

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.