

Class X - Social Science

India and the Contemporary World - II

Nationalism in India

CBSE NOTES

Nationalism in India - Mastery Worksheet

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Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. Explain the role of the First World War in shaping the national movement in India.

Hint: Consider the economic and political impacts of the war on India.

2. Compare and contrast the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Hint: Focus on the objectives, methods, and outcomes of both movements.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

3. How did different social groups interpret the idea of 'Swaraj' during the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Hint: Consider the economic and social aspirations of each group.

4. Analyze the significance of the Salt March in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Hint: Think about the symbolic and practical impact of the Salt March.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

5. Discuss the reasons for the limited participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Hint: Consider the economic priorities of workers and the Congress's stance.

6. Evaluate the impact of the Rowlatt Act on the national movement in India.

Hint: Focus on the repressive measures and public response.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

7. How did the concept of 'Bharat Mata' contribute to the sense of collective belonging during the national movement?

Hint: Consider the cultural and emotional dimensions of the symbol.

8. Explain the reasons for the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.

Hint: Focus on the principles of non-violence and the Chauri Chaura incident.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

9. Compare the participation of women in the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements.

Hint: Compare the scale and nature of women's participation in both movements.

10. Discuss the role of cultural processes in fostering nationalism in India.

Hint: Consider the interplay of culture, history, and nationalism.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

1. Explain the role of the First World War in shaping the national movement in India.

Solution: The First World War created a new economic and political situation in India. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure, financed by war loans and increasing taxes, which caused widespread anger among the common people. The war also led to the forced recruitment of soldiers from rural areas, causing further resentment. The post-war period saw the failure of crops and an influenza epidemic, leading to acute shortages of food and widespread suffering. These hardships united people against colonial rule, setting the stage for the national movement.

2. Compare and contrast the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Solution: The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) and the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934) were both significant phases of the Indian national movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. The Non-Cooperation Movement aimed at boycotting British institutions and goods, while the Civil Disobedience Movement involved breaking colonial laws, such as the salt law. The former was called off due to violence at Chauri Chaura, whereas the latter was suspended after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact but relaunched later. Both movements saw mass participation but differed in their strategies and outcomes.

3. How did different social groups interpret the idea of 'Swaraj' during the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Solution: Different social groups had varied interpretations of 'Swaraj'. For rich peasants, it meant reduction in revenue demands. For poor peasants, it meant remission of unpaid rents. Business classes saw it as protection against colonial economic policies. Industrial workers associated it with better wages and working conditions. Women viewed it as a sacred duty to serve the nation. Dalits and Muslims, however, had reservations due to their specific concerns about social justice and minority rights.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

4. Analyze the significance of the Salt March in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Solution: The Salt March was a pivotal event in the Civil Disobedience Movement. It symbolised the defiance of British salt laws and united people across regions and communities. The march from Sabarmati to Dandi, covering 240 miles, galvanised mass support and demonstrated the power of non-violent resistance. The act of making salt at Dandi challenged British authority and inspired widespread participation in the movement, making it a powerful symbol of resistance against colonialism.

5. Discuss the reasons for the limited participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Solution: Industrial workers participated selectively in the Civil Disobedience Movement. While some adopted Gandhian programmes like boycott of foreign goods, their primary concerns were low wages and poor working conditions. The Congress was reluctant to include workers' demands to avoid alienating industrialists. Additionally, the movement's focus on broader nationalist goals did not always align with the immediate economic struggles of the workers, leading to their limited involvement.

6. Evaluate the impact of the Rowlatt Act on the national movement in India.

Solution: The Rowlatt Act (1919) gave the British government enormous powers to repress political activities, including detention without trial. It provoked widespread anger and led to the Rowlatt Satyagraha, marking the first nationwide protest against British rule. The brutal repression, including the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, intensified anti-colonial sentiments and united people across India, setting the stage for the Non-Cooperation Movement.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

7. How did the concept of 'Bharat Mata' contribute to the sense of collective belonging during the national movement?

Solution: The image of Bharat Mata, popularised through songs, paintings, and literature, became a powerful symbol of nationalism. It evoked emotional attachment to the motherland and inspired people to fight for independence. Figures like Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and Abanindranath Tagore played key roles in shaping this imagery. The concept helped transcend regional and communal differences, fostering a unified national identity.

8. Explain the reasons for the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.

Solution: Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 after the violent incident at Chauri Chaura, where protesters attacked and burned a police station, killing 22 policemen. Gandhi believed that the movement was turning violent and that satyagrahis needed better training in non-violence. He emphasised that the means of achieving independence were as important as the goal itself, and thus decided to withdraw the movement to prevent further violence.

9. Compare the participation of women in the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements.

Solution: Women participated actively in both movements, but their involvement was more pronounced during the Civil Disobedience Movement. In the Non-Cooperation Movement, they mainly supported boycotts and picketing. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, they joined protest marches, manufactured salt, and faced arrests. However, their increased public role did not necessarily lead to significant changes in their social status, as traditional gender roles persisted within the nationalist framework.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

10. Discuss the role of cultural processes in fostering nationalism in India.

Solution: Cultural processes like the revival of folklore, creation of national symbols (e.g., Bharat Mata), and reinterpretation of history played a crucial role in fostering nationalism. Folk tales and songs celebrated India's rich heritage, while symbols like the tricolour flag unified people. Historical narratives highlighted India's past glory, instilling pride and a sense of collective identity. These cultural efforts complemented political struggles, making nationalism a mass movement.



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