

S.S I                      UNIT V                      CULTURE AND NATIONALISM  
STUDY MATERIAL

01. What is nationalism?

Nationalism is the sense of unity that exists among the people of a nation irrespective of caste, creed, region and religion.

02. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century India witnessed two types of protests in ideological and cultural spheres. What are they ?

(a) Protest against the economic exploitations of the colonial forces

(b) Protest against inequality, violations of rights and social evils which existed in the Indian society

03. What were the favourable factors that helped in the growth of Indian nationalism?

- The realization of British colonial exploitation

- Radical changes in social and cultural spheres

- Various levels of socio cultural activities and agitations

- The resultant changes in the fields of social life, press, education, literature, art ,etc.

04. Point out the measures taken by the British colonial administration to strengthen their rule ?

- They learned about Indian society from the Indian works.

- They established several institutions to interfere in Indian education system, and to train their own officers

Example: Asiatic Society of Bengal under William Jones, Calcutta Madrasah under Warren Hastings and Banaras Sanskrit College under Jonathan Duncan

- They started English education to nurture a fraction of Indian society that would support Britain.

05. Why did the British start English education in India?

(a) To nurture a fraction of Indian society that would support British

(b) To prepare a generation that favours English life styles

06. List out the forces that brought radical changes in social and cultural spheres of India ?  
Social reform movements, news papers, education, literature, art, etc.

07. What were the main objectives of social reform movements ?

- To eradicate evils and superstitions that existed in the Indian society.

- To ensure equal civil rights to education, travel and dress code

08. What are the proposals put forward by social reformers to bring fundamental changes in the society ?

• Eradicate caste system

• Protect the rights of all

• Eliminate discrimination against women

• Provide education to all

• Promote widow remarriage

• Abolish child marriage and eliminate the supremacy of the clergy

09. Point out the activities of Raja Rammohun Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Padita Ramabai as social reformers?

Raja Rammohun Roy :

- Pioneer among the reformers.

- Opposed social evils, caste system and 'Sati'

- Established Brahma samaj in Bengal - Propagated the idea of a unified Indian society

- Advocated for the right of women to own property

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:

- Argued for remarriage of widows. So the British passed the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act in 1856.

- Established institutions for women education.

Padita Ramabai:

10. List out various social reform movements ,reformers and their ideologies ?
- |                                       |                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Arya Samaj                            | Swami Dayanand Saraswati |
| Ramakrishna Mission                   | Swami Vivekananda        |
| Aligarh Movement                      | Sir Syed Ahmadkhan       |
| Prarthana Samaj                       | Atmaram Pandurang        |
| Theosophical Society                  | Annie Basant             |
| Hitakarini Samaj                      | Viresalingam             |
| Satya Shodak Samaj                    | Jyothiba Phule           |
| Self respect movement                 | E.V Ramaswami Naicker    |
| Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam | Sree Narayana Guru       |

11. Write the social evils abolished by the British as a result of the activities of the social reformers?

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Prevented marriage of girls below 12 Years of age | Abolished Sati and slavery            |
| Banned female infanticide                         | Prevented Child marriage and polygamy |
| Permitted widow remarriage                        |                                       |

12. Editor of the news papers Sambath Kaumudi and Mirat-Ul- Akbar?  
Raja Rammohan Ray

13. An earlier newspaper from Bengal ? Sulabh Samachar

14. Point out the role of news papers in strengthening the nationalism?

- Gave information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in India
- Popularized reformative movements against social evils and superstitions
- Motivated the people to protest against the British rule and evils in Indian society
- Gave information about the global agitations for freedom, democracy and equality
- Created public awareness on economic exploitation by the British

15. Vernacular press act: The Vernacular Press Act enacted by Lord Lytton in 1878 . It curbed freedom of press in regional languages

16. Point out role of education in shaping nationalistic spirit ?

- Many national educational institutions were established
- They imparted secular education to all
- Vocational education imparted through 'Wardha Plan'
- Education created a national perspective among the Indians

17. Name important national educational institutions; founders and objectives ?

THE DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY – PUNE

Ideas of education : Nationalist perspective, Education for socio-economic-cultural progress of the country

Founders : G.G. Agarkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahadev Govinda Ranade

FIRST INDIAN WOMEN UNIVERSITY - MAHARASHTRA

Ideas of education : Women empowerment

Founder : D.K.Karve

VISVA BHARATI UNIVERSITY - BENGAL

Ideas of education : Internationalism, Universal brotherhood

Founder : Rabindranath Tagore

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA - DELHI

Ideas of education : Strengthen national movement through secular education

Founders : Moulana Muhammed Ali, Shoukath Ali Dr. Zakir Husain, M.A. Ansari

KERALA KALAMANDALAM – Cheruthuruthy, Thrissur

Ideas of education : Revival of Traditional Arts

Founder : Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon

WARDHA EDUCATIONAL PLAN

Ideas of education : Vocational education for good future

Protest against foreign rule & caste system

Founder : Mahatma Gandhi

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS:

01. Explain the role of literature in emergence of Indian nationalism ?

- Writers motivated the people through poetry, novel, drama etc.
- This developed among the people a sense of patriotism and dissent towards the foreign dominance.
- It bridged a gap between the upper class literature and the illiterate mass

02. Who contributed the concept of 'BHARAT MATA' ?

- Sisir kumar Gosh and Satyendranath Tagore

03. Analyse the role of the following

(a) Bankim Chandra Chatterji - Anandamath

(b) Dinabhandu Mitra – Nil Darpan (c) Allama Muhammed Iqbal

- Bankim Chandra Chatterji - Anandamath: Bankim Chandra Chatterji, famous Bengali writer wrote the novel Anandamath, based on the Sanyasi Revolt of Bengali peasants. He illustrates the agonies of Bengali farmers and disparity between rich and poor in the society. The song “bandematharam” is taken from this novel
- Dinabhandu Mitra – Nil Darpan : Nil Darpan, a play written by Dinabandhu Mitra, depicted the severe exploitation suffered by the indigo farmers in Bengal. Surendranath Banerji , campaigned for the welfare of the Bengali farmers taking cue from the issues depicted in Nil Darpan. This play triggered farmer's unrest in various parts of the country.
- Allama Muhammed Iqbal: This Urdu poet penned the famous patriotic song “sare jahan se acaa” praised the beauty of India's nature and unity of it's people.

04. Analyse the contributions of artists to Indian nationalism ?

**ABANINDRANATH TAGORE**: His paintings like Bharat Mata helped to inculcate patriotism. He tried to free Indian paintings from western style and to promote oriental painting based on Indian culture and tradition. He started Indian Society of Oriental Arts in Calcutta.

**Raja Ravi Varma**: He visualised various scenes from Indian epics and literature.

**NANDA LAL BOSE**: His famous paintings are sati and village drummer. SATI visualized the dilemma of a women who was forced to commit sati. VILLAGE DRUMMER was exhibited in the Haripura session of the Indian National Congress in 1938 and adopted as the picture of the poster of the Congress.

**AMRITA SHER GIL**: famous women artist painted the sufferings of Indian villagers in dark shades. Her paintings motivated the people to think about a united India