

# Growth of Nationalism

## Factors Promoting the Growth of Nationalism in India

### Socio Religious Reform Movements

- Abolition of Sati and Widow Remarriage Act were important legislations passed during this period.
- Introduction of Western Education made educated Indians realise the need to reform society.
- Educated Indians tried to reduce the caste system and to end dowry system, purdah system and female infanticide.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated women education lower caste girls and largely due to him only the Sati was declared illegal.
- Jyotirao Phule challenged caste system and educated lower caste girls.
- Swami Dayanand Saraswati raised the slogan "India for India".

### Rediscovery of India's Past.

- Sir William Jones - Translated the Plays of Kalidasa and Manu Smriti.
- Charles Wikinson - First European to translate Bhagwad Gita in English.
- James Prince and Alexander Cunnigham - Rediscovered the greatness of Mauryas, Imperial Guptas, Chalukyas and Pallavas.

### Influence of Western Education

- Filled the hearts of Indians with Justice, Equality and Liberty. They also became acquainted with idea of self rule and democracy
- Role of the Press [Amrit Bazar Patrika, The Bengali, The Tribune.] Criticized the unjust policies of British and exposed the nature of the British Government. Encouraged Various Communities and Groups for Political Movements.
- Transport and Communication System. Facilitated peoples from different region to converse. Development of Post and Telegraph unified the people.



## Growth of Political Associations

- First Association - Landholders Society in Kolkata in 1938.
- East India Association - Founded in London (1866) by Dadabhai Naoroji
- Indian Association - Headed by Surendranath Banerjee. Objectives -:  
Integration of Indians on basis of Common Political Interest. Promotion of Friendship among Hindu and Muslims. To ensure mass participation of people in movements.

## Indian National Congress

- Indian National Conference - Founded in Kolkata in 1883 and was headed by Surendranath Banerjee and it proposed the model of Indian National Congress which was formed 2 Years Later.
- Formation of Indian National Congress (INC). Allen Octavian Hume (British Servant) wanted to setup an Organization to avoid the outbreak of any revolt similar as of 1857. First Session - In December 1885 under the presidency of WC Bonnerjee

## Indian National Congress

### Early Objectives -

- To develop the growth of Nationalism.
- Greater Representation of Indian in Legislative Bc
- To Appoint Indians on Higher Position in Government Offices.
- To Conduct Civil Service Examination in India. Personalities Present in the Session - Dadabhai Naoroji , Pherozshah Mehta , Badruddin Tyagji , Justice Ranade and G. Subhramaniam Iyer.

## Vernacular Press Act

- Was Announced by Lord Lytton in 14th March 1878.
- To Keep Better control over the Indian Newspaper and for representivity of the speech incisting rebellion against the british Authority. Not Applicable to English Newspaper.
- 1882 - Repealed by Lord Ripon.

