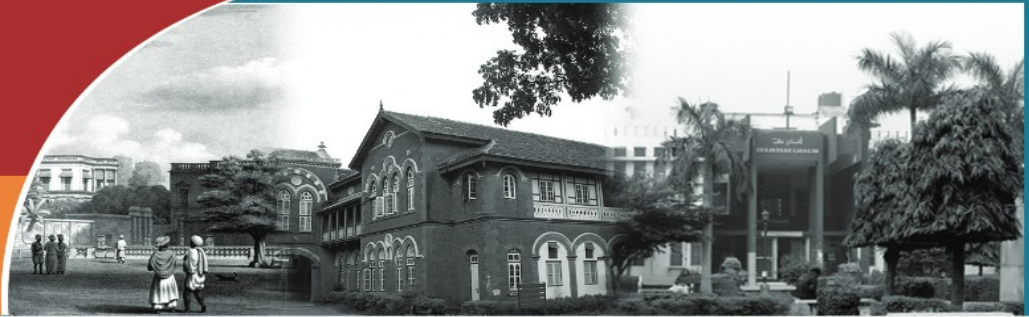


Chapter

05



## CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

### 1. The Solid foundation of India?

Unity in diversity.

### 2. Nationalism

sense of unity that exists among the people of a Nation irrespective of caste, Creed, region and religion

### 3. Two types of protests in ideological and cultural Spheres in the 19th century in India.

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

Protest against the economic exploitations of the colonial forces.

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

### 4. Objectives of English Education started by the British Government in india.

- ➔ Lord Macaulay introduced English education in India in 1835.
- ➔ To prepare a generation that favors English lifestyles.
- ➔ Ensure support from a fraction of Indian society for The commercial growth and free trade of Britain.

### 5. Indian Nationalism was a form of protest against and dissent to the British colonialism. Substantiate?

- English educated Indians who internalized the concepts like democracy, liberty, rationalism, equality, scientific temper, socialism, civil rights etc.
- They ventured to reform the social customs and rituals prevailed in the country.
- They tried to reform Indian society, language, art and literature and thereby defended the invasion of English culture.

#### 6. Factors caused for the emergence of various social reform movements

- liberal outlook ,
- passion for modernization and rationalism.

#### 7. Main objective 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.

#### 8. The proposals put forwarded by the reformers to bring about 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 the child marriage and eliminate the supremacy of the clergy

#### 9. The role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- He strived for the modernisation of Indian society .
- Opposed caste system and sati , social evils prevailed in the Indian society.
- Established the Brahma samaj in Bengal.
- Propagated the idea of a unified Indian society.
- Advocated for the right of women to own property.
- Started news paper with a national perspective.

#### 10. The role of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- Argued for the remarriage of widows.
- The British government has passed the Hindu Widow remarriage act in 1856.
- He established educational institutions for women education.

**11. Who established women education institution in Bombay?**

**Padita Ramabai.**

Movements	Reformers	Ideologies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arya Samaj</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swami Dayanand Saraswati</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaigned against idol worship and child marriage.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramakrishna Mission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swami Vivekananda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposed caste system and social evils.</li> <li>• Propagated the concepts of liberty, equality and freedom of thought.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aligarh Movement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sir Syed Ahmad Khan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocated for social and educational uplift of Indian Muslims.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prarthana Samaj</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atmaram Pandurang</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaigned for inter dining, inter caste marriage, widow remarriage and the uplift of women and backward classes.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theosophical Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annie Besant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resurgence of Hindu religion.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hitakarini Samaj</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viresalingam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaigned for widow remarriage and women education.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satya Shodak Samaj</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jyotiba Phule</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposed social evils and domination of priests.</li> <li>• Started educational institutions for backward classes.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self Respect Movement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E.V. Ramaswami Naicker</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposed Brahmanical supremacy and caste system.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sree Narayana Guru</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposed caste system and evil practices.</li> <li>• Advocated for social and economic progress of the backward classes.</li> </ul>

**12. The abolished social evils by the British Government existed in The 19th century in India**

- prevented marriage of girls below 12 years of age
- Banned female infanticide
- Abolished sati
- Permitted widow remarriage
- Abolished slavery
- Prevented child marriage and polygamy

**13. The role of News papers to bring unity among Indians**

- Disseminated information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in various parts of the country.
- Motivated the people to protest against the British rule and evils in Indian society .
- Created public awareness on economic exploitation by the British.
- Kept abreast of the global agitations for freedom , democracy and equality .
- Reported the Calamities like plague and famines that killed thousands of Indians in various regions.
- Popularized reformative movements against social evils and superstitions.

**14. The newspapers started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?**

Sambad Kaumudi, Mirat\_ul\_Akbar,

**15. The vernacular press Act enacted by Lord Lytton in 1878.**

- Curbed the freedom of press in regional languages.

**16. The role of education in the emergence of Indian nationalism**

- To bring about changes in society and to maintain unity , The patriots established national educational institutions.
- The ideas of National education was secularism, nationalism, women empowerment,

Internationalism, Revival of traditional arts, protest against foreign rule and caste system.

- The Deccan education society founded in 1884 in Pune by G.G Agarkar , Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahadev Govinda Ranade for the socio economic and Cultural progress of the country.

- ➔ D.k karve started the first Indian women university in Maharashtra in 1916 for the women empowerment.
- ➔ Viswa Bharati, the university founded by Rabindra nath tagore in Bengal ,focused on Universal brother hood.
- ➔ Maulana Mohamed Ali,Shoukath Ali,Dr.zakkir Husain and M.A.Ansari founded the jamia Millia Islamia in Aligarh to strengthen national movement through secular education.
- ➔ Kerala Kalamandalam founded by Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon aimed at defending the cultural invasion and promote traditional art.
- ➔ In 1937, Mahatma Gandhiji proposed a special education called Wardha Education plan aimed at vocational education.

#### 17.The role of Literature in the emergence of nationalism

- ➔ The protest against the British rule and social evils reflected in Indian Literature
- ➔ writers through poetry ,tales, novel, drama etc.developed among the people a sense of patriotism and dissent towards the foreign dominance.
- ➔ Patriotic songs in regional languages bridged the gap between the upper class literates and illiterate mass.
- ➔ The concept of" BHARAT MATA" was first presented in public through a play wriitten by Sisir kumar ghosh and Satyendranath tagore .
- ➔ Bankim chandra chatterji portrayed the plight of Bengali farmers through his notable novel "Anandamath."The song Bandemataram is taken from his novel.
- ➔ "Nil darpan ", a play written by Bengali writer Dinabandhu Mitra depicted the severe exploitations suffered by the indigo farmers in Bengal.It influenced the people .
- ➔ Urdu poet ,Allama Muhammad Iqbal wrote Sare Jaham se accha ,Hindustan Hamara ,praised the beauty of India's nature and unity of its people .

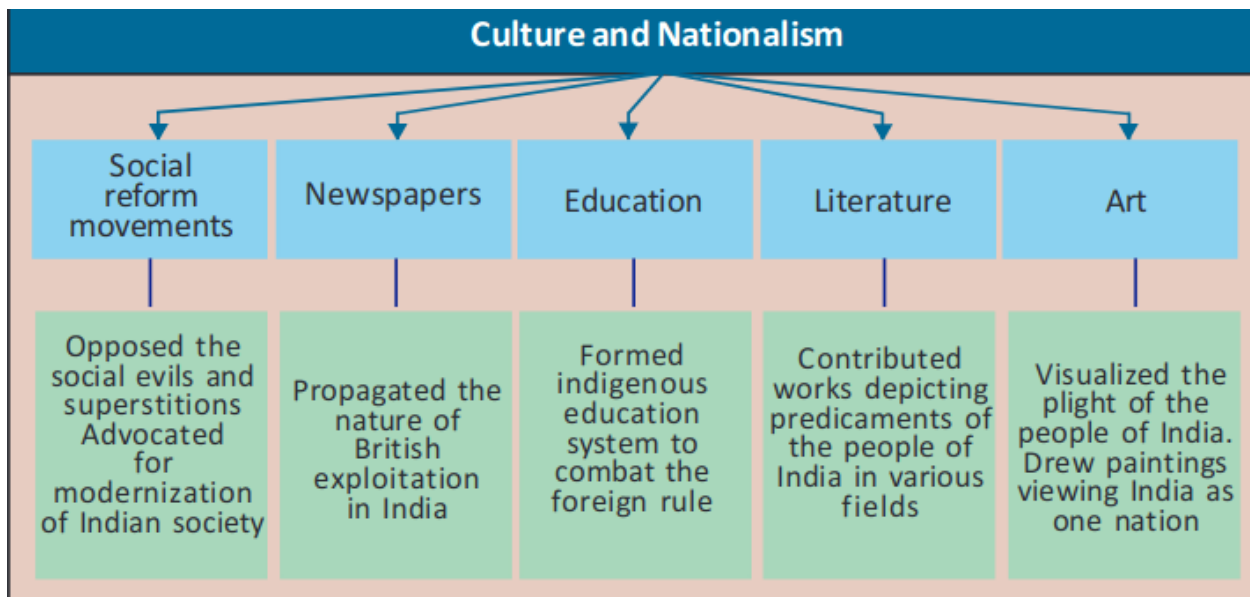
#### 18.The role of artists in bringing nationalism in India

- ➔ The water colour painting by Abanindranath tagore depicted "Bharat Mata" helped to inculcate patriotism in Indian minds .
- ➔ He started 'Indian society of Oriental Arts' in calcutta aimed to free Indian painting from western style and to promote oriental painting based on I ndian culture and tradition.
- ➔ Raja Ram Ravi Varma from kerala visualized various scenes from Indian epics and literature .
- ➔ Nandalal Bose through his famous painting "Sati "visualized the dilemma of a woman who

was forced to commit Sati ,a social evil ,prevailed in India. Painting touched Indian hearts and stimulated protest against the social evil.

- “Village Drummer” another painting by Nandalal Bose exhibited in the Haripura session of the Indian national congress in 1938.
- Amrita sher Gil,a famous woman artist of India ,painted the sufferings of Indian villagers in dark shades which motivated people to think about a unified India.
- National Anthem written by Rabindranath tagore also helped to create national consciousness.

19.The present tricolour flag of India was officially adopted in 1947.



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