

## Introduction to Nationalism in India Class 10

In the chapter Nationalism in India class 10, it is described as the feeling when people of a country develop a sense of common belonging and are united in a common thread. Their struggles unite them, and they tend to form a common identity. It covers nationalism in many parts of the world like Germany, France, Britain, Vietnam, India, and many others. Here are the Nationalism in India Class 10 Notes:

### World War 1

We see the growth of the national movement of India from World War 1. Britishers colonized people of India and many other nations like Vietnam, so they had a common enemy which tied them together to fight against British rule in India. During the time of World War 1, India, being the colony of Britain, faced many economic and political problems.

- First of all, to wage war, a large sum of money was needed, which was derived by introducing customs duties and income tax on Indians.
- Secondly, India was forced to supply men as soldiers to the British army, which caused widespread anger among people.
- Many parts of our country faced shortages of food supply and spread of the influenza epidemic, which added fuel to the fire to fight against the colonial government.

When Gandhi came to India in 1915 from South Africa, people saw him as a messiah who would end their suffering. From 1915 to 1916, on the advice of his political guru, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, he visited many places in India to get first-hand experience of people's problems.

### Satyagraha

According to the NCERT 10 class history book, the literal meaning of Satyagraha is= Satya (truth) + Agraha (hold on to truth). Three Satyagrahas launched by Gandhi Ji at the regional level are the following:

- Champaran- In 1916, he launched first Satyagraha in Champaran, Bihar where he inspired people to protest against tinkathia system (repressive plantation system)

- Kheda- In 1917, he organized Satyagraha in the Kheda district of Gujarat to support the poor peasants who were demanding relaxation in revenue collection.
- Ahmedabad- In 1918, he organized Satyagraha for cotton mill workers.

Gandhi Ji launched all these movements by following two principles that are truth and non-violence. He believed that if the idea is pure, then a satyagrahi does not need to use force. He was a practitioner of non-violence and believed that one could win any battle by following the Dharma of truth and non-violence. He followed this Dharma in the whole process of nationalism in India, as covered in 10 class history books.

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## **Rowlatt Act of 1919**

After these three Satyagraha at the regional level, Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha. Still, as Newton's third law says, every action has an equal and opposite reaction, the Imperial legislative council passed the Rowlatt act in 1919 which gave Britishers enormous power to suppress political activities and put political prisoners behind bars without any trial for two years. In this response, Gandhiji launched a hartal on 6 April. It was the beginning of India workers' national movement went on strike, shops were closed down, railways and telegraph lines were disrupted. As a result, local leaders were picked up, and Gandhiji was barred from entering Delhi. Martial law was imposed in many places in India.

On 13 April, Amritsar people gathered to participate in the Baisakhi festival, unaware of martial law. When General Dyer came to know about this gathering, he fired upon people and killed a large number of them to create fear and a feeling of awe. It is marked as the black day in the history of the national movement of India.

As stated in the chapter nationalism in India class 10, Gandhi was always a staunch supporter of non-violence, so after the incident of Jallianwala Bagh, he immediately called off the hartal.

## **Non Cooperation and Khilafat**

In Nationalism in India Class 10 Notes, it is mentioned that Gandhiji realized that to launch a successful mass movement at the national level, Hindus and Muslims should be brought together. At the Calcutta session of Congress in 1920, He decided to launch the Non-cooperation movement with the Khilafat movement. Khilafat movement was

launched by two Muslim brothers- Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. To defend the temporal power of Khalifa in Muslim, the idea of bringing Hindu and Muslims together was one of the biggest milestones in the process of nationalism in India.



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## Non-Cooperation Movement in Stages

Nationalism in India Class 10 Notes ideally described how Gandhiji made people realize that British rule sustained in India for so long because of our political and economic cooperation with them. So he proposed that people boycott foreign goods, clothes, surrender government titles, schools, colleges, law courts, civil services, and council elections. Initially, Congress members were reluctant to boycott council elections, but later in the congress session of 1920, they decided to adopt the Non-Cooperation program.

In the 10 class history NCERT Book, pictures show that people from diverse backgrounds participated in this movement. Thousands of teachers, headmasters, lawyers, and students refused to go to colonial institutions and altogether boycotted it. Foreign goods were boycotted and burnt. Liquor shops were picketed, which led to the dramatic dropping of its import according to the 10 class history book of class 10 social science, Gandhi Ji encouraged people to make their own clothes using Charkha. Charkha is the symbol of self-reliance and traditional Indian handicrafts' potential.

According to the class 10 social science history book Peasants in Awadh, under the guidance of Baba Ramchandra, they participated in the Non-cooperation movement by refusing to pay taxes and beg.

- They attacked houses of talukdars and merchants to end the repressive system.
- Tribal people were affected because after the introduction of forest laws, their customary rights were denied.
- They revolted against this brutal system under the guidance of the tribal leader Alluri Sitaram Raju.
- Plantation workers were living in a very repressive state and were forced to stay at a confined border under the Inland Emigration act. To end this state, they participated in this revolt.
- But in 1922, Chauri Chaura Satyagrahis attacked a police station that claimed some police officers' lives. When Gandhiji heard this violent act, he called off the movement because it took on an intense color.

## **Civil Disobedience Movement**

A crucial milestone discussed in Nationalism in India class 10 is the Civil Disobedience Movement. The key features of the movement were as follows:

- It was a step further from the Non-Cooperation Movement. People were now prompted to not only refuse cooperation but also break colonial laws.
- People boycotted foreign cloth and picketed liquor shops.
- Peasants were asked to refuse to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes.
- Students, village officials and lawyers were asked not to attend English medium schools, colleges, offices and courts.

### **Beginning of Civil Disobedience**

In 1930, to protest against salt manufacturing's monopoly rights, Gandhiji launched the Dandi march, where he, with his supporters, made salt and blatantly broke the salt law. Gandhiji launched a civil disobedience movement, so a mass level campaign can be executed where people from all backgrounds and class could participate in ending the brutal repression by the British Government. It was a significant movement among other national movements of India.

Currently, we can see that this framework of our society is in danger by some negative elements who want to fragment our nation and divide people into the lines of caste,



creed, religion, and class. As responsible citizens, we must preserve our hard-won freedom.

### **Participants in the Civil Disobedience Movement**

Different social groups who resented the colonial policies participated in the civil disobedience movement. Rich peasant communities participated in the movement to fight against the high revenue policies, while the Indian business classes joined the movement as a reaction to colonial restrictions on their business. The poor peasant classes and industrial working classes on the other hand did not participate in large numbers. The large-scale participation of women in picketing and protests was a remarkable feature of this movement.

### **Limits of the Civil Disobedience Movement**

The effects of the civil disobedience movement were limited. There were very few instances of participation of dalits in the movement, who instead rallied for political empowerment through greater representation and made the demand for separate electorates. This movement under the leadership of B.R. Ambedkar ultimately resulted in the Poona Pact of 1932, due to the opposition by Gandhi.

The Muslim communities were also somewhat alienated from the movement, especially after the Khilafat movement lost its meaning. The fear of dominance by Hindus contributed to a large extent to the lack of response towards the movement from the minority Muslim communities.

### **Salt March**

On 31st January 1930, Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to Viceroy Irwin addressing eleven demands, including abolishing the Salt Tax. Salt is one of the essential food items consumed by the rich and poor, and a tax on it was considered oppressive. This letter was an ultimatum that he would launch a civil disobedience campaign if the demands were not met by March 11.

Popularly known as the 'Dandi march', Mahatma Gandhi started the Salt March with 78 volunteers. The Salt March covered more than 240 miles, from Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram to Gujarat's coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, covering about 10 miles a day. Thousands gathered to meet Mahatma Gandhi wherever he halted, and spread awareness about Swaraj and urged people to defy the British rule non-violently. On April 6, they arrived at Dandi and ceremonially violated the law by



manufacturing salt by boiling seawater. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement, an important landmark in the growing nationalism in India.

## **Gandhi Irwin Pact**

Next in the Nationalism in India Class 10 Notes, The Civil Disobedience Movement grew across the country. Trying to suppress this rebellion, the British arrested Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, in April 1930. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested a month later, instigating people to attack all structures that symbolised British rule.

Witnessing the horrific situation, Gandhiji called off the campaign and entered into a pact with Irwin on 5 March 1931. As one of the proposed conditions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji consented to engage in a Round Table Conference in London. However, when the conference broke down, Gandhiji returned to India disappointed and decided to relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement.

## **Development of a Sense of Collective Belonging**

Developing a sense of collective belonging is a crucial step towards the growth of nationalism. In India, although a part of this sense came from the united struggles against the British rule, different cultural processes also played an important role in shaping the idea of collective belonging. The use of symbols, figures, folklore, history etc. helped in spreading ideas of nationalism within the masses. The images of 'Bharat Mata', the designing of flags, the revival of folklore and a reinterpretation of Indian history, while contributing greatly to the spread of nationalism in general, also led to the glorification of a Hindu past, which alienated the people of other communities to some extent.

## **Nationalism in India Class 10 Questions and Answers**

**Why is the growth of nationalism in the colonies linked to an anti-colonial movement?**

- 1, People started discovering their unity while they struggled under colonialism
2. The feeling of oppression became a shared bond that brought many different groups together
3. Each class/group experienced colonialism differently, and even their ideas of freedom were not always the same. The INC under Mahatma Gandhi tried to bring these groups together under one movement. This unity did not emerge without conflict.

### **How did the First World War help in the growth of the National Movement in India?**

1. It led to an enormous increase in defence spending, funded by war loans and increasing taxes Custom duties were raised, and income tax introduced
2. Forced recruitment was done in villages which induced widespread anger
3. Crops failed. This resulted in an acute food shortage
4. More than 12 million people died owing to famines and epidemics.

### **Why were Indians outraged by the Rowlatt Act 1919?**

1. The Rowlatt Act was rapidly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council, even though it was entirely opposed by the Indian members
2. It gave the British government immense power to suppress political activities
3. It authorised the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

### **Why did Gandhiji decide to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement?**

In February 1922, Gandhiji decided to withdraw from the Non-Cooperation Movement. He believed the movement was turning violent in multiple places, and the satyagrahis needed to be appropriately trained before they were ready for mass struggles.

### **What is meant by the idea of satyagraha?**

The idea of satyagraha highlighted the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It was based on the idea that if the cause was true and the fight was against injustice, then the physical force was not necessary to resist the oppressor. Without seeking revenge or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could victor the battle through nonviolence. One can do this by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People (including the oppressors) had to be urged to see the truth instead of being forced to accept truth through violence. This way, the truth is bound to triumph ultimately. Gandhiji believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite Indians.

### **Write a short note on The Jallianwala Bagh massacre.**

On 13 April, the Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. A large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some had arrived to protest against the British government's new repressive measures, while others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi festival. Coming from outside the city, several villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. General Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and commended an open fire on the crowd. This incident killed hundreds. As he



declared later, his objective was to 'produce a moral effect', a feeling of terror and awe in the minds of Satyagrahis.

**Write a short note on The Simon Commission.**

In 1928, The Simon Commission arrived in India. It was greeted with the slogan 'Go back, Simon'. All political parties, including Congress and Muslim League, participated in the protests. In October 1929, Lord Irwin, the viceroy, announced a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future and suggested a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution to win them over. The Congress leaders were not satisfied.