



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

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Lecture-9



LECTURE 9 GROWTH OF NATIONALISM

1. Growth of Nationalism 1
2. Nationalism is a feeling of oneness and common consciousness that is seen in the people who live in a common area/territory and share common language, history, culture and values and consider themselves as one nation. 2 Nationalism: Meaning
3. Economic Exploitation (Peasants, Artisans & Craftsmen, Working Class & Repressive Colonial Policies (Vernacular Press Act, Indian Arms Act, ICS Exam Eligibility age 21 - Educated Indians) > Role of Press (TOI, Hindu, Bengali etc.), ideas of democracy, exposed true nature of British, international events) 3 Socio- Religious Reform Movements (Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Jyotiba Phule) 4 19, Grand Delhi Darbar)
4. Unhappiness was seen in different sections of society like: 1. Peasants: a big share was taken from their produce in the form of Land revenue and taxes. 2. Artisans and Craftsmen : British were against Indian trade and industry. Indian handicrafts industry was destroyed by British. Raw material was taken from India and finished 4 Indians realized that British are more interested in their own interests instead of welfare of Indians. 5 Factors promoting growth of Nationalism 1. Economic Exploitation:
5. Economic Exploitation 5 3. Working Class: Due to Industry a new class- working class was seen in the society. Factory owners exploited this class. 4. Educated Indians: For educated Indians jobs were only available at Government Service where competition was high and had no chances of promotion. British policies kept Indians economically backward.
6. Policies introduced by Lord Lytton-Viceroy of India (1876-80) acted as catalyst for growth of Nationalism. 1. Lakhs of rupees were spent At 'Grand Delhi Darbar' in 1877 to declare Queen Victoria as Empress of India. While Indians were facing a famine on the other hand. 2. Vernacular Press Act (1878): Vernacular papers weren't allowed to publish anything against British government. It wasn't applicable to English newspapers. 3. Indian Arms Act (1878): Indians can't carry 6 British policies became major barrier to India's economic, social, cultural, intellectual and political development. 2. Repressive Colonial Policies
7. 2. Repressive Colonial Policies 7 4. Eligibility to appear for Indian Civil Service (ICS) Examination was reduced to 19 (from 21 yrs) making Indians less competent. 5. Import duties on British textiles were removed. It affected Indian industry. 6. Ilbert Bill (1883): Bill was introduced to abolish judicial disqualification on the basis of racial discrimination. British were against it. So introduced Defense Association. Educated Indians protested. Bill was withdrawn and more moderate measures were taken. Bill made it clear that Indians shouldn't expect justice against Europeans.
8. Some prominent reforms were: 1. Brahma Samaj (Raja Rammohan Roy) 2. Arya Samaj (Swami Dayanand Saraswati) 3. Ramakrishna Mission (Swami Vivekanand) 8 Examples: Abolition of Caste system, Child Marriage, Dowry System, Purdah system, Sati, Infanticide, Social and legal inequalities Along with fighting religious superstitions, attacked idolatry, hereditary priesthood etc. Indians realized that they need to reform their religion and society. They accepted the best of East and West which resulted in birth of socio-religious reform movements. 3. Socio Religious Reform Movements
9. 10. Was strongly against Caste system. Started a campaign for abolition of Sati, Pardah system, polygamy, child marriage Was against Idol worship and promoted prayers, meditation, charity, morality, unity between all religions. 1828, founded Brahma Sabha later called as Brahma Samaj promoting Monotheism. One of the greatest social and religious reformers of 19th century in Bengal. Raja Rammohan Roy Demanded for appointing Indians in courts and higher posts. 10 He protested against restrictions on Press. Because of him William Bentinck made Sati illegal and punishable by law (in 1821) ages and advocated remarriage of Widows.
10. Jyotiba Phule - The Urban Educator.
11. Worked for widow remarriage and 12 1873, Satya Shodhak Samaj was founded to give social justice for the weaker sections of society. Made people of deprived classes aware about their rights and liberated them. 1854, started a school for untouchables and started a private orphanage for the widows. Was critical about Hindu religion. Was an urban educator from low caste. Jyotiba Phule
12. These movements contributed to nationalism in following ways: 1. Proved Indian culture and civilisation is superior. 2. Fought against Untouchability and Caste system. 3. Importance of women increased 4. Protested against British rule in India. 5. Equality for all was promoted. 13 Socio Religious Reform Movements
13. Press made Indians aware of what is happening around the world. 14 Press exposed the true nature British rule in India and criticized repressive colonial policies. Through the press message of nationalism and ideas like democracy, liberty, freedom, equality etc were spread across the nation. Large number of newspapers were started like The Times of India, The Hindu, The Bengali etc. 4. Role of Press
14. Other associations included: 1. British India Association 2. East India Association (@London in 1866) 3. Indian Association (@Bengal in 1876) 4. London Indian Society 5. Bengal British India Society. 6. Indian National Conference (@ Kolkata in 1883) These associations served as a basis for the formation of Congress- an all India political organization. 15 LANDHOLDER'S SOCIETY- First political association was started in Kolkata (1838). Growth of Political Associations
15. Dadabhai Naoroji- The Grand Old Man of India (1825-1917) 16
16. Branches: Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. 17 He wanted to present true state of Indians before the people of England so that the problems of Indians would be resolved. He was of an opinion that British are just and good. Told about the problems faced by Indians and suggested remedial measures to British citizens and Members of Parliament. Founded in London (1866) by Dadabhai Naoroji. East India Association
17. Surendranath Banerjee- Founder of Indian Association (1876) 18

18. Achievements: Agitations against License Act, Vernacular Press Act, lowering the eligibility for ICS exam to 19yrs etc.19 Objectives: 1. Mass participation in public movements. 2. Creation of a strong body of public opinion 3. Uniting Indians on basis of common political interests 4. Friendly relations between Hindus and Muslims Branches: In Bengal and in towns outside Bengals. Members included lawyers, professionals and educated middle class It was an All India movement It was headed by Surendranath Banerjee Indian Association (1876)

19. Finally National Conference merged in the Indian National Congress in December 1886. 20 Both had same purpose: Welfare of Indians Second Session of Indian National Conference was held in 1885 at Kolkata at the same time INC held its session in Mumbai It offered a model to Indian National Congress (INC) which was formed after 2 years. It was a provincial organisation Surendranath Banerjee arranged the All India National Conference in Kolkata. Indian National Conference (1883)

20. Wanted to setup an organisation which would tell the government its drawbacks and suggest so A.O.Hume-retired British member of ICS offered help. All leaders were working towards formation of an All India political body. Formation of INC (not for exam) Dadabhai Naoroji suggested to change the name of the Union to INC on Dec 28 1885.21 So meeting was held at Mumbai December 28 to 31 in 1885. Womesh Chandra was the President. 72 delegates attended it. Pune meeting December 25, 1885 cancelled-due to Plague. 1884 – Foundation was laid lutions to it.

21. To train and organize public opinion in the country. 22 To put together popular demands and present them before the government Develop feeling of National Unity irrespective of caste or religion. Promote friendly relations between all leaders from different parts of the country. Aims of INC

22. Second Session Year: 1886 Place: Kolkata President: Dadabhai Naoroji23 First Session: Year: 1885 Place: Mumbai President: Womesh Chandra Banerjee Sessions of the INC