

Nationalism in India | Important Assertion & Reason Questions for class 10

Here are the Assertion and Reason Questions along with answers and their explanations of History Chapter 2 'Nationalism in India'. Let's practice all possible questions to score well in exams.

Must practice these Assertion/Reason questions

Q.1 Assertion (A): The growth of modern nationalism in India was closely linked to the anti-colonial struggle.

Reason (R): Different groups in India had identical experiences under colonialism.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: c) A is true, but R is false.

Explanation:

The growth of nationalism in India was connected to the fight against colonialism. However, different groups experienced colonialism differently, so their experiences were not identical.

Q.2 Assertion (A): Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in 1919.

Reason (R): The Rowlatt Act gave the British government the power to repress political activities and detain people without trial.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Gandhiji started a nationwide satyagraha because the Rowlatt Act was unjust. It gave the government huge powers to suppress political activities and imprison people without trial, which directly led Gandhiji to protest.

Q.3 Assertion (A): Gandhiji believed that British rule in India continued because Indians cooperated with it.

Reason (R): Gandhiji proposed non-cooperation as a method to weaken British rule and achieve swaraj.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d)

A is false, but R is true.

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

In *Hind Swaraj*, Gandhiji clearly said British rule survived only because of Indian cooperation. He proposed that non-cooperation would weaken the British and lead to swaraj, making the reason a correct explanation.

Category

1. Assertion/Reason

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