

STANDARD X - SOCIAL SCIENCE I (E.M)  
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CHAPTER - 5

**I.Nationalism**

**II.Nationalism & Colonial Rule**

**III.Nationalism & Social Reform**

**IV.Nationalism & Press**

**V.Nationalism & Education**

**VI.Nationalism & Literature.**

**VII.Nationalism & Arts.**

**I.Nationalism**

• It is the sense of unity that exists among the people of nation irrespective of caste creed region and religion.

**Culture:**

- People's way of life.
- It is what makes a country unique.

**Back ground of Indian Nationalism:**

- Two protests in 19 th century.
- Inequality ,violation of rights, social evils.
- Economic exploitation of the colonial rule.

**II.Nationalism & Colonial Rule:**

## **1. Translation:**

### **Aim :**

To know more about India.[Sanskrit,Persian literature].

### **Works:**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Founder</b>
<b>Asiatic Society of Bengal</b>	<b>William Jones</b>
<b>Calcutta Madrasah</b>	<b>Warren Hastings</b>
<b>Banaras Sanskrit College</b>	<b>Jonathan Duncan</b>

## **2. English Education.**

### **Aims:**

- To ensure commercial growth
- To get popular support
- To prepare a generation that favour English life style.

### **Results:**

#### **1.Awareness:**

- democracy,liberty,rationalism,equality,scientific temper,socialism,civil rights.

#### **2.Defend:**

- To return social culture and customs and resist the invasion of English culture.

#### **3.Protest:**

- Inequalities,violation of rights.

#### **4.Create:**

- sense of unity

## **III.Nationalism & Social Reform.**

### **1.Reasons**

- liberal out look, passion for modernization, rationalism.

## 2.Objectives

- to eradicate evils and superstitions.
- to ensure equal civil rights to education, travel and dress code.

## 3.Aims

- eradicate caste system, protect the rights of all, eliminate discrimination against women, provide education to all, promote widow remarriage.

## 4.Works

- **Rajaram Mohan Roy:-** established. Brahma samaj, opposed caste system, propagated the idea of a unified Indian society. advocated the right of women to own property.
- **Ishwar Chandra Vidya sagar:** established educational institutions for women. \*promote widow remarriage. [1856\_Hindu widow remarriage act]
- **Pandita Rama Bai.** Sarada sadan in Bobmay:- education for women

## 5.Results.

- Banned female infanticide
- abolished sati
- permitted widow remarriage
- abolished slavery
- prevented child marriage and polygamy
- prevented marriage of girls below 12 years of age

## 6.Leaders & movements.

<b>Movements</b>	<b>Reformers</b>	<b>Ideologies</b>
Arya Samaj .	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 Shodak 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.
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## **IV.Nationalism & Press.**

### **1.Aims:**

- to give an awareness of various social issues.
- to motivate everyone to participate in the national movements.
- to prompt the people to treat the problem anywhere in the country as a national problem.
- Criticize the British policies and motivated national movement.
- focused on democracy, social reformation, and nationalism.

### **2.Works:**

- Rajaram Mohan Roy : - Sambath Kaumudi in Bengali, Mirat Ul Akbar in Persian

### **3.Results:**

- Realising the power of news paper. Vernacular press act In 1878 Lord Lytton.

## **V.Nationalism & Education.**

### **1.Aim:**

- to bring about changes in society.
- to maintain unity.
- Create nationalist perspective.

- Fight against the British colonial hegemony.
- eradicate social inequalities.
- Establishing national educational institutions.
- inculcating nationalism.
- promote secular education.

## **2.Conflict:**

**British Interest** : to gain political economic and cultural hegemony over in India.

**Indian Interest:** from political economic and cultural domination of the British.

## **3.Works:**

### **1.Deccan education society:1884.Pune:**

- G.G Agarkar,Bal Gangadar Tilak,Mahadev Govinda Ranade.  
[education was inevitable in the socio-economic and cultural progress of the country.]

### **2.Indian women university. 1916. Maharashtra:**

- Dr.Karve.[education ia important in women empowerment.]

**Aims:**promotion of nationalism. \*opposition to social evils.\*rejection of western education.

### **3.Visva Bharati.**Rabindranath.Bengal.

#### **Aims**

- to promote universal brother hood,
- make a bridge between western and eastern culture.

#### **4. Jamia Millia Islamia. Aligarh.**

- Moulana Mohamed Ali, Shoukath Ali, Dr. Zakir Husain. MA Ansari.
- Aims: Strengthen nationalism through secular education.

#### **5. Kerala Kalamandalam Thrissur.**

- Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon.

##### **Aims**

- Intrusion of western arts and education ruined Indian traditional arts.
- To defend the cultural invasion and promote traditional art.

#### **6. Wardha education plan. 1937.**

Gandhiji.

Aims

- vocational education.

#### **VI. Nationalism & Literature.**

##### **1. Aims:**

- Protest against the British rule.
- protest against social evil.
- Illustrated agonies and atrocities.
  - Resenments shared through poem, story, novel etc.

##### **2. Works:**

**Through Poem**

- Brij Narayan Chakbast. [protesting the British rule and the violation of the rights of the people.]
- Allama Muhamad Iqbal. Urdu Poet [ sare jahamse acha.]. [beauty of nature, unity of its people.]

### **Through play**

- Sisir kumar Ghosh, Satyendranath Tagore. [the concept of Bharat Matha]
- Dinabandhu Mitra. Nil Darpan. :- severe exploitation suffered by the Indigo farmers.
- Indian Association The founder of surendra Banerji popularised Nil Darpan all over in India. It encouraged the peasant revolts.

### **Through novel**

- Bankim Chandra chatterji. bengali writer, theme: - sanyasi revolt in Bengal, novel: - Anandamadam. [He illustrated the agonies of Bengali farmers, Disparity between rich and poor, Bandemataram is taken from this novel]

### **3. Results**

- They ventured to fight collectively.
- sense of patriotism developed
- Dissent towards the foreign dominance
- bridged the gap between upper class literates and the illiterate mass
- inculcate the concept of a unified India among the public.



## VII.Nationalism & Arts.

### 1.Abanindranath Tagore[Bengal]:

#### A.Aims

- Promote oriented painting from western style.
- Inculcate patriotism
- Motivate other artists from various part of the country.

#### B.Works

- Indian society of oriental arts [Calcutta],water colour painting
- He depicts Bharatmata giving food cloth and knowledge

### 2.Raja Ravi Varma[Kerala]:

- Indian epics and literature's scenes visualized.

### 3. Nandalal Bose

- portrayed scenes from Indian literature and events in history in his paintings.famous painting 'Sati' it stimulates protest against his social evil.Another painting was 'Village Drummer' it adopted as the picture for the poster of the Haripur session of the Congress in 1938

### 4.Amrita Shergil

- a famous woman artist of India, painted the sufferings of Indian villagers in dark shades ably reflecting their predicaments.
- Her paintings also motivated people to think about a unified India.

### 5.National symbol ,National Anthem, National song,National flag:

- These were used in throughout the struggle.The earlier version of the flag contained eight provinces in British India and a crescent representing Hindu - Muslim fraternity.