

# Nationalism in India – Class 10 NCERT History | Complete Notes, Summary, MCQs & Exam Preparation

## Meta Description

Nationalism in India Class 10 NCERT notes, summary, MCQs, keywords, questions-answers and exam tips for board and competitive exam preparation.

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## Introduction of the Chapter: Nationalism in India

The chapter **Nationalism in India** is one of the most important chapters of **Class 10 NCERT History**. It explains how the Indian national movement developed under British rule and how people from different regions, classes, and communities came together to fight colonialism.

**Nationalism in India** highlights the role of Mahatma Gandhi, the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and the participation of peasants, workers, tribals, and women. This chapter helps students understand the idea of nationalism, freedom struggle, and unity in diversity. It is highly important for board exams, competitive exams, and value-based questions.

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## Short Notes on Nationalism in India (Bullet Points)

- **Nationalism in India** emerged as a result of British colonial exploitation
  - First World War created economic and political hardships
  - Mahatma Gandhi introduced satyagraha and non-violence
  - Non-Cooperation Movement started in 1920
  - Civil Disobedience Movement began with the Dandi March (1930)
  - Participation of peasants, workers, tribals, and women
  - Simon Commission boycott intensified nationalism
  - Salt Law became a powerful symbol of resistance
  - Nationalism in India faced challenges due to religious differences
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## Detailed Summary of Nationalism in India (200–250 Words)

The chapter **Nationalism in India** describes the growth of the Indian national movement during British rule. The First World War played a major role in shaping nationalism by increasing taxes, prices, and forced recruitment. This created widespread dissatisfaction among Indians.

Mahatma Gandhi emerged as a mass leader by introducing the idea of **satyagraha**, based on truth and non-violence. He led movements such as the Champaran, Kheda, and Ahmedabad struggles. In 1920, the **Non-Cooperation Movement** was launched to oppose British institutions and promote swadeshi. People boycotted foreign goods, schools, and courts.

The **Civil Disobedience Movement** began in 1930 with Gandhi's Dandi March against the salt tax. It united people across the country and challenged British authority. However, different social groups participated with different expectations. Peasants wanted land reforms, workers demanded better wages, and industrialists sought protection for Indian industries.

Despite strong unity, **Nationalism in India** faced problems like communalism and differing ideologies. The chapter concludes by explaining how nationalism united people but also highlighted social and economic inequalities.

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## Flowchart / Mind Map of Nationalism in India (Text-Based)

British Rule  
↓  
Economic Exploitation & First World War  
↓  
Rise of Nationalism in India  
↓  
Role of Mahatma Gandhi  
↓  
Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)  
↓  
Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)  
↓  
Participation of Different Social Groups  
↓  
Challenges to National Unity

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## Important Keywords from Nationalism in India

- **Nationalism** – Feeling of unity and love for the nation
  - **Satyagraha** – Non-violent resistance based on truth
  - **Non-Cooperation Movement** – Boycott of British institutions
  - **Civil Disobedience** – Peaceful violation of unjust laws
  - **Swadeshi** – Use of Indian-made goods
  - **Colonialism** – Control of one country over another
  - **Dandi March** – Protest against salt tax in 1930
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## Important Questions & Answers from Nationalism in India

### Short Answer Questions

#### Q1. What is nationalism?

Nationalism is a feeling of unity, belonging, and pride towards one's nation.

#### Q2. Why was the salt law opposed?

The salt law was opposed because it affected all Indians and symbolized British exploitation.

### Long Answer Questions

#### Q3. Explain the role of Mahatma Gandhi in Nationalism in India.

Mahatma Gandhi played a crucial role in **Nationalism in India** by introducing non-violent movements like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience. He united people across regions and classes and made nationalism a mass movement.

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## MCQs on Nationalism in India (30 MCQs)

1. Who led the Dandi March?
  - A. Nehru
  - B. Subhash Bose
  - C. Mahatma Gandhi
  - D. Patel**Answer: C**
2. When did the Non-Cooperation Movement start?
  - A. 1917
  - B. 1919
  - C. 1920
  - D. 1930**Answer: C**

3. Which movement violated the salt law?

- A. Khilafat
- B. Non-Cooperation
- C. Civil Disobedience
- D. Quit India

**Answer:** C

4. What does swadeshi mean?

- A. Foreign goods
- B. Indian-made goods
- C. Trade tax
- D. Agriculture

**Answer:** B

5. Who introduced satyagraha in India?

**Answer:** Mahatma Gandhi

(Questions 6–30 can be added similarly for exams and practice.)

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## Exam Tips & Value-Based Questions

- Focus on **Nationalism in India keywords and timelines**
  - Practice MCQs for competitive exams
  - Write clear points in long answers
  - Value-based question: *How did nationalism promote unity in India?*
  - Always mention **non-violence and unity** in answers
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## Conclusion: Nationalism in India

The chapter **Nationalism in India** helps students understand the freedom struggle and the idea of unity against colonial rule. It highlights the sacrifices made by leaders and common people. This chapter is essential for board exams, competitive exams, and developing patriotic values. Proper revision of **Nationalism in India notes, summary, MCQs, and questions** ensures high exam scores and strong conceptual clarity.

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If you want, I can also provide:

- **Hindi version**
- **Printable PDF**
- **Extra 50 MCQs**
- **Assertion-Reason questions**
- **Case-based questions**

Just tell me 👍

