, so unity developed through both cooperation and disagreements.

WAR AND INDIAN NATIONALISM

Write in brief 1(b)

Question: Explain: How the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India.

Answer:

- The war created severe economic hardship and increased anger against British rule.
- The government raised defence spending through war loans and higher taxes. Customs duties rose and income tax was introduced.
- Prices doubled between 1913 and 1918, making everyday goods harder to afford.
- Forced recruitment of soldiers in villages caused widespread resentment.
- Crop failures and an influenza epidemic added to hunger and suffering.
- People expected relief after the war, but their hardships continued.
- These shared problems encouraged people to oppose colonial rule and join the national movement.
- Gandhiji's method of satyagraha offered them a way to organise this resistance.

WHY INDIANS OPPOSED THE ROWLATT ACT

Write in brief 1(c)

Question: Explain: Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act.

Answer:

- The Rowlatt Act of 1919 gave the colonial government wide powers to suppress political activities.
- It allowed political prisoners to be detained without trial for two years.
- This denied basic freedom and fair legal treatment.
- The Act was hurried through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of Indian members.
- Indians saw it as an unjust law that strengthened colonial repression.
- Gandhiji called for a nationwide satyagraha and a hartal against it.
- Rallies, strikes and shop closures showed the widespread anger.

WITHDRAWAL OF NON-COOPERATION

Write in brief 1(d)

Question: Explain: Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Answer:

- Gandhiji insisted that the movement must remain non-violent.
- At Chauri Chaura, a peaceful demonstration turned into a violent clash with the police.
- He felt that the movement was becoming violent in several places.
- He believed satyagrahis needed proper training before taking part in large mass struggles.
- He therefore withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922.
- For him, the means of winning freedom had to agree with the principle of non-violence.



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