



## CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

### CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

1. "Nineteenth Century India witnessed two types of Protests " which were they?

a) Protest against inequality, Violation of rights and social evils which existed in the Indian Society.

b) Protest against the economic exploitation of the colonial forces

Colonial Rule and Nationalism

Institution	Founder
• Asiatic Society of Bengal	• William Jones
• Calcutta Madrasah	• Warren Hastings
• Banaras Sanskrit College	• Jonathan Duncan

- Who Introduced English education in India? When?
- Lord Macaulay, 1835

Objectives of English Education

a ):To Prepare a generation that favours English life style.

b): To get support of Indians.

C): They wanted to get labours in low wages.

### Two Objectives of Reform Movement

a ) :To eradicate evils and superstitions that existed in Indian society.

b): To ensure equal civil right to education,travel and dress code

### Goals of Social reform movement

a ); Eradicate caste system

b): Protect the rights of all.

c):Eliminate discrimination against women.

d): Provide education to all.

e) :Promote widow re-marriage

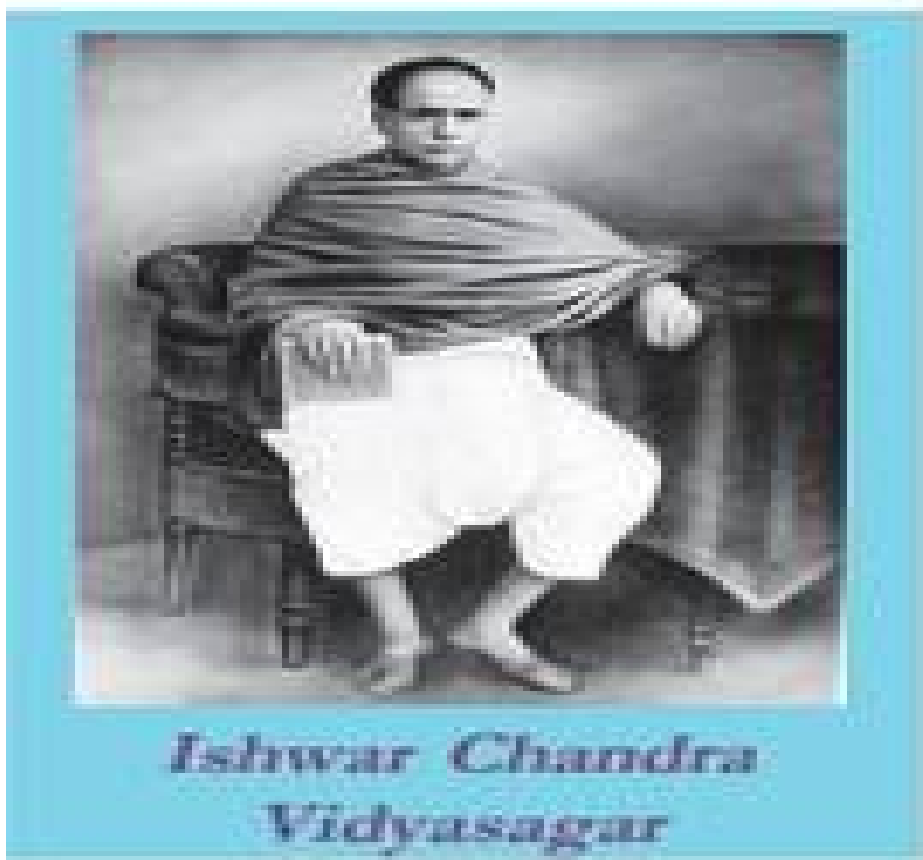
f): Abolish child marriage.

### Social Reformers and their contributions



a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Bhahma Samaj - Opposed Caste system and Sati. He stood for United India.

He promoted patriotism among Indian people .He argued for women property.



b): Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

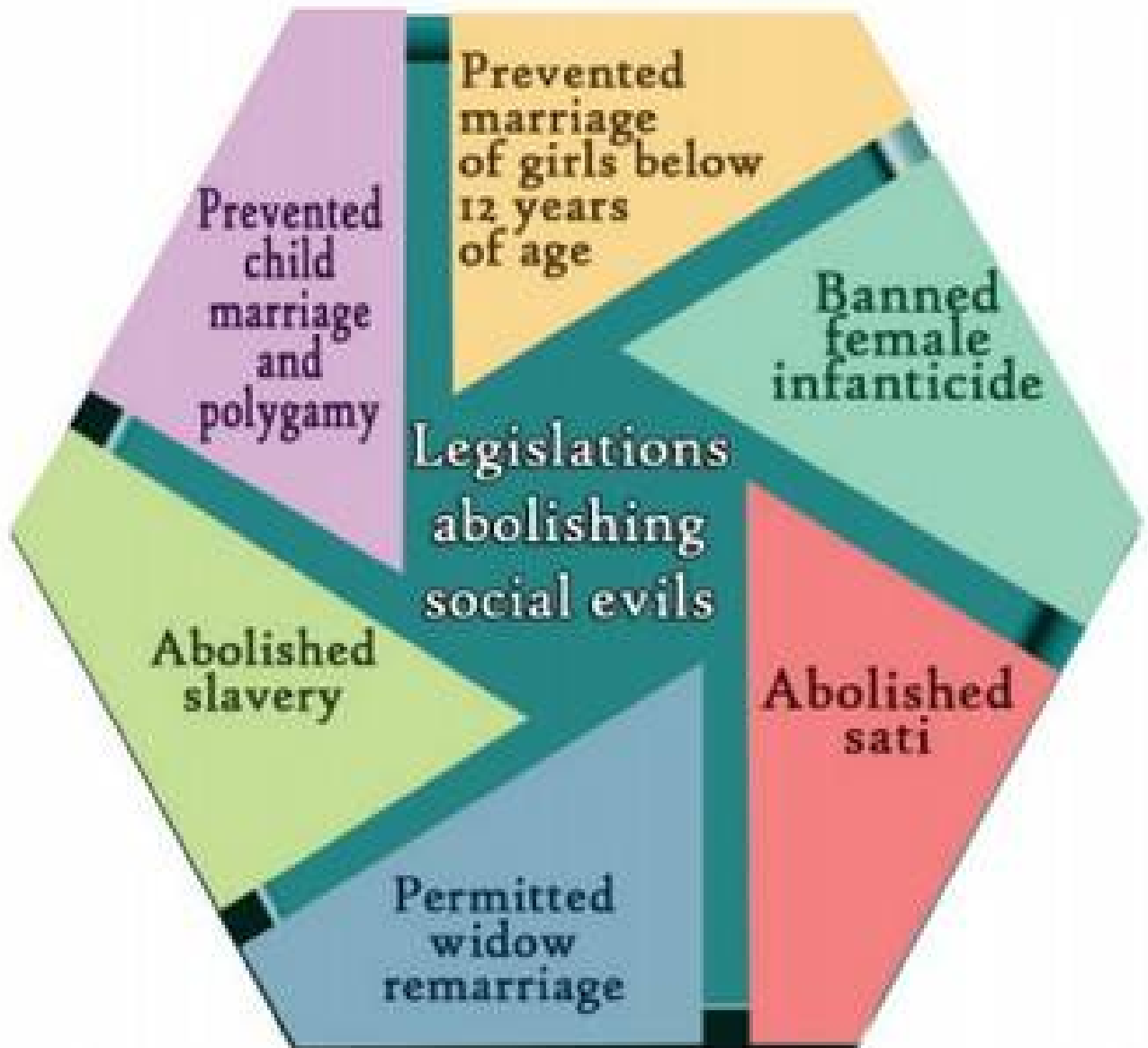
:He argued for re-marriage of widows. He started women schools.

C): Pandita Ramabai - founded Sarada Sadan In Bombay  
**Other Social reformers**



Movements	Reformers	Ideologies
• Arya Samajam	• Swami Dayanand Saraswati	• Campaigned against idol worship and child marriage.
• Ramakrishna Mission	• Swami Vivekananda	• Opposed caste system and social evils. • Propagated the concepts of liberty, equality and freedom of thought.
• Aligarh Movement	• Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	• Advocated for social and educational uplift of Indian Muslims.
• Prarthana Samaj	• Atmaram Pandurang	• Campaigned for inter dining, inter caste marriage, widow remarriage and the uplift of women and backward classes
• Theosophical Society	• Annie Besant	• Resurgence of Hindu religion
• Hitakarini Samaj	• Viresalingam	• Campaigned for widow remarriage and women education.
• Satya hodak Samaj	• Jyotiba Phule	Opposed social evils and domination of priests. • Started educational institutions for backward classes.
• Self Respect Movement	• E.V. Ramaswami Naicker	• Opposed Brahmanical supremacy and caste system.
• Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam	• Sree Narayana Guru	• Opposed caste system and evil practices • Advocated for social and economic progress of the backward classes.

Which were the social evils that British abolished in India?



## The Press and Unity of India

Sulabh samachar - earlier Bengali newspapers.

The role of News papers in the freedom movement

- 1) It opposed social evils and superstitions.
- 2) It spreaded the idea of freedom ,democracy and equality.
- 3) It motivated the people to protest against the British rule .
- 4) It pointed out British exploitation.
- 5)It reported the calamities like plague and famines.
- 6)It made the people realise importance of Nationalism.

**Newspapers of Raja Rammohan Roy**

- 1)Sambad Kaumudi - Bengali language.
- 2) Mirat-ul\_\_Akbar - persian language.

The vernacular Press Act was passed by Lord Lytton in 1878.

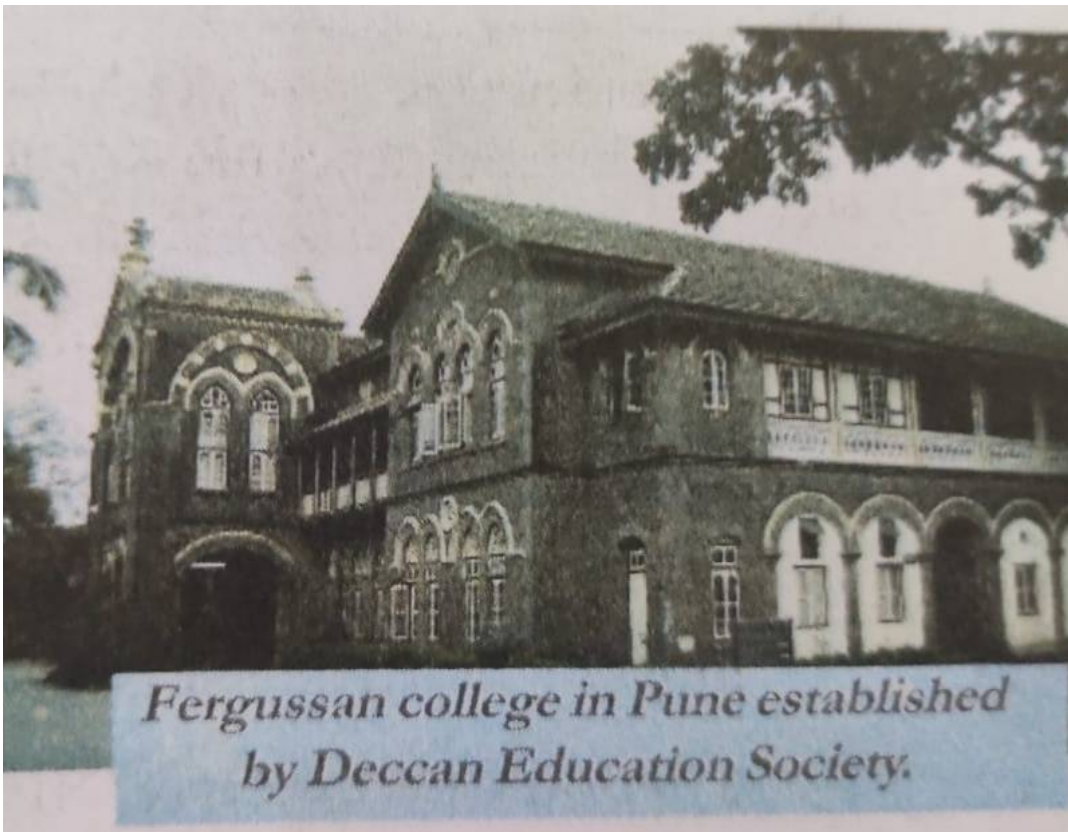
The vernacularpress Act was withdrawn after the massive



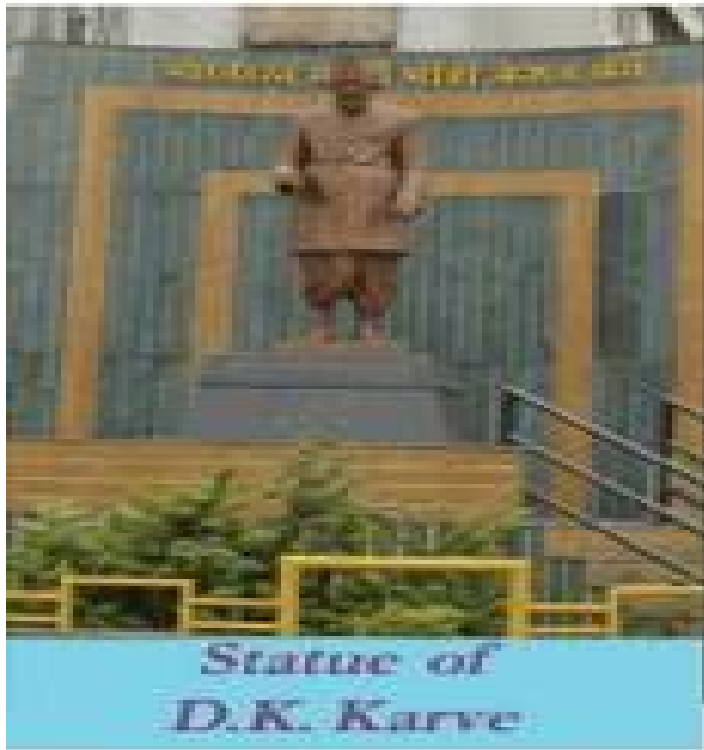
protest by - Lord Rippon

## Role of education in Society

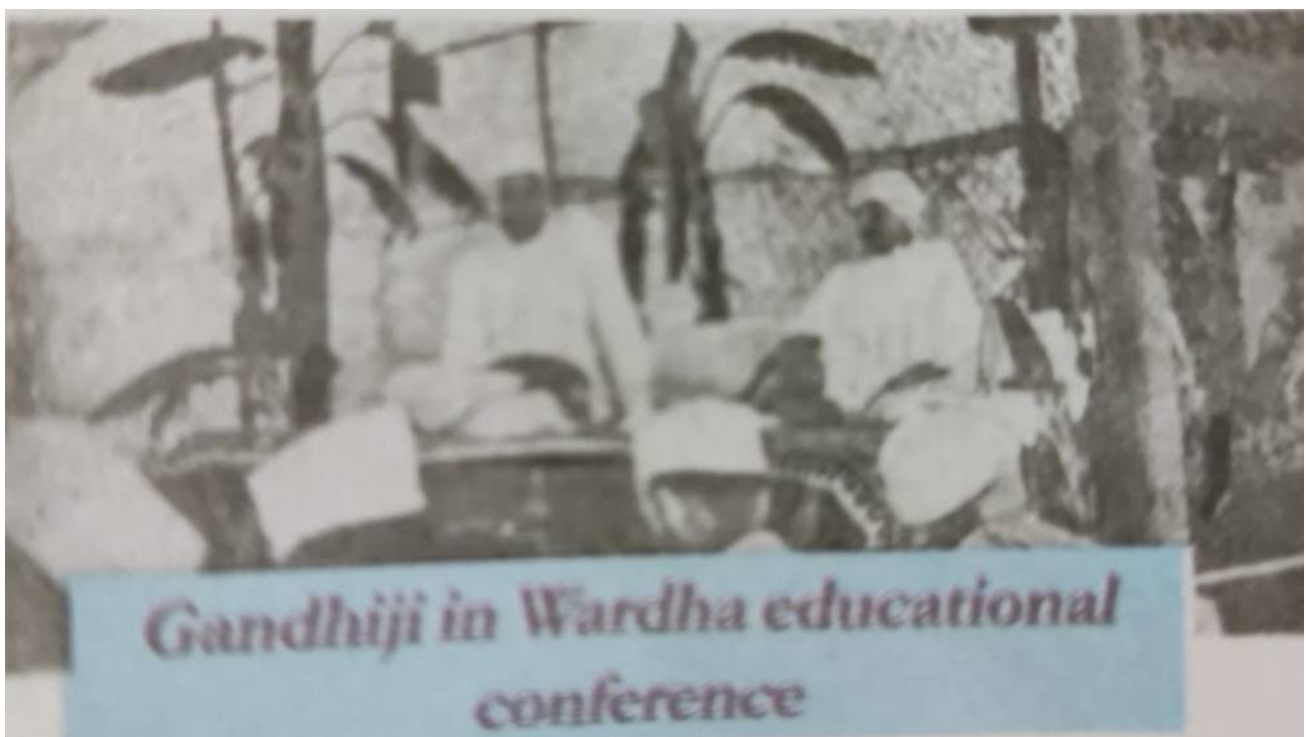
- 1) To bring about changes in society.
- 2) To maintain unity.
- 3) To criticise British exploitation.
- 4) To spread Nationalism.
- 5) To spread Secular education.
- 6) It promoted women's education.



The Deccan Education Society - founded in 1884 by G G Agarkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahadev Govinda Ranade.  
The Swadeshi Movement - Started in the time of partition of Bengal.



Women University in Maharashtra - Started in 1916 by D. K Karve



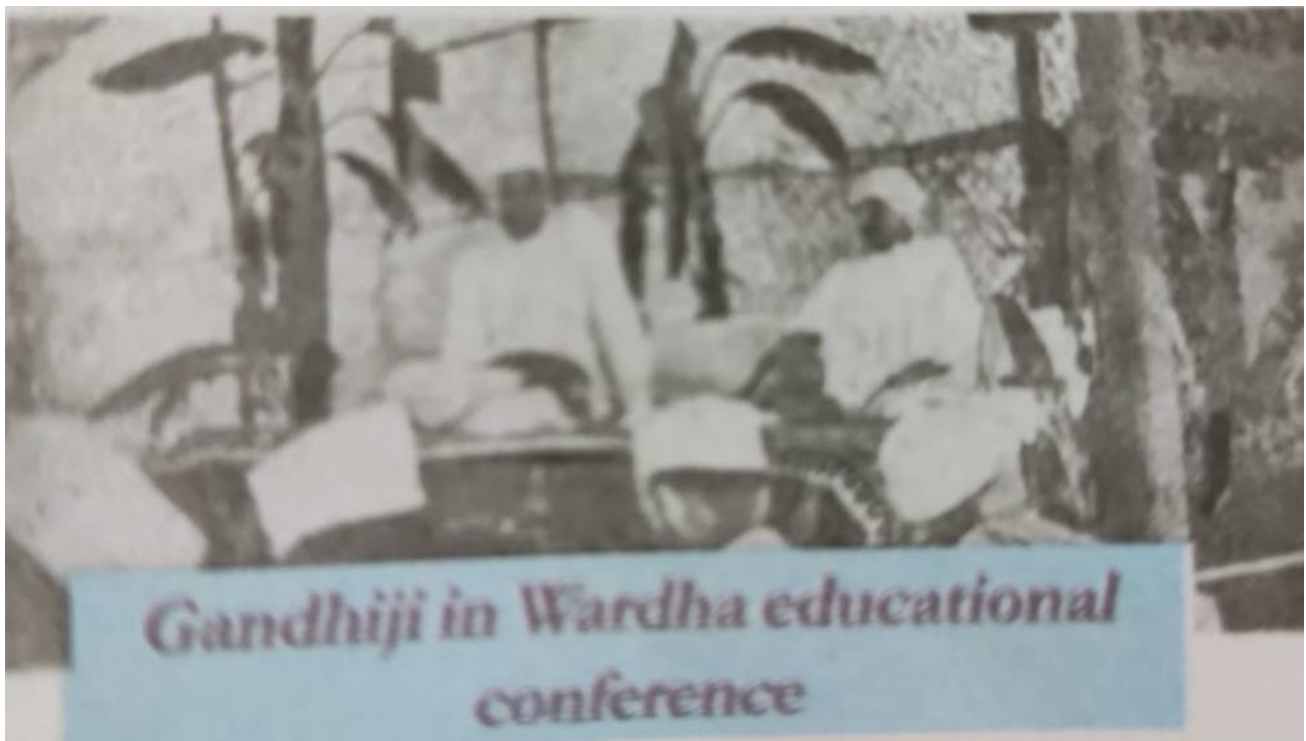
Viswa Bharati University in Bengal - founded by Rabindranath Tagore



Jamia Millia Islamia University in Aligarh founded by Maulana Muhammed Ali ,Shoukath Ali ,Dr. Zakir Husain and M .A. Ansari.



Kerala Kalamandalam \_ Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon.



Wardha Education Plan in 1937 founded by Mahatma Gandhi.  
Educational ideas-institutions

- 1) Secularism - The Deccan Education Society.
- 2) Nationalism - The Swadeshi Movement
- 3) Women Empowerment - Women University in Maharashtra
- 4) Internationalism.- Viswa Bharati University.
- 5) Revival of Traditional Arts - Kerala Kalamandalam
- 6) Protest against foreign - rule and caste system - Wardha Education plan.

### Literature

#### 1) The Concept of Bharat Matha

- Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Satyendranath Tagore

#### 2) Bankim Chandra Chatterji -

Anandamath (The song Bandemataram is taken from this novel) based on the Sanyasi Revolt.

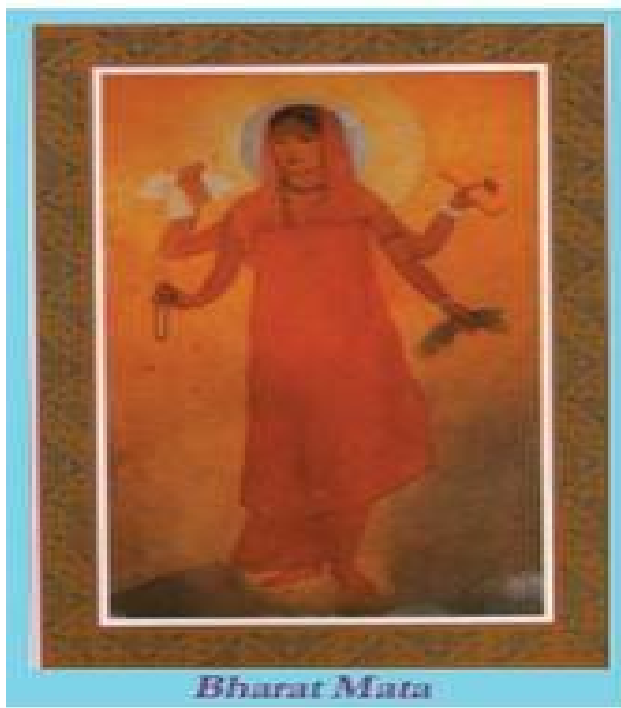
#### 3) Nil Darpan - Dinabandhu mitra, Bengali Playwright.

#### 4) Sare Jahan Se Accha - Muhammed Iqbal.

### Indian literature

Works	Authors	Languages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ghora</li> <li>• Gitanjali</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rabindranath Tagore</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bengali</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sevasadan</li> <li>• Premasram</li> <li>• Rangabhumi</li> <li>• Godan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prem Chand</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hindi</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Panchalisapadham</li> <li>• Kali paattu</li> <li>• Kannan paattu</li> <li>• Kuyil paattu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subrahmanya Bharati</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tamil</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hayat-e-Sahi</li> <li>• Hayat e- Javeed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Altaf Husain Hali</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urdu</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nibandha Mala</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marathi</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ente Gurunathan</li> <li>• Bappuji</li> <li>• Indiyude Karachil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vallathol Narayana Menon</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malayalam</li> </ul>

## NATIONALISM IN ART



1) Bharatmata Painting - Abanindranath Tagore

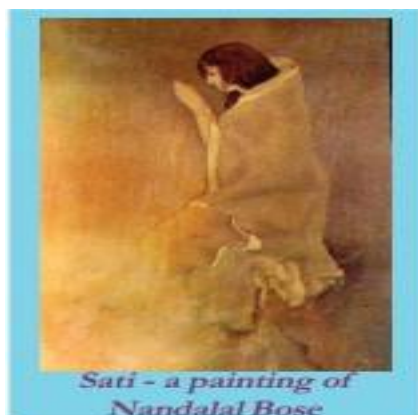
2) Indian Society of Oriental Arts in Calcutta - Abaniadranath Tagore



*Painting of Raja Ravi Varma - A scene from Sakuntalaham of Kalidasa*

3) Kerala visualized scene\_ Sakuntalaham of Kalidasa - Raja Ravi Varma

4) Sati



*Sati - a painting of Nandalal Bose*

## VILLAGE DRUMMER



*Village Drummer -  
a painting of  
Nandalal Bose*



*Village life - a painting of Amrita Sher-Gil*

VILLAGE LIFE - A PAINTING BY AMRITA SHER-GIL

**National Anthem was written by - Rabindranath Tagore**



Tricolour flag was first designed during the time of  
Swadeshi movement by:Madam pikkagi Gama



The present Tricolour flag was designed and adopted in  
1947.

National emblem adopted from the Lion Capital of  
Ashoka at - Saranath .

prepared by  
K Radhakrishnan  
KKMGVHSS  
Orkkatteri  
9446779815