**8th June, 2020 JESUS AND MARY SCHOOL & COLLEGE Module-3**

**CLASS 10**

 **HISTORY**

**Factors Promoting the Growth of Nationalism and Foundation of the Indian**

**National Congress**

The English came to India as traders. The political Chao that prevailed in India helped the British to establish their rule in India. They followed the policy of expansion and economic exploitation. The Indians revolted against English in A.D.1857 to free themselves from the foreign yoke but they failed. The British suppressed the revolt and followed a policy of political and economic exploitation. This transformed the simmering discontent among the Indians into a powerful flame. The second half of the 19th century witnessed the growth of political consciousness and the rise of National Movement

**Causes of the Rise of the National Movement**

Various causes were responsible for the rise and growth of the National Movement in India:

1. **British Policy of Economic Exploitation:** To exploit and oppress the people of India was the only motive of the British, so they followed the policy of economic exploitation. The economic system of India was adjusted to the needs of the people of England. They never cared for the welfare of the Indians. They drained the wealth of India to England. The peasant suffered under heavy land taxes. They were oppressed by the government, the landlords and the money lenders.

**.** Many of them were forced to grow jute and cotton for the factories in England.

**.**No steps were taken to encourage agriculture in India.

**.** Raw material was exported to England at cheaper rates.

1. **Effect of the Great Rising of 1857:** The Indians revolted against the tyrannical British Rule in India and their policy of political expansion and economic exploitation in 1857. The English crushed the revolt ruthlessly and committed many atrocities. Many people were killed on both sides. The British began to suspect the Indians and doubt their loyalty and integrity. On the other hand, the revolt created discontent and dissatisfaction among the Indians and they began to hate the English rule in India.
2. **British Imperialism:** It was during the British Rule that the entire country from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin was brought under one government and this gave her people a new sense of political unity. The English established a strong central government and introduced a uniform system of law and administration in the country. Setting up of industries and trade brought about economic unification. India had never witnessed such political unity before The people of India began to think and act as one nation. The existence of foreign rule acted as a unifying force and the anti-imperialistic feelings led to the rise of national outlook and encouraged the people of India to uproot the British Imperialism from India.
3. **Repressive Colonial Policies:** The English, like all other imperialist countries, followed a repressive policy against the Indians. Particularly Viceroys like Lytton (1876-1880) and Curzon (1899-1905) took many repressive measures against the Indians and created dissatisfaction in their minds against the British Government. Lord Lytton by the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 put many restrictions on the newspapers published in various Indian languages.
4. **Western Thought and** Education: The British rulers imparted western education in arts and sciences through the medium of English to serve their own administrative and imperial ends. They wanted to propagate the western culture and to win the loyalty of educated Indians. But it produced results quite contrary to their wishes. With the spread of western education and thought, the Indians came into contact with the west and imbibed a modern, rational, secular, democratic and national outlook. The American Revolution, the French Revolution and other revolution in Europe inspired the Indian with the ideals/watchwords of liberty, equality and Fraternity. They acquired the ideals watchwords of democracy, freedom and nationalism from the writings of western thinkers such as Rousseau, Paine, Mill, Milton, Voltaire, Burke , etc.
5. **Indian Press and Literature:** The Indian press and literature also aroused the feelings of patriotism and national consciousness. Many newspapers were published in different parts of the country such as the *Amrit Bazar Patrika, The Hindu, The Patriot, the Maratha, the Kesari, the Azad , the Indian Mirror, The Tribune etc.*They not only criticized the unjust policies of the government but also played a vital role in infusing political ideas and patriotic sentiments, and rousing political consciousness among the people. Tilak's weeklies kesari and Mahratta also instilled pride among Indian for their country. B.C. Chatterji's Bengali novel Anand Math became the Bible of modern Bengali patriotism. It contained the national song “Bande Matram" which greatly inspired the people.
6. **Rediscovery of India's Glorious Past :**Many Britishers propagated the theory that the Indians had never been able to govern themselves in the past and that they were destined to be ruled by foreigners .But many foreign scholars like Sir William Jones, Max Mueller,A.B.Keith, Cunningham,Marshal,Jacobi,etc conducted many studies on Indian history .They were greatly impressed by the political,social,and cultural advancement of India in the past.They praisedthe rich cultural heritage of India to the utmost.
7. **Socio-Religious Reform Movement: Many** social and religious reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand, Annie Besant etc.carried out many social and religious reforms and paved the way for the national movement. They inspired the people with the ideas of self respect, self-confidence and self -reliance and roused in them the feelings of patriotism and nationalism.

**PREDECESSORS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**

The seeds of modern political consciousness were sown by Raja Rammohan Roy in the first half of the nineteenth century. But the second half of the nineteenth century witnessed the rise and growth of national political consciousness and an organised national movement. The discontented educated Indians began to criticise the policies of the government more vehemently and accelerated political activities. **DadabhaiNaoroji, The** Grand old Man of India ‘, made England the centre of his political activities and laid the foundation of East India Association in London in 1866. He was of the opinion that the British nation was just and good. He wanted to place the true state of affairs in India before the people of England so that the grievances of the Indians may be removed. The branches of this association were set up at Calcutta (Kolkata), Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras (Chennai). Dadabhai Naoroji was one of the Indians to raise the slogan of Swaraj. He was a great economist

**Surendra Nath Banerjee** set up the Indian Association in 1876. To organise a powerful public opinion, to promote the unity of the Indian people and to broaden the base of the national movement were the main objectives of this association. It launched agitations against the discriminatory and oppressive Acts such as the Licence Act, the Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act and against lowering the age limit from 21 years to 19 years for the ICS Examination and to safeguard the interests of the workers on the English-owned plantations. But, this association failed to become an all-India body.

**Foundation Of The Indian National Congress**

The unjust administration of the English in India and the policy of racial discrimination followed by them led to discontentment among the Indians against the British Rule. They also created political consciousness among the Indians and strengthened the spirit of patriotism and nationalism. The politically conscious Indian were becoming aware of the need for an all-India Organisation. This wouldPherozeshah provide a common forum for the meeting of nationalists and the formulation of a common programme of activityRanade. While the Indian leader (SN Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Mehta Badruddin Tyabji, Justice, etc.) were moving towards the formation of an all India Political body, Hume’s support hastened the birth of the Indian National Congress. Allan Octavian Hume (A O Hume) was a retired member of the Indian Civil Service. He played an important role in the foundation of the Indian National Congress. That is why he is considered as the ‘Father of the Indian National Congress ‘He wanted to set up an organisation that would draw the government's attention towards the administrative drawbacks and suggest means to remove them. Besides, he also professed to help the Indians to develop themselves intellectually, socially and politically. He wrote an open letter to the graduates of the Calcutta University on March 1, 1883 imploring them to dedicate themselves to the service of the people and to form a union to organise and follow the well-defined lines of action. In 1884, Hume ,in consultation with the Indian leaders, laid the foundation of Indian National Union. A conference of representatives of different parts of India was convened by the Union at Poona on December 25, 1885, as plague broke out in Poona, so the meeting of the Union was held at Bombay (Mumbai) from December 28 to 31, 1885 under the Presidentship of W C Banerjee. It was attended by 72 delegates. Dadabhai Naoroji named it as the Indian National Congress. In this way, the foundation of an all-India organization was laid on December 28, 1885. The Congress was a national organization both in its outlook and activities. It represented the interests of all castes, creeds and communities. The Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, also favoured the foundation of the Congress because he wanted it to act as a safety valve for popular discontentment to safeguard the British Rule and its interests in India. The foundation of the Indian National Congress was the most remarkable event in the history of India. A new race of the Indians, inspired with new ideals and thrilled by the vision of a new India, came together and started a movement which attained its goal in about sixty years, for the first time political unity was sponsored not by foreign government, but by a group of strong-hearted, forward-looking sons of the motherland. The Congress expressed the hopes and aspirations of the people of India who accepted its leadership and guardian in launching the freedom movement against the British Rule in India and achieved freedom in 1947.

**Immediate Objectives Of The Indian National Congress**

In December 1885 under the Presidentship of W C Banerjee. In his Presidential address he declared the following as the aims of the Indian National Congress:

* To promote friendly relations between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country.
* To develop and consolidate the feelings of national unity irrespective of religious beliefs, colour or creed.
* To formulate popular demands and place them before the government.
* To train and organise the public opinion of the country.

The Congress held its sessions every year in a big town, usually in December, to chalk out a programme to achieve its aims. The first session was held in Mumbai.It was attended by 72 delegates including such stalwarts as Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta,K.T.Telang,Badruddin Tyabji ,M.G.Ranade and others. The second session of the Congress was held in 1886 at Kolkata under the president ship of Dadabhai Naoroji. Changes were made in the above mentioned aims of the Congress from time to time according to the changing circumstances.

 . . **WORKSHEET 3**

**. Answer the following questions in short:**

1. How did the great Uprising of 1857 embitter the relations between British and the Indians?
2. Which two causes led to political unity of India under the British?
3. In what way did the means of transport and communication contribute to the growth of nationalism?
4. Why did the British introduce western education in India?
5. Name any two newspapers which aroused the feelings nationalism among the Indians in the 19th Century.
6. When and by whom was the Indian National Congress founded?
7. Mention two objectives of the Congress as enumerated by W.C.Bannerjee.
8. What is meant by the term nationalism?
9. State two factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in India?
10. Name some prominent leaders who attended the First Session of the Congress.
11. Name two newspapers which aroused the feelings of nationalism among the Indians in the 19thcentury.
12. Name any two western scholars who made researches in India’s glorious Past.
13. Name the two social and religious leaders who promoted the cause of Indian nationalism .

**1**4.Which act of the British was termed as the “GaggingAct"?

**15**. Name the Governor-General in whose tenure Illbert Bill controversytook place.

**NOTE: Please do all answers in your note books which will be check when school reopens.**

**Please consider this as important.**

**Solutions of (Civics) previous worksheet2uploaded on 25th May, 2020**

**Ans1.Parliament**is the legislative organ of the government.It controls the executive and finances of the nation.

**Ans**2..1.The President 2.The Lok Sabha 3. The Rajya Sabha.

**Ans**3.1.The Lok Sabha 2. The Rajya Sabha.

 **Ans4.** Speaker

 **Ans5.** In Rajya Sabha 238 members are elected indirectly ,12 members are nominated by

President from sports, social service,science,arts,film etc.

 **Ans6.**545 members.523 are elected directly from states from different constituencies, 20

members represent the Union territories, 2 members from Anglo Indian Community.

 **Ans7.**President can nominate 2 members from Anglo Indian Community. (Due to some specific

 reasons electing members of Anglo Indian Community has been abolished by the

 Parliament.)

 **Ans8.** 1.He should be a citizen of India

. 2.He should be at least 25 years old.

. 3. He should not be a proclaimed offender.

 4. He should have his name in the electoral rolls in any part of the country.

 **Ans9.** President of India.

 **Ans10.** It is a motion brought in Lok Sabha by opposition parties to topple the government. If it is

 passed the will have to resign.

 **Ans11.** President cannot dissolve the Rajya Sabha because it is a permanent house.

 **Ans12.** Freedom of speech and expression inside and outside the Parliament .2.Freedom of movement.

 **Ans3.** 1. In the matter Money bill Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha.

. 2. In the matter of No-Confidence motion also Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha.

 **Ans14.**In case of a deadlock a joint Session of the Parliament should be called to pass any bill.

 **Ans15.** It is a well defined territorial area from where a Member of Parliament is elected to represent in

 the Lok Sabha or in Legislative Assembly.

**NOTE:**

**Please do all necessary corrections in your note books of previous module 2 answers uploaded on 25th of May2020. Solutions for the same is given in this worksheet.**