

Chapter

05



CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

1.

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

2.English education was introduced in India in 1835.

3.What were the two main objectives of social reform movements in India?

- *To eradicate evils and superstitions that existed in the Indian society.
- *To ensure equal civil rights to education, travel and dress code.

4.What were the ideas put forward by Social Reformers?

- *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

5.What is the role of Raja Rammohun Roy for the modernisation of Indian society?

- *He opposed caste system , 'Sati' and social evils prevailed in the Indian society.
- *established the Brahma Samaj in Bengal.
- * He propagated the idea of a unified Indian society.
- * To improve the status of women, he advocated for the right of women to own property.

6. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar argued for remarriage of widows in Bengal.
He established educational institutions for women education.

7.Sarada Sadan in Bombay established by Padita Ramabai for providing education to widows.

8.

Movements	Reformers	Ideologies
• Arya Samaj	• Swami Dayanand Saraswati	• Campaigned against idol worship and child marriage.
• Ramakrishna Mission	• Swami Vivekananda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 calsses.
• Theosophical Society	• Annie Besant	• Resurgence of Hindu religion.
• Hitakarini Samaj	• Viresalingam	• Campaigned for widow remarriage and women education.
• Satya Shodak Samaj	• Jyotiba Phule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ParipalanaYogam	• Sree Narayana Guru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposed caste system and evil practices. • Advocated for social and economic progress of the backward classes.

9. Which are the social evils abolished by the British by making legislation?

- *Abolished Sati
- *Abolished slavery
- *Permitted widow remarriage
- *Prevented marriage of girls below 12 years
- *Prevented polygamy.
- *Banned female infanticide.

10. What is the role of newspapers during freedom movement?

- *The newspapers criticized the British policies and motivated national movement.
- *It covered the plight of the Indians under the British rule.
- *Gave information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in various parts of the country.
- *Motivated the people to protest against the British rule.
- *Motivated the people to protest against the evils in the Indian society.
- *Popularised the reformative movements against social evils.
- *Informed the global agitations for freedom, democracy and equality .
- *Created public awareness on economic exploitation by the British.
- *Reported Plague and famines that killed thousands of people.

11. The Vernacular Press Act

- *in 1878
- *enacted by Lord Lytton
- *It curbed freedom of press in regional languages.
- *The British withdrew the Act after a massive protest.

12.

.The Hindu, Swadeshi Mitram	G. Subrahmania Iyer
• Amrit Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh ,Motilal Ghosh
• Bombay Samachar	Fardourji Marsban
• Kesari, Maratha	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
• Bengali	Surendranath Banerji
• Voice of India	Dadabhai Naoroji
• Shome Prakash	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
• New India, Common Wheel	Annie Besant
• Young India, Harijan	Mahatma Gandhi
• Al Hilal	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
• Vandematharam	Lala Lajpat Rai
• Nation	Gopalakrishna Gokhale

13.What was the role of education during freedom movement?

- *To promote nationalism.
- *To impart secular education to all.
- *To bring about changes in society.
- *To maintain unity.
- *To foster the socio-economic and cultural progress of the country.
- *women empowerment.
- *To strengthen national movement
- *To protest against foreign rule and caste system

14.

National educational institutions

a) **Deccan Education Society**

- *founded in 1884
- *in Pune
- *by G.G.Agarkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahadev Govinda Ranade

b)

- *D.K. Karve
- *started the first Indian Women University in Maharashtra
- *in 1916.

c)

- ***Visva Bharati university**
- *founded by Rabindranath Tagore
- *in Bengal,
- *focused on universal brotherhood.
- *Tagore aimed to bridge western and eastern cultures.

d)

Jamia Millia Islamia

- *in Aligarh.
- *Maulana Mohamed Ali, Shoukath Ali, Dr. Zakir Husain and M.A. Ansari
- *Its objective was to strengthen national movement through secular education.

e)

Kerala Kalamandalam

- *in Cheruthuruthy village of Thrissur,
- *founded by Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon
- *to defend the cultural invasion and promote traditional art.

f)

Wardha Education Plan

- *In 1937,
- *Mahatma Gandhimajor
- *objective was vocational education.

15. What is the role of literature in fostering nationalism?

*The protest against the British rule as well as social evils reflected in Indian literature.

Writers illustrated the agonies and atrocities faced by the people. The readers in other parts experienced these sorrows as theirs and ventured to fight them collectively.

Writers shared their resentments with the people through poetry, tales, novel, drama, etc. This developed among the people a sense of patriotism and dissent towards the foreign dominance.

*The concept of Bharat Mata was first presented in public through a play written by Sisir Kumar Ghosh, and Satyendranath Tagore.

*Bankim Chandra Chatterji



Bankim Chandra

Novel Anandamath

based on the Sanyasi Revolt of Bengali peasants.

He illustrated the agonies of Bengali farmers and disparity between rich and poor in the Bengali society.

Indian society knew the poor living conditions of the Bengalis.

The song 'Bandemataram' is taken from this novel.

*Dinabandhu Mitra



Dinabandhu Mitra

-Nil Darpan

-a play

-depicted exploitation suffered by the indigo farmers in Bengal.

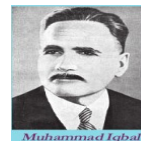
-It was staged in many places and greatly influenced the people.

*Allama Muhammad Iqbal

-Urdu poet






-penned 'Sare Jahan Se Accha, Hindustan Hamara'

-praised the beauty of India's nature and unity of its people.



Muhammad Iqbal

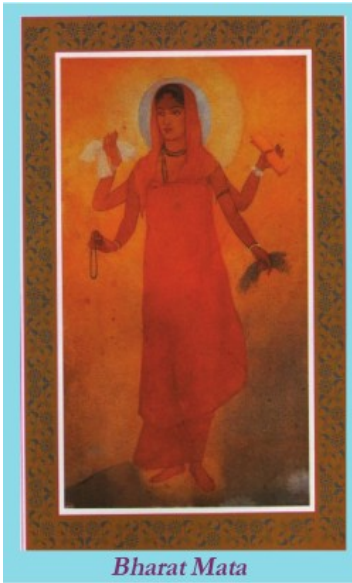
*Creative writings helped to inculcate the concept of a unified India among the public.

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

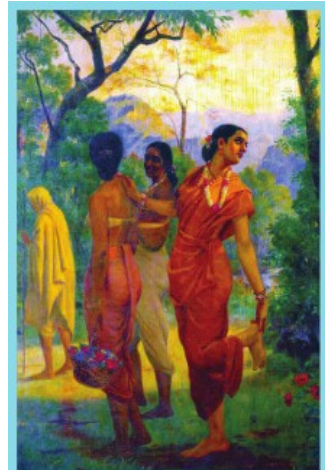
16. What is the role of art and symbols in promoting nationalism?

Bharat Mata

water colour painting by Abanindranath Tagore.
He started Indian Society of Oriental Arts in Calcutta.



Bharat Mata



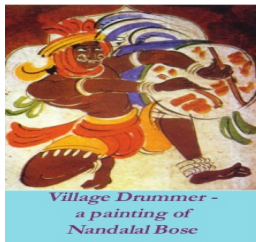
Painting of Raja Ravi Varma - A scene from Sakuntalam of Kalidasa

By Raja Ravi Varma



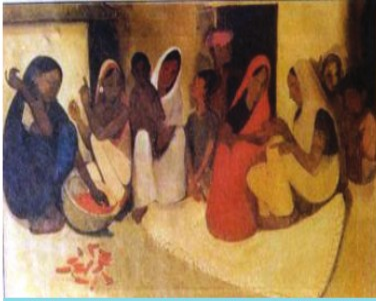
Sati - a painting of Nandalal Bose

Nandalal Bose, famous painting is 'Sati'
This painting touched Indian hearts and stimulated protest against this social evil.



Village Drummer - a painting of Nandalal Bose

Another painting by Nandalal Bose
Village Drummer'



Village life - a painting of Amrita Sher-Gil

Village life

Amrita Sher-Gil, a famous woman artist of India, painted the sufferings of Indian villagers. Her paintings motivated people to think about a unified India.

- *The national anthem written by Rabindranath Tagore helped to create national consciousness.
 - *The present tricolour flag of India was officially adopted in 1947.
 - *National emblem adopted from the lion capital of Asoka at Saranath
 - *Patriotic songs, symbols and pictures were used throughout our freedom struggle.
 - *They played a crucial role in developing nationalist spirit among Indians.
 - *The passion of Indian society for freedom, equality and sovereignty were reflected in the art, literature, education, journalism and social reform and it motivated Indian nationalism.
- *National flag and national emblem



National flag and national emblem