

# **THE WELLAND GOULDSMITH SCHOOL, PATULI.**

## **HISTORY AND CIVICS**

### **CLASS X**

#### **GROWTH OF NATIONALISM: SYNOPSIS**

##### **NATIONALISM**

Nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness and common consciousness that emerges when people living in a common territory have the same historical political cultural background.

##### **FACTORS LEADING TO THE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM**

1. Economic exploitation
  - a. Peasants- they were the main victims of the british colonial policies. The government took away a large part of their produce in the form of land revenue and other taxes.
  - b. Artisans and craftsmen- the English east india company used their political power to destroy Indian handicraft and industry. India became a raw material providing nation.
2. Repressive colonial policy- the British had conquered india to promote their own interest. Some of these repressive policies, especially those followed by Lord Lytton acted as a catalyst for the growth of Nationalist movement.
  - a. Lord Lytton organised delhi durbar in 1877 while there was a famine going on in india.
  - b. Lord Lytton introduced the vernacular press act,1878 which forbade vernacular press from publishing any material that might criticize the british government in any way. Indian Arms Act, 1878 made it a criminal offence for Indians to carry arms without a licence while it was not applicable to the british.
  - c. The maximum age limit for Indian civil services was reduced from 21 to 19
  - d. Import duties on british textile was removed.
  - e. Ilbert Bill controversy.

- f. Lord Ripon sought to abolish judicial disqualification based on race, putting the Indian judges on the same footing as the European judge in dealing with all the cases. The bill was shelved due to wide spread protests from the European and Anglo Indian community.
3. Socio-religious reform movement
  - a. Impact of western education led to a rational humanitarian and scientific approach to life. Made the Indians realise the need to reform the society and their religion. The result was the birth of socio-religious reform movements touching every segment of Indian society.
  - b. Prominent reform movements were the Brahmo samaj movement founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Ramakrishna Mission started by Swami Vivekananda, Satya shodak samaj founded by Jyotiba Phule.
4. Role of press- Large number of vernacular newspaper was started in the later half of the nineteenth century. Some of the prominent news papers were Amrit Bazar Patrika, the Bengali, the Tribune, the Pioneer, the Hindu, the Times of India and the Statesmen. The newspapers placed a significant role in developing strong nationalist sentiments amongst Indians. In carried on daily criticism of the unjust policies of the British. Popularised concepts of modern liberal ideals of freedom, liberty, equality and independent nationhood.
5. Modern means of transport and communication made it easier for Indians to travel to different parts of the country. It also helped in mobilising public opinion on a national scale.

### **PRECURSORS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**

1. East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoroji.
2. Indian Association by Surendranath Banerjee.

### **AIMS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**

1. Promotion of friendly relations between different nationalist political workers from different parts of the country.

2. To develop and consolidate feeling of national unity.
3. To formulate popular demands and present them before the governments.
4. To train and organise public opinion in the country

President of the first session of the Indian national congress was W.C. Bonnerjee and second session by Dadabhai Naoraji.