

CHAPTER - 5

Culture and Nationalism

Nationalism

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

- What are the Factors responsible for the development of nationalism among Indians ?
 - a. British exploitation
 - b. Consequences of British domination.
 - c. The spread of English Education
 - d. Socio-religious reform movements
 - e. Influence of democratic ideas
 - f. press, literature, art etc.
- Did the British rule lead to the growth of Indian nationalism ? Evaluate ?
 - a. The British administrative policies created discontent among the Indians.
 - b. The educated Indians spread the concepts like democracy, liberty, nationalism, equality, civil rights, socialism etc.
 - c. The educated Indians tried to reform Indian Society, language, art and literature.
 - d. The British developmental activities created favorable condition for the rise and growth of national consciousness.
- Which were the two types of protests emerged In India, during the 19th cty in the cultural field.
 - a. Protest against inequality and social evils among the Indian society.
 - b. protest against the colonial exploitation
- The establishment of Asiatic society of Bengal and the introduction of English education are the examples for two kind of policies adopted by Britain to establish their dominates in India. What are these Policies?.
 - An in depth understanding of the socio cultural life of the Indians.
 - To get the support of Indian Society through English education .
- How did the interference of the British in the field of education create a sense of unity among the Indians.

Or

Analyze the role of education in the emergence of Indian nationalism.

- Education helped to oppose British Colonial domination and the inequalities existed in the Indian society.
 - National Educational Institutions fostered national consciousness.
 - Provided secular education.
 - Jointly worked together against the inequalities of Indian society.
 - Western education was helpful for the growth of Indian nationalism.
 - Education help to maintain unity
- Compare the policies of British education and national education during national movement. National Education
- Opposed inequalities of Indian society
 - jointly protested British colonial rule
 - created national outlook.
 - Secularism
 - Women empowerment
 - Internationalism

British Education

- Tried to create a generation interested in English life style.
 - Tried to get the support of a fraction of Indian society.
 - impose interest towards British culture.
 - to make people work under the British
- National Education Institutions Founders Place.
1. Deccan Education society - G.G. Agarkar, Tilak, Ranade - Pune
 2. First Indian Woman University - D.K Karve- Maharashtra
 3. Jamia millia islamia- M Ali, S Ali, Dr. Zakir Hussain. M A Ansari
 4. Vishwa Bharati - Tagore – Bengal- Focused on universal brotherhood
 5. Kerala Kalamandalam - Vallathol - Thrissur
 6. Gandhiji - Wardha scheme - Vocational Education
 7. Gandhiji - Nai Talim or New education - The education should be in mother tongue for all children between 8 to 14 years.

Ideas of National Institutions Education

- Secularism - Jamia Millia Islamia
- Nationalism - The Deccan educational Society
- Women Empowerment - Woman University
- Internationalism and universal brotherhood - Vishwa Bharati University
- Revival of Traditional arts - Kerala Kalamandalam.

- o Protest against foreign rule and caste system - National educational institutions.
 - o Macaulay - Introduced English education in India in 1835.
- How did the ideologies put forward by Indian reform movements create nationalism among Indians ? Discuss with the hints.
- o To eradicate evils and superstitions that existed in the Indian society
 - o To ensure equal rights
 - o opposition to caste system.
 - o Defending the instruction of foreign ideas and culture.
 - o Educational development
 - o Against social evils
 - o provides education to all
 - o eliminated discrimination against women.
 - o Abolish child marriage.
 - o Promote widow remarriage

Social reformers tried to develop national consciousness and unity among the Indians Irrespective of caste and religion.

- I. Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Brahma Samaj - He was the pioneer among the social reformers. He strived for the
 - ❖ Modernization of Indian Society
 - ❖ Opposed cast system
 - ❖ Opposed 'Sati'
 - ❖ Established Brahmasamaj
 - ❖ Promoted Patriotism
 - ❖ Women education
- II. Swami Dayanand Saraswati - Aryasamaj
 - ❖ Against idol worship
 - ❖ Against untouchability.
 - ❖ For women education.
- III. Swami Vivekananda - Ramakrishna mission
 - ❖ Opposed caste system and evils
 - ❖ Propagated the concept of liberty equality and freedom of thought.
- IV. Sir Sayyed Ahamadkhan - Aligar movement.
 - ❖ Advocated for the social and educational uplift of Indian Muslims.
- V. Atmaram Pandurang - Prathana Samaj

- ❖ Campaigned for inter-caste marriage, window remarriage and the upliftment of women and backward classes.
 - VI. Anie Besant - Theosophical Society
 - ❖ Revival of Hindu religion.
 - VII. Viresalingam - Hitakarani Samaj
 - ❖ Campaigned for window remarriage and women education.
 - VIII. Jyothiba Phule - Satya Sodhak Samaj
 - ❖ Opposed Social evils and domination of Priests.
 - IX. E.V Ramaswami Naykar - Self respect Movement.
 - ❖ Opposed Brahmanical Supremacy and caste system.
 - X. Sreenarayana Guru - SNDP
 - ❖ Opposed caste system and evil practices.
 - ❖ Advocated for social and economic progress of the Backward classes.
 - XI. Pandit Remabhai - Sarada Sadan in Bombay for women Education.
- List out the Social evils in India banned by the British through laws.
1. Abolished sati
 2. Abolished Slavery.
 3. Banned female infanticide.
 4. Prevented child marriage and polygamy.
 5. Permitted window remarriage.
- Evaluate the role of newspapers in the emergence of nationalism in India ?
1. Created public awareness of various social issues.
 2. Created public awareness on economic exploitation by the British
 3. Raises the voice against violation of human rights.
 4. Popularized the reformative movements against social evils and superstitions.
 5. Reported the problems of Indians in Various regions.
 6. Motivated the people to protest against the British rule.

News Papers

Samhad Kaumudi (Bengali) and Mirat - ul Akbar - Rammohan Roy

Kesari and Maratha - Tilak.

Bengali - S N Banargee.

Young India and Harijan - Gandhiji

Hindu and swadeshi mitram - G. Subramannian Iyyer.

Voice of India - Dadabhai Navarogi

Al - Hilal - Moulana Abdhulkalam Asad.

Vandemataram - Lajpat Roy

Nation – Gopala Krishna Gokale.

Shome Prakash - Iswara Chandra Vidya Sagar

Amirit Bazar Patrika - Sisira kumar Gosh and Motilal Gosh.

Bombay Samachar - Fardourji Marsban .

New India ,common wheel-Annie Besant

- Find out the names of Malayalam News papers published during the time of independence movement and list them.
 - Swadeshimani - Ramakrishnapillai
 - Ahbinavo Karalam - Vagbhadanandhan
 - Malayala Rajyam - K.G Shanker.
 - Lokamanyan - Kuroor Neelakantan Namhoothiripad
 - Kerala Patrika - Chengalath Kunjihirama Menon.
 - Swarad - A.K Pillai
 - Kesari - A Balakrishna Pilla
 - Express - K Krishnan.
 - Al Ameen - Abdhulrahiman.
- How did the literature in various languages motivate Indian nationalism?
 - Writers in various parts of India illustrated the miseries faced by the people.
 - Writers shared their resentments with the people through poetry, tales, novel, drama.
 - It helped the sense of patriotism.

Examples.

- o Benkim Chardra Chattergy - Novel - Anandamat (The song bandemataram is taken from this novel.)
- o Dinabandhumitra - Nil Darpan
- o Muhammad Iqhal - "SareJahanSe Accha".
- o Song - Varika Varika Sahachare - Amshi Narayan Pilla
- o Gitangali - Tagore.

Through These works motivated Nationalism.

- Painters played a vital role in the emergence of India Nationalism Discuss ?
 - Patriotic songs, Symbols and pictures were used throughout our freedom struggle.
 - Promoted Indian Culture and Unity.
 - They played a crucial role in developing nationalist spirit among the Indians

Examples.

- a. Bharatmata & Indian Society of Oriental arts. - Abaindranath Tagore
- b. Sati, Village drummer - Nandalal Bose
- c. Village Life - Amrita Sher Gil.
- d. Tricolour Flag - Madam Bhikaji Cama.

Time Line

- 1835 -Maccaley - English Education in India
- 1856 -Hindu Window remarriage Act.
- 1878 -Vernacular Press Act.
- 1884 - Deccan education society.
- 1885 - Indian National Congress
- 1905 -Partion of Bengal.
- 1937 -Wardha education plan.
- 1938 -Haripura Session of INC.

Match Colum A with Colum B

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|---------------------------|------------------|
| Asiatic Society of Bengal | - William Jone |
| Culcutta Madrasa | - Waren Hasting |
| Banaras Sanskrit college | - Jonatha Duncan |
| Vernacular Press Act | - Lord Lytton. |