

# NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science  
HISTORY – Nationalism in India



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**1. How did the First World War impact the social, political and economic life in India?**

**Ans.** The war created a new political and economic situation.

1. It led to huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.
2. Through the war years prices increased, doubling between 1913 and 1918, leading to extreme hardship for common people.
3. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
4. In 1918-1920 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by influenza epidemic.

**2. What was Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha?**

**Ans.** Satyagraha was Gandhiji's noble method of mass agitation:

1. The idea of satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
2. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.
3. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

**3. Discuss the satyagraha movements launched by Gandhiji after arriving in India.**

**Ans.** 1. In 1916 Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

2. In 1917, he organized a satyagraha to support the peasants of Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue and were demanding that the revenue collection be relaxed.

3. In 1918, Gandhiji went to Ahmadabad to organize a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

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**4. Write a note on the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.**

**Ans.** On 13<sup>th</sup> April 1919 the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. A large crowd gathered in the ground of the Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government new repressive measures while others came to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Many people were unaware of the Martial law that had been imposed. General Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. As the news of the incident spread, crowds took to streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorize people. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhiji called off the movement.

**5. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement?**

**Ans.** In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement. He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles.

**Chauri Chaura, 1922**

At Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police. In this 22 police men were burnt a life. Gandhiji was very sad with this. Hearing of the incident, Mahatma Gandhiji called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The Kheda satyagraha was launched by Gandhi ji to support.....

- (A) The mill Workers (B) The peasants  
(C) The women workers (D) Rowlatt Act

**Ans:** (B)

2. What was Rowlatt Act?

- (A) It was an act which controlled the movement of plantation workers  
(B) It was the act through which the government got enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.  
(C) The act through which wages of workers were reduced.  
(D) None of the above

**Ans:** (B)

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*M. Pareek*

An  
**NTSE Scholar**  
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3. Who was the author of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (D) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans: (A)

4. The Non- Cooperation – Khilafat movement began in.....

- (A) March 1921
- (B) February 1921
- (C) January 1921
- (D) December 1921

Ans: (C)

5. When was Non- Cooperation movement called off by Gandhiji?

- (A) 1920
- (B) 1921
- (C) 1922
- (D) 1923

Ans: (C)

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