

S.NO:	AREA OF META DATA	CONTENT
1	THEME	CAUSES OF THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN INDIA
2	SUBJECT	HISTORY-OUR PAST PART 1
3.	LINKAGE OF THEME WITH CHAPTERS(NAME)	THE MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT
4.	CLASS/LEVEL	VIII
5.	OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) To increase the awareness about the national movement in India. ii) To broaden the horizon of students about the different causes and its effect in the rise of nationalism in India through mind mapping. iii) To raise the level of analytical power of learners through interpretation of different causes.
6.	DESCRIPTION	
7.	KEY WORDS	Nationalism, Ilbert bill, vernacular, reformers, British, arms act, Doctrine of lapse, Subsidiary alliance, economic ,
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10	CIET COORDINATOR	Dr. Indu Kumar

DESCRIPTION: THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN INDIA

CAUSES

India has attracted foreigners from time immemorial; some came as traders, and some to get education, while others as visitor to know India. In the same league the various European companies came from different European nations like Portugal, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Great Britain came as traders.

India was land of immense potential to trade with. The goods like spices, cotton textile, muslin, silk and other articles had huge demand in European nations. In 1600 AD, British East India Company got the trading right from the Queen of England to trade independently.

The trade was so beneficial and infighting among various Indian kingdoms was so intense that many trading companies started making plans to settle in India. This idea of settling in India which ensured huge profit led to battles among various European trading companies.

Finally, British were able to overpower and supersede all other European trading companies.

At the same time British East Company was able to defeat Indian Princes and kings. After the famous battle of Buxar, 1764, East Company got firm foothold in Bengal, which helped them to conquer other part of India. The East India company ruled most part of India for next 200 years.

To expand and consolidate it took many steps and introduced many changes in society, religion, education system, rules, regulations, administration and other walks of life. The changes brought about in almost all the field of life threaten the existence of India.

The causes of the rise of nationalism in India is a process of coming together to fight against unjust foreign rule.

There are many factors that helped Indians to unite and raise voice against the exploitive rule. This was a process that unfolded over 100 years of awareness about the British rule.

a) Economic Exploitation:

The primary focus of British rule in India was to exploit Indian resources. India provided them as a source of cheap and high quality raw material and finished market. Indigenous, cotton industry, crafts, khadi was replaced by British industry. A systematic flow of wealth took place from India, which helped Britain in developing its cities and industries. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Mahadev Govind Ranade, G.K. Gokhale, R.C.Dutt, and others studied the economic impact of colonial rule in India.

b) Uniform system of law and Administrative Unification :

The British introduced a uniform system of administration, law and order, common currency and established a centralised rule. It brought common people in direct control. **Rule of law** was introduced and law was codified. This brought Indians under one roof and understood the mechanism of justice and strength of unity.

c) Promotion of Western Education:

Promotion of western education and English language was another important medium to expand British rule and culture for formal acceptance of the rule. factor which paved the way for the growth of nationalism. Three main agencies were responsible for the spread of modern education in India. They were the foreign Christian missionaries, the British Government and the progressive Indians. The old Indian system of education and culture was under attack and people felt threatened. However, Ram

Mohan, swami Vivekananda, G.K. Gokhale, Dadabhai Naroji, Feroz Shah Mehta, Surendra Nath Banerjee and others were inspired by modern ideals and led the social, religious and political movements in India. They were all English educated.

d) Introduction of Railways and Modern Means of Communication:

The British introduced railways, modern roads, canals, post and telegraph and other means of communication and transport system. The introduction was primarily guided by efficient administration and for better movement of troops. Modern means of transport also helped in consolidation of people into modern nations.

e) Social and Religious Reform Movements:

Under the influence of democratic ideas and modern education many important leaders and organisation started reforming existing society. A number of organisations like **Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj, Rama Krishna Mission, Theosophical society.** etc. stood for liberal society, equal rights for all, spoke against existing discrimination, preferred modern education system for all, and unity of all.

f) Role of Press:

The rise of nationalist press in India played an important role in raising public opinion and forming national consciousness .it raised matter of all importance from criticising British rule to challenging all kind of orthodox practise and advocated modern education system. It channelised the nationalist feeling among Indians and in different parts of India.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CIET

PLEASE INSERT MIND MAP HERE. (E CONTENT) FROM OTHER PAGE

THE ORIGINAL DISPLAY MIND MAP SHOULD NOT HAVE THE EXPLANATION GIVEN IN THE BOX. IT SHOULD ONLY APPEAR WHEN A STUDENT CLICKS IT.

THE ORIGINAL DISPLAY IS GIVEN IN ORIGINAL DISPLAY

Note for CIET: Hyperlink the following terms against the super script (1-9) as provided in above mentioned content :

Key Words for Hyperlink

Doctrine of lapse: The policy of doctrine of lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856) in British influence area under which if any king died without having natural/ real son, then the princely state came directly under British Rule.

Subsidiary alliance: Lord Wellesley(1798 to1805) introduced the policy of subsidiary alliance. Under this, any princely state who had accepted this policy was not supposed to have any armed force. The state was protected by British army.

Vernacular press act 1878:The vernacular press act, 1878 was passed under lord Lytton. It was aimed to control the local newspaper and its content, which should not challenge the British rule.

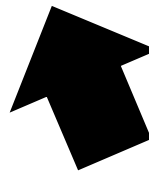
Ilbert bill : The Ilbert bill was introduced in1883 by Viceroy Ripon proposing for change in law. Under this proposed bill, Indian judge and magistrate could try European offender. However this bill was severely opposed by Europeans.



Some of the socio-religious reform like abolition of Sati , spread of Christianity, English education ,Raising the age of marriage, Widow remarriage etc created a sense of fear and cultural threat to Indians.

The various economic policies of British to serve British industrial need led to decline of industries, agriculture production, trade and commerce leading to huge unemployment.

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CHOICE 1

CHOICE 2

Freedom fighters like Mahatma Gandhi, Bhagat Singh, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, S .N.Banerjee, Madame Bhikaji Cama were some of the important leaders who rose and help in the struggle cutting across the country.

UNIFORM ADMINISTRATION

YOUR TIME STARTS NOW

Introduction of rule of law, post and telegraph, railways, time table in school created a sense of unity and oneness.

Doctrine of lapse(1)
Subsidiary alliance(2)
Arms act, Vernacular press (3)act,
Ilbert bill (4),
Divide and rule policy,

Doctrine of lapse
Subsidiary alliance

Identify the given freedom fighters on the basis of provided information:

and mark the name of the given freedom out of the four choices:

Q.1.He is known as the “ GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA” ?

Q.3. A freedom fighter who was influenced by the ideas of Gautama Budhha and Lord Mahavira and have influenced Nelson Mandela And Martin Luther King Jr ...



Q.4. A great freedom fighter who comes from present day Manipur.She was arrested by the British and released in1947 when India became independednt.Name her.

aper 'KESARI' and comes from the present day Maharashtra .

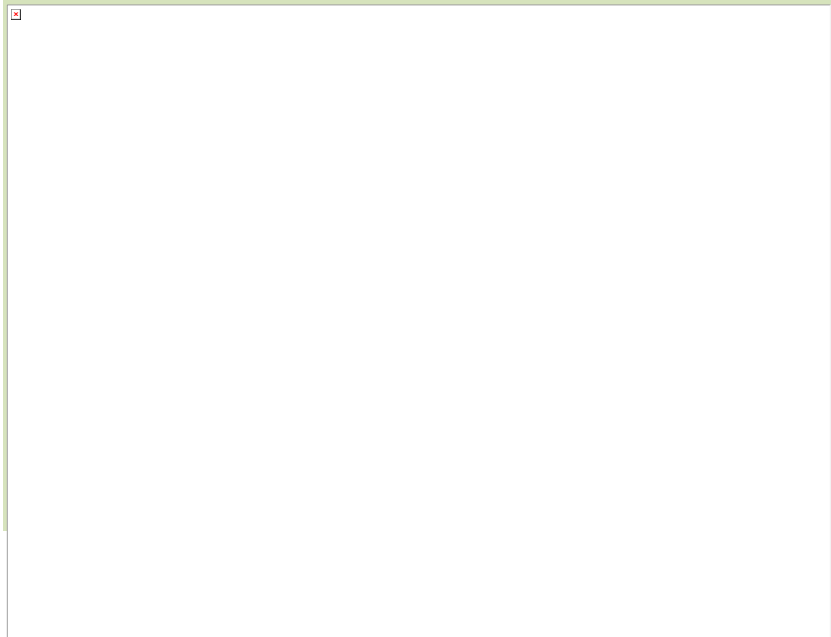


a military force in Japan to challenge the british rule in India .

Q.7.One of the youngest revolutionary and freedom fighter who was hanged at the age of 18 years.



Q.8.She is also known as the Nightingale of india and became the first women Governor of an Indian state.



ANSWERS:

Q.1.B. Q2.D. Q3.C Q4.A.

Q5.D. Q6.A. Q.7.C. Q8B

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CIET

ACTIVITY I

- INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS FOR ATTEMPTING THE QUIZ :
- THERE WILL BE TWO CHOICE or ATTEMPT.

There are 8 questions.

CHOICE 1: STUDENT CAN TICK MARK ANY ANSWER OPTION. IF THE ANSWER IS CORRECT, THE STUDENTS GET “ WELL DONE .YOU GET 10 POINTS” AND IF WRONG ‘ OOPS ITS WRONG YOU GET 0 POINT’.

CHOICE 2: **DOUBLE STRENGTH.**

If a student opt this , then he/she can have option **to hide two wrong** answers. If he attempts correctly he gets 5 marks and 0 for wrong answer.

Time : 45 second for each questions.

A timer is required for every question . it should display in beginning and with every question.

A SUBMIT BUTTON FOR EVERY ANSWER AND DISPLAY TO SHOW GREEN FOR CORRECT ANSWER AND RED FOR WRONG ANSWER.S

A score board to maintain score.

Most important: A FORMAT SHOULD BE MADE WHERE STUDENTS CAN OPT FOR ANY CHOICE AS MENTIONED IN THE INSTRUCTION.

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