



মিণিপুৰৰ শিক্ষা আৰু জনসংস্কৃতি (বিভাগ)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

CLASS X

HISTORY

UNIT II - NATIONALISM IN INDIA

NOTES

1. Nationalism meant the national consciousness of a people regarding their identity and sense of belonging.
2. Indian society is a plural society as its population consists of diverse ethnic, linguistic, religious and cultural groups. Making of a national identity was a long process for India.
3. Nationalism emerged in India as an outcome of a great national movement launched by the Indian people against the British colonialism.
4. The British ruled India for about two centuries and they brought political unification, uniform system of administration, Western education and many modern technologies in India.
5. The Socio-religious reform movements started in the 19th Century led to the evolution of a National consciousness among the people.
6. The Great Revolt of 1857 had been regarded as the first war of Indian Independence and it inspired the generations of the Indian middle class.
7. The formation of India National Congress in 1885 provided democratic forum of nationalist minded intellectuals and middle class for discussion and debates on social, economic and administrative issues.
8. The partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon aroused a strong anti-British sentiment in many parts of India and it led to the *Swadeshi* Movement.
9. Besides nationalist minded intellectuals and middle class, the peasants, workers and tribals also took part in the Indian national movement.
10. The Indian national movement became a mass movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Under the banner of the Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi led the Indians towards their independence in 1947.