

# Chapter 3 Resistance and Rebellion Characteristics and Analysis

## Question and Answer

Q How many forest laws were introduced by the British government? Name them.

→ By the British government three laws were introduced. They were -

(i) Forest Charter of 1855 was the first attempt to establish official control over forests in India and made teak wood government property and regulated its trade strictly.

(ii) Forest Act of 1865 decreed number of legislation by the British government.

(iii) By the forest act of 1878 the Indian forest were divided into three categories namely Reserved forest, Protected forest and Village forest.

Q How many categories of forest were there?

→ By the forest Act of 1878 the Indian forest were divided into three categories namely Reserved forest, Protected forest and Village forest.

Q How did the forest laws affect the tribal people?

→ The forest Acts deprived the tribals of all their everyday practices. Cutting of wood for their house, collecting fruits and sweets, hunting etc were banned. The tribal women were

particularly disturbed as they were unable to cook food using fuel-wood collected from forests. Most importantly grazing and shifting cultivation that were the life-blood of millions of Indians suffered immensely as these were banned in areas under control of the colonial government.

Q What is the difference between an uprising, rebellion and revolution?

→ An uprising may be described as a protest organized locally against authority or certain governmental policy.

A rebellion may also be a violent uprising of the masses for any goal including change to a system of government.

Revolution brings about fundamental change. The protest of the tribals against the forest laws cannot be termed as 'revolution' because of the simple fact that it did not aim at bringing about any fundamental change in the governance of forest.

Q Where and when did Rangpur rebellion occur?

→ In year 1783, Rangpur rebellion occur in Rangpur (in present Bangladesh)



Q Who was Debi Singh?

→ Debi Singh was the ijaradar or collector of revenue of Rangpur and Dinajpur in 1780

Q Who were Chuars?

→ The adivasis living in the territorial limits of ~~south~~ south-west Bankura, north-west Medinipur were known as the Chuars.

Q What was paikan land?

→ The Chuars who acted as the private army of the local zaminders used to enjoy rent free land called the paikan land.

Q Why did ~~Chuars~~ alinged with Durjan Singh?

→ <sup>Durjan Singh</sup> ~~The Chuars~~ alinged themselves with Durjan Singh, <sup>because he</sup> ~~a zaminder~~, who was dispossessed of his zamindari estate as he had failed to comply with sun-set law in terms of the Permanent Settlement introduced by Lord Cornwallis. <sup>the chuars</sup>

Q What was the result of the Chuar rebellion?

→ ~~As the result~~

→ As a result the British immediately stopped the take over of the paikan land. Also some concessions were made to Durjan

(4)  
Singh, a zaminder who failed to pay the revenue demand within the stipulated period.

11) What was the consequence of Rangpur revolt who was its leader?

→ The Rangpur revolt paved the way for settlement of revenue on a permanent basis was the consequence of Rangpur revolt.

Dirjinarain was the leader of Rangpur revolt.

12) What was the motive and objective of introducing forest laws?

The motive and objective of introducing forest laws were.

(i) Rulers needed timber for the mother land. country

(ii) Revenue by commercializing the forest resources of India.

13) Who were Bheels?

→ The Bheels were a section of the backward and warlike community of central India.

14) Where the Bheels lived?



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→ Bheels remained scattered in the Western Ghats hilly region of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

16) Why the Bheels revolt?

→ The Bheels used to plunder and loot of such Landholders of these areas. Continuous plunder affected the law and orders of Khandesh. In 1818, the British government with a view to bring an end to the poor condition of Khandesh. From that time onward the Bheels revolt under different leaders.

16) Name some Bheel leaders?

→ Some of the Bheel leaders were Chit Naik of Salmals, Hiria, Durust and others.

17) When and where was fought the Kol rebellion?

→ In 1831, the Kol rebellion was fought in Chotanagpur region.

18) Name the leaders of Kol rebellion?

→ Some of the leaders of Kol rebellion were Buddhu Bhagal, Jua Bhagal, Madaro Mahato and others.

19) What was the cause of Kol rebellion?

→ The Kols grew restive over the increasing encroachment on tribal territories by the non-tribals like Muslim and Sikhs. The non-tribal landlords resorted to forced

(6)  
labour, fines and often took away their cattle. Thus they burst out in rebellion.

20) Mention the characteristic features of Kol rebellion.

→ The characteristic feature of the Kol rebellion were:

① The tribesmen did not fight alone against the British. Other tribesmen like Hos, Oraons and Mundas joined hands with them.

② They did not hesitate to fight with traditional weapons against the British army who fought with modern instrument of warfare.

21) What is Daman-i-Koh?

→ The settlement of the Santals was called Daman-i-Koh.

22) Name the leaders of Santal rebellion.

→ The leaders of Santal rebellion were Sidhu and Kanubal.

23) Mention the cause of Santal rebellion?

→ Peace-loving Santals worked under primitive agricultural conditions. The peaceful life was disturbed by the British rulers as also their agents like the zamindars, money lenders,



(1)  
revenue - collectors, contractors and others. Redress of their grievances through law courts being of no avail the Santals took up arms against the oppressors.

24) What is Hool?

→ The word Hool came from the Santali word meaning rebellion.

25) What was the main objective of Santal Hool?

→ The ultimate goal or objective of the Santal hool was to bring an end to the British colonial rule.

26) Mention the characteristics feature of Santal Hool?

→ The characteristic feature of Santal Hool were -

From the facts revealed through recent researches some believe that this was the first armed insurrection in India against the British.

2) The records show that fighting with traditional weapons the Santals defeated the

British soldiers at every place from Bhagalpur to Rajmahal in Dumka district.

3) The Santal rebellion took the shape of a full-fledged guerilla war spearheaded by their leaders.

4) The Santal hool spread like wildfire in the entire Chotanagpur region before the East India Company's soldiers contained it after a month-long

5  
battle  
5) Another important feature of the Santal Hool was the support that the rebellious Santals had received from the so-called lower classes of people, particularly the doms, chamars, Jelis and such others.

6) The Santal Hool of 1855-56 definitely had an anti-British character because the rebels wanted to bring an end to the 'sinful' rule that obviously meant the British rule.

27) What was the result of Santal Hool?

→ The Santal rebellion was the first organized resistance of the kind against the feudal oppression. The rebellion brought to surface the sufferings of the innocent tribal people. In spite of the failure of the rebellion the Santals drew inspiration from it thereafter organized another resistance movement against the British. The rebellion of the Santals forced the British administrators to reorganize the districts to create a separate district of Santal Parganas.

28) Who were neighbours?

→ Under the British rule the so-called 'neighbours' meant the English officers and their agents like the zamindars, traders, money-lenders and such others. These



(9)  
people together completely shattered the traditional socio-economic foundation of the tribal communities.

2) Where was the settlement of Mundas?  
→ The settlement of Mundas were in Chotonagpur region.

3) What were the causes of Munda rebellion?

→ The Mundas found their traditional joint ownership of land was being threatened. The tribal peasants were forced to offer free labour to the zamindars in addition to the revenue paid by them. The medieval system of forced labour was known as *beth-begari* among the tribals. The Munda society could not remain immune from the new system introduced by the British. For example, the panchayat system of the Mundas decayed. They found the even minor social disputes were referred to the police or judicial court for settlement. The *arkatias*, the middlemen or contractors in collusion with the local British officials, played a havoc with the morals of the tribal people. The *arkatias* were often found moving around the weekly village huts where

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they used to purchase girls for employment in plantations, mines and factories.

3) How Bixoa was a 'healer'?

→ Bixoa predicted the coming of a golden age when bad days would be over. Such a prediction attracted the Mundas who gathered round him, and with their support Bixoa gave a clarion call to establish an independent Munda Raj. From his youth Bixoa earned some popularity as the 'healer'. In fact, instances are not rare to show how the villagers used to gather round Bixoa and longed for his touch that would recover the sick. Thus Bixoa's reputation as a 'healer' earned him popularity.

4) Write about the Munda rebellion.

→ The Munda Movement under the leadership of Bixoa was conducted in two stages. In the first stage Bixoa as a preacher, predicted the coming of a golden age when the traditional rights of the Mundas would be restored. The British administration being annoyed at the news that thousands of Mundas flocking round Bixoa got him arrested.

The next phase of the Munda movement began after Bixoa's release from prison in 1897. Bixoa's objective now was clearly defined to be the establishment of the Munda Raj. He also called upon his fellowmen



to seize, drive out or slay all the foreigners. Here was the beginning of the Ulgulan 1899-1900 under the leadership of Bixsa Munda. The revolt started with attacks upon the Church and missionary establishments. The main centres of revolt were Tamar, Tefa and Khuti of the Ranchi district. Everywhere the Police stations were also the targets of the rebels. Within a month the British police brought the movement to an end with Bixsa imprisoned. Later on Bixsa died in jail.

29) Mention the characteristics of Munda rebellion.

- The characteristics of Munda rebellion were -
- ① The legal rights on the lands that the Mundas derived through the revolt was an important event.
  - ② The peasants of Bihar were successful to get similar rights from the foreign rulers.
  - ③ The ideal of an independent Munda raj set forth by Bixsa definitely had in it an anti-British element.

30) How far was the Munda rebellion successful?

- The munda movement though unsuccessful resulted in certain ~~administration~~ administrative measures taken up by the British government. Necessary arrangements were made to review the land settlement in the tribal areas. On the basis of the survey reports new regulations were

passed. Forced labour was declared illegal. The British government was compelled to introduce certain administrative reforms following the Munda movement.

35) Who were Sanyasi and Fakir?

→ The Sanyasi and fakir ~~rev~~ were part of the Indian society. Both the sanyasi and fakirs lived on charitable gifts. They used to keep long hairs, and always carried with them knives and arrows.

36) When and where Sanyasi and Fakir revolt started?

→ In 1760 the Sanyasis of Burdwan made an attack upon the English officers, and in 1763 the fakirs of Barisal attacked the English ~~settle~~ settlement.

37) What was the cause of Sanyasi revolt?

→ Cause of the revolt -

1) The British rulers imposed a ban on the movement of the Sanyasis and fakirs.

2) A variety of pilgrim tax was levied on them by the colonial rulers.

3) The British administrators always used to interfere with the activities of the Sanyasis and fakirs.



38) Who were Pagal Panthi ?

→ The religious sect founded by a mendicant named Karam Shah called Pagal Panthi.

39) Who was the leader of Pagal Panthi ?

→ After the death of Karam Shah, Tipu became the leader of the Pagal Panthi sect.

40) Where did Pagal Panthi live ?

→ The Pagal Panthi sect lived in the Garo Hills.

41) What was the cause of Pagal Panthi revolt ?

→ Tax hike levied by the ~~Pagal~~ zamindars upon the Pagal Panthi led the cause of the revolt.

42) Who were the leaders of Sanyasi and Fakir ?

→ Maripa Shah was the leader of Fakir and Bhawani Pathak and Debi Chowdhurani was the leader of Sanyasi.

43) When and where did Rampa rebellion occur ?

→ The Rampa rebellion was a tribal uprising in Godavari valley of Madras presidency in 1922.

44) Name the leader of the rebellion.

→ Alluri Sitabam Raju was the leader of the rebellion.

45) What was the cause of Rampa Rebellion?

→ By inacting forest acts the foreign rulers took control of the forest and thereby deprived the tribal people of these age-old rights. Moreover, the revenue collectors of British government often forcibly collected extra money even after payment of the revenue demand. All this resentment among the tribal people which ultimately led to a rebellion.

46) When and where did Pabna revolt took place?

→ In 1873, at Esufshahi in Pabna district of present Bangladesh.

47) What was the Tenancy act of 1859?

→ The Tenancy Act of 1859 was put into force to safeguard the interests of rich peasants and the landed peasantry. It was expected that the two classes of people would act as precursor to the development of agriculture. In reality however, this did not happen. The zamindars did never follow the provisions of the Act.



48) What was the cause of Pabna revolt?  
 → The Tenancy Act of 1859 did not allow occupancy right to the peasants allowed the zamindars to enhance rent at their sweet will. The peasants were forced to pay increased rent failing which they were evicted. In such a condition the discontent of the peasants found expression in locally organizing resistance to the zamindars.

49) Name some leader of Pabna revolt.  
 → Isham Chandra Roy and Khooji Mollah were the leader of Pabna revolt.

50) What was the result or outcome of Pabna revolt?  
 → The act of 1859 had failed to ensure security of the ryots so the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed in 1885. The Act sought to protect the interests of the ryots.

51) Who was the founder of Wahabi Movement?  
 → Muhammad Abdul Wahab of Nejd (in Arabia) was the founder of Wahabi Movement. and Syed Ahmed Bareilvi was the founder of the movement in India.

52) Who founded Wahabi movement in India?  
 → Syed Ahmed Bareilvi was the founder of Wahabi movement in India.

(16)  
Q. What do you mean by Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah?

→ The term 'Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah' literally means the path as shown by Muhammad.

Q. Write a short note on ~~Balakot~~ battle of Balakot.

→ Before starting a holy war the followers of the Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah or the Wahabis had to face the Sikh power. For, the military preparation of the Wahabis in the north-west India was considered an attempt to oust the Sikhs from Punjab. In the Battle of Balakot (1831) fought between the Wahabis and the Sikhs Syed Ahmed Bareilvi with many of his followers died. Nevertheless the followers of Syed Ahmed Bareilvi continued their fight vigorously against the British and other oppressors.

Q. Who was Titumir?

→ Mir Nisar Ali was popularly known as Titumir who successfully carried Wahabi movement in Bengal of North 24 Pargana.

Q. What was the incident of Barood uprising or name the Boor Kella incident?

→ Seeing the anti government character in Titumir's rebellion deployed military to



suppress the rebels. The British were particularly ~~scared~~ scared at the defiance of the land reforms that had been introduced by them. However, Titumir with his six hundred followers hurriedly built a fortress with bamboos and mud. This was the famous Bansen Kella constructed at Narkelberia, about 10 kilometres away from Baduria in present Basirhat. The standard of revolt raised by Titumir and his followers, and the resistance they offered to the British troops from the bamboo fortress is famous in history as the 'Barasat uprising' of 1831.

57) Who was Hajī Shariatullah?

→ Hajī Shariatullah of Faridpur was the leader of Peasants Movement.

58) What was Indigo revolt?

→ Revolt of the indigo cultivators of Bengal against the oppression of the European indigo planters is known as Indigo rebellion or the Indigo revolt.

59) Where and when did Indigo revolt start?

→ The Indigo revolt began at Chaugacha of Krishnanagar in Nadia district of West Bengal in 1859 and continued for about a year.

60) What was the cause of indigo revolt.

→ Indigo cultivation was introduced by Europeans in India during the eighteenth century. Export of indigo to foreign countries brought huge profit to the indigo planters and merchants. In the whole of India Bengal was the region very suitable for indigo cultivation. Indigo cultivation, however, was not at all profitable for the peasants. They were unwilling to cultivate indigo as they did not get the wage equal to their labour. The powerful European indigo planters forced the peasants to grow indigo. In fact, the cultivators of indigo were reduced to a state of slavery. The European planter even did not hesitate to convert the best food growing area into indigo cultivation. This resulted in the decline in food production. In order to extend the plantation area the armed gang men, employed by the planters, cleared village after village burning the peasants' hut. Peasants were thus evicted from villages and thereby the plantation area was augmented. Oppression of the peasants reached its climax when even the peasant's family was not spared. Abduction



of peasants' women was a regular feature. It was against the above background that the indigo cultivators broke out in rebellion in 1859 and continued for about a year.

Q) Who were the leaders of Indigo revolt?

→ Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Charan Biswas were the leaders of Indigo revolt.

Q) ~~What~~ How did educated middle class supported the peasants in Indigo revolt?

→ The Santhal rebellion nor the other rebellion of the mid-nineteenth century had the support of the educated middle class. But for the first time considerable interest was shown by the middle class in the rebellion of the indigo cultivators. Not only that Harish Chandra, Mukhopadhyay, Girish Chandra Basu, Bisib Kumar Ghosh and other well known Bengali intellectuals took up the cause of the indigo cultivators. Harish Chandra Mukhopadhyay who came of a middle class family was virtually driven to financial ruin as he offered help to the peasants. As the editor of Hindu Patriot Harish Chandra did not hesitate to publicize

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the grievances of the indigo-cultivators. Sisir Kumar Ghosh, a petty zamindar of Jessore threw himself in the Indigo Rebellion and sent eye witness accounts of popular struggles for publication in the Hindu Patriot to rouse public opinion. Dinabandhu Mitra, a government employee, wrote a highly popular drama Neel Darpan in which he vividly described the oppressions and injustice done to the indigo cultivators. Reverend Long, a Christian priest, was a great friend of the indigo cultivators. He published an English version of the drama Neel Darpan in his name though the actual work of translation had been done by Michael Madhusudan Dutt. These are the few instances to show how the educated middle class came in support of the indigo cultivators.

Q. Write the characteristics of Indigo revolt.

→ The characteristics of Indigo revolt are  
1. A close relationship was established between the peasant and the zamindars because of the simple fact that



the indigo cultivation had adversely affected the interests of both peasants and the zamindars

Another important feature of the movement was that instead of lodging a silent protest, the indigo-cultivators had unitedly built up a mass movement.

The spirit of passive resistance expressed in the Indigo Rebellion may be said to be the forerunner of the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Mahatma Gandhi later.

The support lent by the middle class people to the oppressed peasantry of Bengal.

64) What was the result of Indigo revolt?  
→ Indigo commission was constituted in 1860 and that stopped indigo cultivation in Bengal.

Q In which year did the Sannyasi rebellion start?

→ 1763

Q In which year the first phase of Chuar rebellion did start?

→

Q The first phase of Chuar rebellion continued

→

Q When did the permanent settlement act  
i.e. Bengal pass?

→ 1793

Q When did Kol rebellion start?

→ 1831

Q When did Santal rebellion start?

→ 1855

Q When did Munda rebellion start?

→ 1899

Q When did Rangpur rebellion start?

→ 1783

Q When did Bhil rebellion start?

→ 1819

Q When did Pindari rebellion start?

→ 1820



11) The golden time of Wahabi movement is

→

12) When did Indigo revolt start?

→ 1859

13) When did the Peasant revolt start?

→ 1870

14) When did British government pass "Forest Act"?

→ 1855

15) When did Colonial Government pass the 2nd "Forest act"?

→ 1865

16) Who was the editor of Hindu Patriot?

→ Harish Chandra Mukherjee

17) Who was the editor of Tawatobodhini?

→ Akshay Kumar Dutt

18) Who was the editor of Sangbad Prabhakar?

→ Ishwar Chandra Gupta

19) Who wrote Nildarpan?

→ Dingbandhu Mitra

20) Who translated Nildarpan in English?

→ Madhusudan Dutta

21) Who was the leader of Sannyasi rebellion?

→ Bhabani Pathak

(25)  
Fill in the blanks

- 1) Chuar mainly lived at South west Bank of north-west  
Medinipur
- 2) Chuar rebellion started in the year 1798
- 3) The land which the Chuar enjoyed were called paikan land.
- 4) Rani Shiromoni was involved in Chuar revolt
- 5) Rani Shiromoni was the ruler of Midnapur.
- 6) Before Colonial rule kols were \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Rani Shiromoni was called Rani Karnibai of Midnapur
- 8) Durjan Singh was leader of Chuar rebellion.
- 9) At first kols were dependent on \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) 'Diku' means English men
- 11) The author of the book 'Santhal Insurrection' of 1855 - 1857 was \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) Santhal rebellion was started in the year 1855
- 13) 'Giso' means \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) First Forest act was passed in the year 1855.
- 15) In the year 1855 more than ten thousand Santhal gathered at \_\_\_\_\_



16) Munda rebellion was started in the year \_\_\_\_\_

17) 'Mundari' is language of Munda people.

18) Munda rebellion was a protest against money lenders.

19) Mundas believed Birsa as their leader.

20) Birsa died in Jail.

21) Sannyasi - Fakir rebellion was started in 1763.

22) Sannyasi rebellion was started at Burdwan.

23) Kols were defeated in the battle of \_\_\_\_\_

24) Bhabani Pathak was the leader of Sannyasi's rebellion.

25) Bankim Chandra wrote about Sannyasi rebellion in his novel Anandamath.

26) Bhabani Pathak died in the year \_\_\_\_\_

27) 'Wahabi' means purification.

28) 'Dar-ul-Harab' means unholy land.

29) Titumir was a resident of Banarasihat.

30) Chief advisor of Titumir was \_\_\_\_\_

31) 'Dar-ul-Islam' means land of Islam.

32) The father of Wahabi movement was Syed Ahmed Khan.

33) Titumir died in the year \_\_\_\_\_

34) First Indigo planter Louis Bossard was a English.

35) 'Dadan' means advance.

36) Nildarpan was written by Dinabandhu Mitra.

37) Indigo commission was set up in the year  
1860

38) Digambar Biswas was a leader of  
Indigo rebellion.

39) Indigo Commission was set up by  
Lord Cornwallis

40) 'Nil darpan' was translated in English  
by Michael Madhusudan Dutta.



## MCA

12. The rule of East India Company in India was abolished in the year.

→ 1857

The first viceroy of India was.

→ ~~Warren Hastings~~ Lord Canning

The proclamation of the Queen was read out in the year -

→ 1 Nov 1858

'Sepoy Mutiny' was the first freedom struggle of India. It was first remarked by -

→ V. D. Savarkar.

First political association of India was.

→ Banga Bhasa Prakashika Sabha

Banga Bhasa Prakashika Sabha was established in the year

→ 1836.

Indian League was established by

→ V. K. Krishna Menon.

Jamindar Sabha was established in the year

→ 12 Nov 1837

The first President of Jamindar Sabha was

→

The first secretary of Jamindar Sabha was

→

The Bengal British India Society was established in the year

→ 1839

The first president of the Bengal British India Society was.

→ Raja Radhakanta Deb.

Puna Sarbajanik Sabha was established by

→

Jatiya Mela or renamed Hindu Mela was established in the year -

→ 1853 to 1857

Bharat Sabha was established in the year -

→ 28 July 1876

Bharat Sabha was established by

→ Surendranath Banerjee.

The first Secretary of Bharat Sabha was

→ Ananda Mohan Bose

The book 'The Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857' was written by

→ Ramesh Chandra Majumdar

Q and Answer

Whom did the rebels of 1857 declare as the 'Emperor of India' and why?

→ The rebels of 1857 declared Bahadur Shah II, the then Mughal Emperor as the 'Emperor of India'. The revolting sepoys wanted to end the foreign rule in India and proclaimed Bahadur Shah II as the Emperor of India.

What evidence of Hindu-Muslim unity do we have during the Revolt of 1857?

→ The Hindu and Muslim communities fought together during the Revolt of 1857 foiling the British attempts of creating any rift. The Azamgarh Proclamation clearly stated that both the communities were being ruined under the oppression of the British rulers. Also it must be noted here that both the Hindus and the Muslims proclaimed Bahadur Shah II as the Emperor of India.

What were the chief centres of the Revolt of 1857? Name a few important leaders of the Revolt.

→ The chief centers of revolts were Barrackpore, Meerut, Awadh, Kanpur, Delhi, Gwalior, Jhansi, Jagdishpur etc. Some of the prominent leaders of the Revolt were Rani of Jhansi, Nana Sahab



(30)  
Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, Barkhad Ali, Hazrat Mahal etc.

What is the Better Government of India Act 1858?

→ The Act of Better Government of India was passed on 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 1858 by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Its provisions called for the liquidation of the English East India Company and the transference of its functions to the British crown.

What was Queen's Proclamation of 1858?

→ 1<sup>st</sup> November 1858, at a great Durbar in Allahabad Lord Canning announced the royal proclamation that the Queen of England had assumed the reins of government of India. The proclamation declared the future policy of the British rule in India and was called 'Magna Carta of the people of India'. Though the proclamation declared in eloquent words the principles of 'justice and religious toleration as the guiding policy of the queen's rule, in reality it was a 'political bluff'.

(31)  
What was Swami Vivekananda's 'Swadesh Mantra'?

→ The closing passage of the 'Bartaman Bhawal' was titled by Swami Vivekananda as 'Swadesh Mantra'. Addressed to every Indian, it is an incarnation for the motherland to awake the national ideal of identity with the Indian heritage. It reminds our countrymen of their values and roots and urges to take pride in having born as an Indian irrespective of whether they are poor or not. It aimed to rejuvenate the Indian nation and patriotism with a spiritual belonging to our culture and ancient history.

How did Gaganendranath Tagore criticise the colonial society?

→ Gaganendranath Tagore through his cartoons made a mockery of the colonial society which can be found in the pages of Prabasi, Modern Review as well as in 'Bisrup Bajra', Nabakullos etc. He inspired the future cartoonists of Bengal like Jotindranath Sen, Chandi Lahiri etc. He criticised the foreign rule, the babu culture, the weakness of the Swadeshis including his uncle Rabindranath Tagore and even the charke of Gandhiji.

(32)  
Who painted the famous 'Bharat Mata' and when?

OR.

What was the significance of the 'Bharat Mata' painting?

OR.

What does the painting of 'Bharat Mata' by Abanindranath Tagore signify?

→ The famous painting of 'Bharat Mata' by Abanindranath Tagore originally called 'Matri murti' was done in Japanese style in 1905.

'Bharat Mata' portrayed as the Goddess of prosperity was dressed in saffron like the Hindu nun and had four hands holding a book, a bunch of paddy and a piece of cloth and rosary and there were lotuses offered to her feet. The painting 'Bharat Mata' reminds us the first stanza of 'Vande Mataram' and it expressed the concept of eternal mother who was seeking liberation through her sons. Thus the painting was successful in generating feeling of nationalism and patriotism among the Indians.



Why is Gaganendranath Tagore famous?

→ Gaganendranath Tagore, a great painter and cartoonist was the elder brother of Abanindranath Tagore who was greatly influenced by French Cubism in his drawings and we can see his work in the pages of Prabasi, Modern review as well as in 'Bisrupa Bajra', 'Abdhub Lok' etc.

How did 'Bartaman Bharat' help to generate Indian Nationalism?

→ In his book 'Bartaman Bharat', Swami Vivekananda had predicted that there would be mass uprising in India in future when the people belonging to the lower caste/strata will rise and rule the Indian society and he implored the Indians to overcome the caste barrier and consider every Indian as a 'brother'. He urged his countrymen to give up imitating the Western life-style in dress and manner and take extreme pride and honour in the Indian culture and heritage and gave his 'Swadesh Mantra' to develop this concept. Religion and nationalism received equal importance to him and he asked the Indians to sacrifice their selfish interests and integrate for the cause of

the motherland.

What is the Ilbert Bill Controversy?

→ The Ilbert Bill introduced by Lord Ripon in 1883 allowed the Indian judges and magistrates to try British offenders in criminal cases at the District level. This was opposed greatly in Britain and by British settlers in India and the government had to withdraw the bill. This enraged the Indians and the British and thus paved the path to the formation of the Indian National Congress.

What was the purpose of the Hindu Mela?

OR.

What was the objective behind the Hindu Mela?

→ According to Dr. R.C. Majumdar, the main purpose of the Hindu Mela was to spread nationalism, create patriotism and develop an attitude of self dependency among the Hindus. It championed the glory of ancient Hindu religion, encouraged study of native language, respect the national emblems and spread the growth of economic nationalism in India. According to Rabindranath Tagore it was the Hindu Mela that helped us to realise that 'India is our

Swadesh'

Mention any two aims of the Indian Association.

OR.

What were the aims of the Bharat Sabha?

→ The Indian Association or Bharat Sabha founded by Surendranath Banerjee wanted to develop unity among different communities of India. It strongly advocated communal harmony among Hindus and Muslims. It also stroived to achieve political consciousness of the Indians and build up a strong body of public opinion.

What was the Vernacular Press Act?

→ The Vernacular Press Act was introduced by Lord Lytton in 1878. By implementing this Act he wanted to prevent the Vernacular Press from expressing criticism of the British policies and especially the opposition that had taken place with the outset of the second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-80)

Who established the Indian League and why?

→ The Indian League was established in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Sambhu Chandra Mukhopadhyay. It was established to inculcate



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the feeling of Nationalism and create political consciousness among the Indians.

Note two reasons behind the failure of the Great Rebellion.

→ Lack of definite political ideal and coordination of plan to establish an independent government by ousting the British was one of the major causes of the failure of the great Revolt. The sepoys and their leaders both failed to display their proper objectives before the common people. The revolt remained limited to the regions of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Lucknow, Gwalior, Meerut etc.

Why did not the educated Bengali elite support the Revolt of 1857?

→ The educated Bengali elite did not support the Revolt of 1857 for they thought the leaders of the Revolt wanted to re-establish the medieval feudal society and state system replacing the modern system of education and reforms brought about by the British. Many

of them were associated with the British administration and were fearful of losing their economic and other personal gains. They considered the British rule as blessings and underestimated the rebelling sepoy.

Radhakanta Deb, Ishwar Chandra Gupta, Kaliprasanna Singha were some of the Bengali elites who were against the Great Revolt. Vidyasagar closed the classes of Sanskrit College to provide shelter to the European soldiers coming from the North.

Can the Great Revolt of 1857 be termed as a feudal revolt?

→ The revolt of 1857 was started by the Indian sepoy against the English East India Company but the economic policies of the British affected the peasants, zamindars as well as the common people of the rural areas of North and Central India who eventually joined the Revolt. In 1765, the company was granted the Diwani Rights and in the later years new land revenue policies like the Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari Settlement, Mahalwari Settlement were introduced which caused disaster to the peasants, rural people and to

agriculture. A great unrest took place among the aristocratic population of Bengal when resumption of rent free estates in Bengal took place under Lord Bentinck. The annexationist policies of Lord Dalhousie brought untold misery to the jagirdars of Bombay and landlords now ~~gave~~ leadership of Awadh. So these discontented landlords now gave leadership to the Great Revolt. P.C Joshi in his book, '1857 in our History' called it a National Struggle directed by feudal lords and historian Hiren Dranath Mukherjee supported his views. R.P Dutt also called the Great Revolt of 1857 as a feudal uprising. However historians like Sasobhan Sarkar refused to accept this view.

Analyse the characteristics of the Great Revolt of 1857.

→ Historians differ greatly in analysing the characteristics of the Revolt of 1857. While some call it the people's response of feudalism others call it a National Movement and yet another group term it as the Sepoy Mutiny. Earl Roberts, Mabson; John Key etc and also the contemporary Indians like Durgadas Banerjee, Harish Chandra



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Mukherjee, Dadabhai Naoroji and others felt it was the soldiers who took an active role in the revolt from the beginning till the end and hence it was apt to call it Sepoy Mutiny.

English thinkers like J.B Norton, Alexander Duff, Oudram, Holmes etc. accepted it as a national revolt. It started as a revolt of the soldiers which eventually developed a national character demanding Bahadur Shah II as the 'Emperor of India'.

The revolutionary, nationalist leader Vinayak Damodar Savarkar named the Revolt of 1857 as India's first War of Independence which was totally rejected by Dr. R.C Majumdar. (He said, "the so called First National War of Independence in 1857 is neither first nor national nor war of Independence") Dr. S.N Sen however regarded the revolt of 1857 as a national movement. P.C. Joshi called it a national struggle directed by feudal lords and Jawaharlal Nehru called the revolt reactionary. Again Dr. Susobhan Sarkar neither considers it as a revolt against feudalism nor reactionary.

Why is the Revolt of 1857 called a mass revolt?

→ The revolt of 1857 was initiated by the sepoys, no doubt but eventually it was not limited to the sepoys and a large number of peasants, artisans, labourers, discontented policemen, landlords joined the revolt. In Delhi, Lucknow, Awadh, the common people joined hands with the sepoys and fought against the British with their indigenous weapons. In north and Central India communication through roads was disrupted in order to snap the supply lines of the company's army. At the villages, the peasants and the common people carried out loot and plunder on the houses of the moneylenders and the 'new zamindars'. The servants and ayahs also refused to work in British households in India. Even the tribal men and women worked as secret agents of the rebellions. Thus we can find evidences of common people taking part in the Revolt of 1857.

What was the Queen's Proclamation?

OR.  
State the importance of the Queen's Proclamation.

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The immediate impact of the Revolt of 1857 was the end of the English East India Company's rule in India and transfer of power to the British crown. At a grand Durbar at Allahabad on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1858, Lord Canning announced the Queen's Proclamation and thus commenced the rule in India. The Queen's proclamation announced the policy and principles that the Government of England intended to follow on assumption to power.

Henceforth the administrative responsibilities of India was given to a member of the British cabinet, namely the 'Secretary of State for India'. The proclamation, confirmed the treaties and engagements of the native states and the English East India Company and made it clear that the British Government had no further intension of territorial expansion in India. It gave complete religious freedom to the Indians and promised to provide equal opportunities in administrative services to all Indians irrespective of their race and creed. It granted general amnesty to all offenders of the Revolt of 1857 ~~and~~ excepting those who had been convicted for being a part in the killing of the British subjects. The Government



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promised to work for the material and moral progress of the Indians but in no way would interfere with the established customs and religions of the Indian people.

But in reality all these promises were hardly implemented and no changes took place in the exploitative nature of the British rule.

How did the novel 'Anandamath' by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay help in the development of nationalist sentiment?

→ The novel 'Anandamath' written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay published in 1882 played a significant role in the development of patriotism and nationalist feeling among the Indians. It was written on the background of the great famine of Bengal in 1770 and the Sannyasi Revolt. The song Vande Mataram written in 1875 which became the national hymn for the revolutionaries was incorporated in the novel and 'Vande Mataram' also gave birth to the concept of 'Bharat Mata' or mother India. The novel provided the concept of an armed uprising or militant nationalism among the Indians and the idea of Swadeshi.

Bankim Chandra explained that our country is our mother, patriotism is our religion and serving the country meant worshipping our 'mother'. The author also tried to draw a parallel between Hinduism and Nationalism. He urged his countrymen to be united against British despotism. As the novel had played an active role in awakening patriotism among the Indians it was banned by the British government.

When and why was the National Council of Education formed?

OR

What was the main objective of the National Council of Education?

OR

Write a short note on National Council of Education.

→ The National Council of Education was set up in 1906 in order to provide education to the Indian masses on 'national lines and under national control'. Its aim was to put an end to the control of the British government on the education system and wanted to promote literary and scientific education along with technical training. The important

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personalities who were associated with National Council of Education were Rabindranath Tagore, Rashbehari Ghosh, Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Subodh Chandra Mallick, Satyendra Tagore, Aurobindo Ghosh etc.

Why did Mahendralal Sircar set up Indian Association for Cultivation of Science?

→ Mahendralal Sircar who was a doctor by profession, was instrumental in setting up India's first non-government scientific research institution, the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS). The scientific movement or development of the country was initiated by IACS. It provided facilities to conduct original investigation in science and two of the most famous teachers of the institution were Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose and C.V. Raman.

Why is Ganga Kishore Bhattacharya famous?

→ In his early life, Ganga Kishore Bhattacharya started his career as a compositor of the Serampore Mission Press. Later he resigned from his service and founded the Bengal Gazette Press and published the newspaper 'Bangla Gazette' in 1818.



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How did the printed books help in the spread of education?

→ In Bengal before the advent of the printing press knowledge was acquired through hand written books or manuscripts or through memorisation and as a result, knowledge remained limited to a few. With the evolution of the printing press there was a massive growth in the spread of knowledge since books of education became cheap and easily available.

What is the importance of the Battala publication in the history of the Bengali printing press?

→ From 1840 to 1870 a new trend in the publication of the Bengali books existed known as the Battala literature and the most prominent publishers of this trend were Bisweshwar Deb and Bhabanicharan Bandyopadhyay. These books not only quenched the thirst of the newly educated youth, they also threw light on the existing society. The books dealt with various topics like ancient historical and social events, religious matters etc. and greatly inspired and attracted the contemporary readers.

Why is Baboo - Ram remembered?

→ Baboo - Ram was a Hindu Pandit who established a printing machine for the first time in 1806-07 in Devnagari type at Kidderpore, Calcutta for publishing Sanskrit books. Baboo - Ram is also remembered for establishing the Sanskrit Press in 1807. He taught Sanskrit language and literature in the Fort William College, established by Lord Wellesley.

Who fought against Adam's Press Regulations (1823) and why?

→ It was Raja Ram Mohan Roy who fought against Adam's Press Regulation (1823). He did so because through this Regulation the government reimposed control over the press. A clear distinction was made between the Anglo-Indian and Indian presses and while various restrictions were imposed on the Indian press, no restrictions were there on the Anglo Indian Press. In protest he stopped publication of 'Mirat-ul-Akbar', the Persian newspaper.

Name two reactionary laws enacted by Lord Lytton.

→ Lord Lytton implemented the Dramatic Performance Act in 1876 to police seditious Indian theatre, a regressive measure against Bengali creativity and public opinion. Another Reactionary law was the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 that barred the vernacular newspapers from criticising the colonial government.

Why is Charles Wilkins famous?

→ The owner of the first printing press in Bengal, John Andrews was helped in making letter blocks by Charles Wilkins. He was assisted in his work by a Bengali named Panchanan Karmakar. It was with the help of the movable Bengali type or letters founded by Charles Wilkins that Halhed wrote 'A Grammar of Bengali Language' and Wilkins is aptly regarded as the 'Gutenberg of Bengal'.

Who were called the 'Serampore Trio' during the printing revolution of Bengal and why?

→ William Carey, William Ward and J. C. Marshman were called the 'Serampore Trio' during the



the printing revolution of Bengal. It was in 1800 Serampore Mission Press was established by William Carey with the help of Marshman and Ward. It was from Serampore Press the first monthly Bengali periodical 'Digdarshan' and a Bengali weekly paper 'Samachar Darpan' were published by Marshman in 1818.

How did the Fort William College contribute to the growth of the printing press in Bengal?

→ In 1800, Lord Wellesley founded an academy and learning centre of Oriental studies for the newly recruited young civil servants in India, known as the Fort William College. In order to make these officials work efficiently they had to learn the Indian languages (Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu etc) and law as well as the European literature and philosophy. Thousands of books were needed for this purpose and Serampore Mission Press, Sanskrit Press, Hindustani Press received huge orders to meet this demand and thus contributed to the growth of the printing press in Bengal.

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## Short Answer Type

Q. What were the effects of the development of printing press in Bengal?

→ The development of printing press in Bengal created free thinkers who used this medium to express their thoughts and a number of periodicals, newspapers were published that brought the common men in contact with the printing industry. It also led to the growth and spread of education as books then became cheap and easily available. The Indian press also contributed largely in the development of Indian nationalism.

Q. How did the University College of Science and Technology come into being?

→ The university college of Science and Technology, or the Rajabazar Science College or the Raahbehari Siksha Prangan was established in 1914 by Sir Dushutosh Mukherjee without any help from the British Government in India. Sir Raahbehari Ghosh and Sir Taraknath Palit, the two prominent lawyers of the time, donated around thirty-seven and half lacs of rupees to establish this division of the University of Calcutta. Acharya Profulla Chandra Roy, C.V. Raman, Sisir Kumar

Milton etc. were the teachers of the institution and legendary scholars like Satyendranath Bose, (1915) Meghnad Saha etc. comprised of the first batch of M.Sc. this institution.

Answer in single sentence:

1) When was the Indian Forest Act implemented?

→ The first Indian Forest Act implemented in 1865.

2) Into how many categories were the forests of India divided by the Forest Act of 1878?

→ The Indian forests were divided into three categories — Village forest, the Protected forest and the Reserved forest by the implementation of the Forest Act of 1878.

3) Name any two movements that took place due to the implementation of the Forest Laws by the colonial government.

→ The tribesmen of Gudem and Rampa and the Mundas revolted against the implementation of the Forest Law by the colonial government.

4) When did the Rangpur Peasant Revolt start?

→ The Rangpur Peasant Revolt started in 1783.



Q Who was Debi Singh?

→ Debi Singh was the ijaradar or collector of revenue of Rangpur and Dinajpur in 1780 and he forced the peasants to pay an increased rate of land revenue.

Q Why did the ryots of Rangpur rise in a revolt in 1783?

→ The ryots of Rangpur sent petition to the district authorities for redressal of their grievances and when that failed to achieve any response, they rose in revolt in 1783.

7. Who were the leaders of Rangpur Rebellion?

→ Sk. Nuruluddin and Dirjinarian were the leaders of Rangpur Rebellion.

8. Who was the collector of Rangpur during the Rangpur Rebellion (1783)?

→ Richard Goodland was the collector of Rangpur during the Rangpur Rebellion.

9. When did the Chuars first start their revolts and under whose leadership?

→ The Chuars first revolted in 1768-69 at Ghatshila and King Jagannath Singh gave them leadership.

1) Why did 50,000 Chuar peasants join the revolt?

→ The Chuar peasants enjoyed tax free land or 'paikan land' instead of salary and when that was stopped they got furious and joined the Chuar revolt.

2) What were the regions where Chuar rebellions took place?

→ The Chuar Rebellion took place in Medinipur, Bankura, Dhalbhum, Manbhum, Birbhum, Salboni and Ghatshila.

3) What were the causes of the Chuar Rebellion?

→ The famine, the high tax levied on the peasants, the oppressions of the Company's rulers and their agents like the contractors and moneylenders, the dispossessed zamindars and their conditions contributed to the outbreak of the Chuar Rebellion.

4) How did the Chuars earn their livelihood?

→ The Chuars earned their livelihood by hunting and cultivation.

Who were known as the Paiks?

→ The private army owned by the local zamindars before the coming up of the colonial rule were known as the Paiks.

What was the Paikan land?

→ The rent free land enjoyed by the Paikas or the private army of the local zamindars was known as the Paikan land.

Who was the Governor general during the Kol rebellion of 1831-32?

→ Lord Bentinck was the Governor general during the Kol Rebellion of 1831-32.

When did the Santhal Rebellion or Hool take place?

→ The Santhal Rebellion or Hool took place in the year 1855-56 and to be specific it started on 20<sup>th</sup> June 1855.

What was meant by Daman-i-Koh?

→ The term Daman-i-Koh meant the foothill lands or the rent free lands where the tribesmen of Santhals dwell and this area extended from Puruha to foothills of the Rajmahal hills.

Name the crop that the Kols refused to grow.

→ Opium.

Who were the leaders of Kol rebellion.

→ Buddhu Bhagat, Jua Bhagat, Sul Munda, Jhindral Manik



How did the Kols announce their rebellion?

→ The Kols announced their rebellion by beating the drums

Who were the main targets of the Kols?

→ The Kol tribesmen rebelled against the zamindars, landlords, the traders and moneylenders and the officials of the East India Company

Name the English general who completely destroyed the Kol resistance.

→ Captain Wilkinson and his artillery completely destroyed the Kol resistance

Where did the tribesmen of Kol live?

→ The tribesmen of Kol lived in modern Jharkhand in the Chota Nagpur region.

Name the tribes who lived in the Chota Nagpur region.

→ The Hos, the Oraons, the Mundas and the Kols inhabited the Chotanagpur region.

Who was Daxpanath Sahi?

→ Daxpanath Sahi was the king of Palamou

Name the English general who was defeated in the first Chuar Rebellion?

→ Stephen Morgan.

Who gave leadership to the Chuar Rebellion in 1798?

→ Durjan Singh.

When did the second Chuar Rebellion come to an end?

→ 1799.

When did Lord Cornwallis introduce the Permanent Settlement Act?

→ 1793

Who was Rani Shiromoni?

→ Rani Shiromoni was the queen of Karnagash in north-west Medinipur and she gave leadership to the revolt in Shalbari, Bahadun and Karnagash with the help of the Patik and common people.

Who is known as the Lakshmi Bai of Medinipur?

→ Rani Shiromoni, the queen of Karnagash in north-west Medinipur is known as the Lakshmi Bai of Medinipur.

Who was called the 'diki'?

The Santhals considered the outsiders like the zamindars, landlords, money lenders, the British officials as 'diki'

Who wrote the book, 'The Santal Insurrection of 1855-57'?

→ Kalikinkar Dutta.

What is Gira?

→ Gira is the branch of the Sal tree

Which tree was considered as a sign of unity of the Santhals?

→ The Sal tree

What were the weapons with which the Santhals fought?

→ The Santhals fought with arrows (poisoned), bows, spear, axe, swords.

Who were the leaders of the Santal Rebellion?

→ Sidhu, Kanu, Doman Majhi, Kalo Pramanik, Bhairab, Chand, Birsingha Majhi etc.

Whose betrayal led to the arrest of Sidhu?

→ The betrayal of treacherous Bhagna Majhi led to the arrest of Sidhu.

How was Sidhu killed?

→ Sidhu was arrested and shot dead.



How was Kanu punished?

→ Kanu was hanged to death.

What was Kherwari Movement?

→ Kherwari Movement was a holy or religious movement of the Santhals.

Name the place where the Santhals gathered and took the oath to start the 'Hool'.

→ The Santhals gathered at the fields of Bhagnadihi under the leadership of Sidhu, Kanu, Chandel and Bhairab and took the oath to start the Hool.

When did the Munda Rebellion start?

→ 1899.

What does the word 'Ulghulan' signify?

→ The 'Ulghulan' means a state of anarchy or revolt.

What is called 'Khatkati'?

→ The joint ownership of land by the Mundas is known as the 'Khatkati' system.

What is called 'beth - beyari'?

→ The term 'beth - beyari' refers to the system of forced labour of the Mundas.

Who gave leadership to the Munda Rebellion and when?

→ Birsa Munda, 1899.

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What does the word 'Dharti-aba' mean?

→ The word 'Dharti-aba' meant father of the earth.

What was called 'Sing bonga'?

→ Birsa Munda, the leader of the Munda Rebellion worshipped the 'Sun-God' called

'Sing bonga'

What is called 'beth-begari'?

→ The term 'beth-begari' refers to the system of forced labours of the Mundas

Name the regions where the Munda Rebellion spread.

→ Ronchi, Chota Nagpur, Hazari bag and Singhbhum.

When did Birsa Munda die?

→ 1900

Who was called 'Healer'?

→ Birsa Munda.

When was the Chota Nagpur Law of Tenants Rights passed?

→ 1908

How did the 'Arkatis' purchase female employees for plantations and factories?

→ The 'Arkatis' moved around the local market places of the villages and purchased

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the girls from the tribal communities of the Mundas for employment in the factories, plantations and mines.

Who were Bheels?

→ The warlike backward tribes of Central India who spread over the hilly regions of Maharashtra and Gujarat were known as the Bheels.

When did the Bheel Rebellion first take place?

→ 1819

Who were the leaders of the Bheel Rebellion?

→ Dusrust, Shivrām, Chīl Nayek, Hiriyā etc

How far did the Bheel Rebellion spread?

→ The Bheel Rebellion spread over the regions of Solpura, Solmāl and Ajantā

What led to the Bheel Rebellion?

→ The extortion and intrusion of the colonial government alienated the Bheels and they rose in revolt.

Who was the governor general during the 1st rebellion of 1831-1832?

→ Lord Bentinck

When did Santhal Rebellion take place?

1855-56 (30<sup>th</sup> June - 1855)



What do you know about the 'Khudkahi system'?

→ The collective ownership of the Mundas over the property of their ancestors is called 'Khudkahi system'. But the colonial government was averse to this concept of joint holding and wanted to introduce individual ownership. The Mundas felt threatened and greatly opposed the breakdown of their traditional agrarian system by the British.

What was the 'Tinkathia' system?

→ The European planters practised illegal methods of cultivation of indigo in Champaran. They forced the native peasants to cultivate indigo in 3 kathas of land out of every 20 kathas. This system was known as the 'Tinkathia' system.

Who was Syed Ahmed Barelvi?

→ The Wahabi Movement in India was known as Tariqah - i - Muhammadiya, meaning the path shown by Muhammad and this movement was started by Syed Ahmed Barelvi of Raebareilly, in present Uttar Pradesh. He and his followers aimed to oust the English and establish 'Daw-ul-Islam'.

in India. However in 1831 in the Battle of Balakot while fighting the Sikhs, he and many of his followers were killed.

Who was Titumir?

Titumir, the son of a poor peasant of Chandpur village of present North 24 parganas was employed as a 'palki' by certain zamindars in his first life. His real name was Mir Nisar Ali and he was born in 1782. He popularized the Wahabi Movement in Bengal and was killed during the 'Barrack Uprising' by the company in 1831.

Who wrote 'Nil Darpan'? Which event provided the backdrop for the play?

→ Dinabandhu Mitra.

The Indigo revolt of 1859-1860 provided the backdrop for the play.

When did the Chuar first start their revolt and under whose leadership?

→ 1768-69 at Ghelshik and King Jagannath Singh gave the leadership.

## Objectives

- Who was the independent Nawab of Rampur?
- Who led the first phase of Chuar Rebellion?
- Durjan Singh Jagannath Singh
- Who was called Rani Laxmibai of Midnapur?
- Rani Shiromani
- Damia-i-Koh means
- Santal Pargana.
- Durjan Singh led which rebellion
- Chuar rebellion.
- Which rebellion did Buddha Bhagat lead?
- Kol
- Which rebellion did Jua Bhagat lead?
- Kol
- What is the another name of Santal rebellion?
- ~~Santal~~ Hool
- Which rebellion was led by Sindhu and Kanu?
- Santal
- Who was the most famous leader of Perazi movement?
- Haji Shariatulla.
- Who was the leader of Bheel rebellion?
- Chit Naik, Hiria, Pusrud
- Which movement did Titumir lead?
- Wahabi
- Why Titumir is famous in history?
- to construct Basu Kella



Who was the commander of Titumir?

→ Syed H.

Who betrayed with Sidhu?

→

Diku means -

→ ~~Sidhu~~

Who built 'Bamboo fort'?

→ T. Harsh

Who started Indigo revolt at Krishnanagar?

→ Bishnu Charan Biswas

Who was the editor of Ananta Bazar Patrika?

→ Motilal Ghosh. Surendranath Banerjee

Who was the editor of Hindu Patriot?

→ ~~Sisir Kumar Ghosh~~

Who was the editor of <sup>Harish Chandra Mukherjee</sup> ~~Tuata budhini~~?

→ Debendranath Tagore

Who was the editor of Sangbad Prabhakar?

→ Ishwar Chandra Gupta

Who wrote Nil darpan?

→ Dinabandhu Mitra

Who translated Nil darpan in English?

→ Michael Madhusudan Dutta

Who was the leader of Sannyasi rebellion?

→ Bhawani Pathak

Match the Column

Column A

Column B

1) Chuar rebellion	(i) 1899
2) " " phase II	(ii) 1783
3) Kol rebellion	(iii) 1767
4) Rangpur "	(iv) 1855
5) Munda "	(v) 1855
6) Santal "	(vi) 1831
7) Forest charter passed	(vii) 1865
8) " Act-1 "	(viii) 1878
9) " " -11 "	(ix) 1893
10) Permanent Settlement Bill passed.	(x) 1798
11) Sannyasi rebellion	(xi) Father of Bissa
12) Bheel "	(xii) Anarchy.
13) Dhati Aba	(xiii) 1763
14) Ulghulan	(xiv) Father of earth
15) Sujan Munda	(xv) 1817
16) Debi Singh	(xvi) Kol rebellion
17) Durjan Singh	(xvii) Chuar rebellion 2nd phase
18) Jagannath "	(xviii) Rangpur rebellion.
19) Buddha Bhagat	(xix) Chuar first phase
20) Hazi Saqiyaullah	(xx) Indigo movement.
21) Tipu Shah	(xxi) Baras of movement.
22) Titumir	(xxii) Pagal panthi movement
23) Digambar Biswas	(xxiii) Kharazi movement
24) Abdul Halal	(xxiv) Munda rebellion.

Column B

1899  
 1788  
 1767  
 1855  
 1855  
 1831  
 1865  
 1878  
 1893  
 1798  
 father of Bissa  
 Anarchy  
 1763  
 father of earth  
 17  
 1 rebellion  
 Chuar rebellion 2nd phase  
 Raigarh rebellion  
 Chuar first phase  
 Indigo movement  
 Wahabi movement  
 Pagal panthi movement  
 Sannyasi movement  
 Bissa rebellion

- 24) Chusag Ali
- 26) Sai Munda
- 27) Bissa Munda
- 28) Ravi Shromoni
- 29) Nuruluddia
- 30) Bhehani Pathak
- 31) Sewaram
- 32) Chotanagpur Tenancy Act
- 33) Indigo revolt
- 34) Bishnucharan Biswan.
- 35) Pabna rebellion.
- 36) Hindu Patriot.
- 37) Anandamath.
- 38) Titumir
- 39) Nandia Kalini
- 40) Nildarpan.

- (xxv) Kol rebellion.
- (xxvi) Wahabi movement
- (xxvii) Pagal panthi movement.
- (xxviii) Bheel rebellion
- (xxix) Sannyasi rebellion
- (xxx) Raigarh "
- (xxxi) Chuar "
- (xxxii) Indigo revolt.
- (xxxiii) 1870
- (xxxiv) 1859
- (xxxv) 1906
- (xxxvi) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (xxxvii) Beharilal Sarkar
- (xxxviii) Dinobandhu Mitra.
- (xxxix) Kumudnath Mallik
- (xxxx) Harish Chandra Mukherjee.



## Objectives

→ Pre modern age in the field of printing press started at.

→ 1806-07

→ Freedom of Press was declared in the year

→ 1810

→ The first Bengali book was printed in

→ A grammar book of the Bengali language

→ Printing press in Serampore Mission Press established in the year

→ January 10, 1800

→ Calcutta School Book Society was established in the year

→ 4<sup>th</sup> July 1817

→ Fort William College was established in the year

→ 1800

→ First English dictionary was published in the year

→ 1755

→ First Bengali " " " " " "

→ 1793

→ East India Company established Printing press in the India

→ 1773

→ The Regulation of the freedom of 'Press Act' was announced in the year

→ 1910

→ Regulation of Freedom of 'Press Act' was announced in the year

→ 1949

12) Press Law was passed in the year

→ 1910

13) First Bengali Newspaper was introduced in the year.

→ 18 Nov 1780 1816 or 1818

14) First Bengal Newspaper

→ Bengal Gazette.

15) The Printing Press was first introduced by

→ Ganga Kishore Bhattacharya

16) The owner of first printing press in Bengal was

→ James Augustus Hicky

17) First printing press was established in

Calcutta by

→ James Augustus Hicky

18) Printing press at Serampore was established by

→ William Carey, William Wark & British Baptist

19) The name of the editor of 'Digdarshan' was

→ John Clark Marshman

20) The name of the first Bengali Merchant of Bengal Printing Press was -

→ The Gutenberg of Bengal was the name of

→ Panchanan Karmakar.

21) The name of the first book published in

Bengali was -

→ A grammar of the Bengali language

22) Calcutta School Book Society was established

→ by Radhakanta Deb.

24) The book 'Barnamala' was published by

→

25) First weekly Magazine in Bengali was

→ Hicky's Bengal Gazette.

26) The first autobiography in Bengali was written by

→ Aaman Jiban

27) U. Ray and Co was the name of the Printing

Press established by

→ Upendrasankar Kishore Ray

28) U Ray and Sons was established in the year

→ 1895

29) The book 'Sishuiklo' was written by

→ Madan Mohan Tarkalanker.

30) The editor of 'Samachar Darpan' was

→ Ishwar Chandra.

31) 'Barnaparichay' was published in the year

→ 1855

32) 'Sanskriti Press' was established in the year by

→ Babu Ram

33) Calcutta Puustakalaya was established by

→ Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee

34) The book 'Choleder Maha Bharat' was written by

→ Upendrasankar Ray Chowdhury

35) The name of first coloured magazine for the children was

→

36) Basu Institute was established by

→ Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose



37) Bengal Chemical was established by  
→ Profulla Chandra Ray

38) Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar was called to  
→

39) Bengal Technical Institute was established by  
→ Tarak Nath Palit.

40) Indian Association for Cultivation of Science  
was established by  
→ Dr. Mahendralal Sircar

41) Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics was  
established by  
→ Meghnad Saha

42) India Institute of Statistical Sciences was  
established by  
→ Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis

43) The first principal of Bengal National College  
was  
→ Aurobindo

44) Santiniketan Ashram was established by  
→ Rabindranath Tagore

45) Visva-Bharati University was founded by  
→ Rabindranath Tagore

46) The first Chancellor of Visva-Bharati was  
→

47) The first principal of Visva-Bharati College was  
→

48) Sreeniketan was founded in the year  
→

49) Visva-Bharati was recognised as a central university  
in the year  
→ 1951

sp) Rabindranath Tagore

→

sp) Shantiniketan Ashram School was founded

in the year

1901 December

HCO

- Sepoy Mutiny was started in the year
- 1857
- Mangal Pandey was the Sepoy leader of
- Bengal Regiment.
- First Martyr of Sepoy Mutiny was -
- Mangal Pandey
- Tantia Topi was the leader of -
- Ramchandra Panduranga
- Hazrat Mahal was the leader of
- Awadh
- Laxmi Bai was the leader of
- Jhansi
- First outcome of Sepoy Mutiny was in
- 
- During Sepoy Mutiny Governor General of India was
- John Canning
- Nana Sahib was the adopted son of
- Bajirao II
- During 1857 the emperor of India was
- Charles Canning
- The post of Peshwa was abolished during the
- period of
- 1818
- The rule of East India Company in India was
- abolished in the year -
- 1858.



- 1st The first viceroy of India was  
 → Warren Hastings Lord Canning
- 1st The Proclamation of the Queen was read out  
 in the year  
 → 1 Nov 1858
- 1st Sepoy Mutiny was the first freedom struggle  
 of India' - It was first remarked by  
 → Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- 1st First political association of India was  
 → Zamindari Association
- 1st Banga Bhasa Prakashika Sabha was  
 established in the year -  
 → 1836
- 1st Indian League was established by  
 → V. K. Krishna Menon.
- 1st Jamin dar Sabha was established in the year  
 → 1837
- 2nd The first president of Jamin dar Sabha was  
 →
- 2nd The first secretary of Jamin dar Sabha was  
 →
- 2nd The Bengal British India Society was established  
 in  
 → 1843
- 2nd The first President of the Bengal British  
 India Society was  
 → Raja Radhakanta Deb.

24) Puna Sarbajanik Sabha was established by  
→ 2 April Mahadev Govind Ranade,

25) Puna Sarbajanik Sabha was established in the year

→ 1870

26) Jatiya Mela or renamed Hindu Mela was established in the year.

→ 1867

27) Bharat Sabha was established in the year

→ 1876

28) Bharat Sabha was established by

→ 29) The first secretary of Bharat Sabha was

→ 30) The book 'The Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857' was written by

→ Ramesh Chandra Majumdar

31) Jatiya Bhandar was formed by

→ 32) The novel 'Gora' was written by

→ Rabindranath Tagore.

33) The song 'Bande Mataram' is taken from

→ Anandamath.

34) The book 'Anandamath' was written by

→ Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

35) 'Bartman Bharat' was written by

→ Swami Vivekananda.

36)

2) The picture 'Bharat mata' was  
drawn by  
→ Abanindranath Tagore.

3) The father of modern nationalist  
Cartoon is called

→



## Long question answer

Write about the causes and result of Munda rebellion?

Introduction :- Munda rebellion was an important political tribal rebellion against the operation and torture of British government, land lord, lease holder and other officials. Birsa Munda was the leader of this rebellion and it was started in the year 1899.

Causes :-

(i) Withdraw of Khudkati system :- was the traditional system of Mundas was the community ownership of land. Munda people had no personal land. The homeland and farmland which the Munda people lived, were made by Munda ancestors and that was holy land to them. British government withdrew this system and introduced personal land system. This made the Munda people angry.

(ii) Imposing tax :- Previously Munda land was non taxable land but British government introduced high rate of tax.

(iii) Torture :- After permanent settlement government appointed land lord and land lease holders. They imposed high rate of tax. Munda people were unable to pay tax. So they were torture. Bury and their household including cattle were taken away by land lord.

(iv) Operation of moneylender :- Taxes would have been paid in money against food crop. So they had to take loan from

money lenders against high rate of interest which never was possible to repay. So they have to suffer in human operation by money lender.

(v) Avicted from land: Landlords, land lease holder money lender where outcome and they were called dikus. Dikus avicted mundas from these traditional land.

(vi) Breaking of the social structure: - British government dismissed social laws and judiciary. They instead 'Pahan' the main priest. The British introduced their law in Munda areas. These made Mundas irritated.

(vii) Beth Begari system: - Munda people were forced to work for landlord, land lease holder and many to money lenders without salary.

(viii) Religious change: - Missionary, priest christianity was introduced among them and tried to attract them through various offers.

(ix) Labour transport: - Landlords, land-lease holder contractors, money lenders collected Munda labour and transported to other places as to labourers. So all these regions made people were furious in great extent. During this time Birsu Munda also called 'Darti Aba' organised munda and revolted against british government. He formed his army with 6,000 Munda youths attacked churches and

government offices. Government controlled the rebellion by killing and imprisoning of Munda and Rebellion came to an end.

Results :- Though rebellion failed but government realised some measures to be taken

- (1) Mundas were allowed their traditional social structure.
- (2) British laws were withdrawn.
- (3) Chotanagpur law of tenancy right passed
- (4) Dikus were evicted.

Conclusion :- Munda rebellion was a remarkable tribal movement. Bissa Munda has successfully been able to unite Mundas. He introduced the worship of sirbonga means the son god. A separate community was created and the followers of Bissa were called 'Birasite'.

What do you mean by Indigo revolt? Write about the importance of Indigo revolt.

→ Indigo revolt - Traders of various countries of Europe came to India for Indigo trading. It was a very profitable business to them. They exported the Indigo to various country of Europe and Indigo from India was of high demand. They forced the farmers to take 'advance' or 'dadas' for Indigo farming. The torture brutally on the unwilling farmers, Indigo cultivation was very harmful for them. Even they were not paid the cost of the cultivation. The amount of loss per bigha in Indigo cultivation was 8 to 10 rupees. Mainly districts of Bihar and undivided Bengal



were effected by Indigo cultivation. So in the year 1859 the farmers revolted against the Indigo loaders as well as the British government. This revolt is named as Indigo revolt.

### Importance of Indigo revolt -

(i) Introduction - Indigo revolt was organized by the humiliated and tortured Indigo cultivators. The revolt was a historic one as it was the first successful farmers revolt against

British government

(ii) Mass Movement - It was a mass movement.

About 60 lacs farmers joined in the movement. This movement resulted as the unity of Hindus and Muslims as the movement made the people more political conscious.

(iii) Support of educated class - The educated class supported the Indigo movement

openly previously no movement was supported such widely and openly as this one. Dinabandhu Mitra wrote the play 'Nil Darpan' and Madhusudan Dutta translated it in English. This translated Nil Darpan helped to attract the attention of intellectual class of England.

(iv) Support of the Newspapers - The newspaper like Hindu Patriot, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Sambad Prabhakar, Samakal Darpan, Samachar Chandrika, Sam Prakash etc supported the movement and openly criticised government policy and activities of the Indigo-traders.

(v) Awareness - Indigo movement has successfully made the people of India more politically conscious. Even the consciousness widely spread to the village level.

(vi) Inspiration of other movement - Indigo movement have inspired other political movement of later stages. Historians are at the opinion that this mov has acted as an inspiration an example of movement of Gandhiji.

(vii) Nationalism - Indigo movement was a positive movement and it has successfully gain the passive support of the common people. So, it played an important role to create patriotism and nationalism which was the first book of freedom struggle.

(viii) Conclusion - As a result of Indigo movement deputy viceroy of West Bengal, J.P Grant constitute the Indigo commission and commission declared that Indigo cultivation will depend on the will force of the farmers and forced cultivation was banned.

What are the causes of Indigo revolt?

→ Introduction - Many Indigo traders from different countries of Europe came to India for Indigo trading. It was a profitable business to them. To make their profit incredible they harassed and tortured the farmers which led them to revolt.

Be-elaka cultivation - At first the Indigo traders cultivated Indigo in their own land or lease land. It was costly to them. Per 10,000 bighas it costed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lac rupees. They found a more easy and profitable system of Indigo cultivation. They forced the farmers to cultivate Indigo in their own land. It cost only 20,000 rupees per 10,000 bighas.

Advance system or Dadan - Indigo trader forced the farmers to take 2 rupees per bigha as advance before cultivation. This advance was never repaid and farmers turned into a bonded labour but there was no way to escape. They had to take advance and the advance was never completely paid up according to the trader's accounting system.

Loss for the farmers - Cost of Indigo plantation for a bigha was about 14 rupees but they got only 8 rupees the price of Indigo of a bigha. So the farmers had to suffer loss of about 8 rupees per bigha.



Misere of the farmers - The farmers were forced to cultivate Indigo against food crops. In Indigo cultivation they had to face massive loss and had to suffer due to lack of food crop. So the farmers had to suffer miserable life.

Frauding in land area measuring - The Indigo -traders mastered the art of land area measuring. They measured  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bigha as 1 bigha as the farmers were cheated.

Torture - The Indigo -traders captured the unwilling farmers and torture them brutally in both physically and mentally. They snatch their cattle and other essential articles for cultivation. Even they maligned these women folk.

Rob of government - Government was blind to the fault of traders. The farmers got no justice from the government against the inhumane activity of the Indigo -traders. Government had the policy to favour the white as it was a white rule.

Conclusion - As a result of all these reasons of about 60,00,000 farmers of Bihar and undivided Bengal became united and revolted against the Indigo -traders and British government.

Write the result of Indigo revolt?

→ Introduction - The Indigo movement produced two kind of measures one is immediate result, the second was long term result.

Immediate result - The farmers revolted against the Indigo traders as well as British government in the year 1859. Considering the intensity of the revolt government set up Indigo commission in the year 1860. Deputy viceroy of Bengal Mr. J.P Grant constituted five member Indigo commission on December 1860.

The five member commission recommended that the Indigo cultivation is very much harmful for the interest of the farmers and also for the interest of the government.

The commission submitted a detailed report of torture and abusement. The magistrate of Ferozpur stated in front of the commission that a box of Indigo exported from India is mainly a box of dried blood of the farmers.

After the recommendation of the commission on the basis of regulation VIII government banned the forced Indigo cultivation and announced that Indigo cultivation will completely depend on the will force of the farmers.

Government increased the price of Indigo which was higher than before.

Government banned the 'Teen - Kattiya system' - That was three katha of a bigha of a land must be cultivated Indigo by the farmers. As a result Indigo cultivation came to an end. The farmers won the movement.

Long term result - Indigo revolt was started in the year 1859 two years after Sepoy Mutiny. About the result of the Indigo movement 'The Calcutta Review' stated that 'outcome and importance is very significant'. Though mainly it was a peasant movement but the whole country participated in it.

Political gain - Sepoy Mutiny failed due to lack of interest of the common people it was not well organised. But Indigo movement was well organised movement. About 60,00,000 farmers with strong determination were organised under the leadership of Bishnu Charan Biswas, Digambar Biswas, Biswanath Sarkar and other. So people of India learnt a lesson how to organise a movement. This was the political gain.

Economic gain - The movement gave the relief of 60,00,000 farmers from the economic oppression. They were forced to cultivate Indigo against their economic interest.



Hindu-Muslim unity - The Indigo movement set

up an example of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Awareness of intellectual class - The successful

movement made the intellectual class aware about the importance of their job.

Awareness of common people - The movement

increased the awareness of the common people and gave them the ample scope to be organised against the operation of British rule.

Conclusion - A section of English people supported the Indigo movement so common, men changed their attitude regarding well wishers among the European people. In fact the long term result of the Indigo movement was so immense that it can't be explained in short.

What was the nature of the revolt of 1857?

→ Introduction - Sepoy Mutiny is a landmark in the history of anti-British movement. It is an important feature of freedom struggle. So from the then time to present time historians are different in their opinions about the nature and character of Sepoy Mutiny.

Sepoy Mutiny - The historians who called the 1857 revolt as Sepoy Mutiny Charles, Rees, Earl Roberts, John Sully, John Key, John Lawrence are



Sahab, Tantiya Tope, Kunwar Singh, Rani Laxmi Bai and others. Some conservative feudal lords laid the mutiny for their own interest and that was to protect dying feudalism for their own interest.

First freedom movement - Damodar Vinayak Savarkar has called it first freedom movement of India in his book 'Indian War of ~~independence~~ Independence'. Historian Ashok Mehta also called it the same as Damodar Savarkar. Surendranath Sen has also called it a national movement in his book 'Eighteen fifty seven'.

Conclusion - There is no end of different opinions regarding the character of Sepoy Mutiny. But it is clear that different streams with different ideas and different opinions joined in the Sepoy Mutiny and it was a most remarkable landmark of Indian history.



## Alternative Ideas and Initiatives

### Long question answer.

Write about Tagore's idea of education in Santiniketan and Viswa bharti?

→ Introduction - Rabindranath himself was against the existing system of colonial education. In his childhood he had no interest in such education system. He has criticised this education policy in many of his articles and literary work. He was always in search of a substitute education policy. He criticized the education policy as the factory to produce and supply clerks for British administrators.

Substitute education policy - Rabindranath Tagore established a school named Brahmacharya Ashram at Santiniketan. Here in this school he introduced a new policy and this policy is called 'Santiniketan Bhavana'. It was practically a re-introduction of ancient 'gurukul system'.

Features - (i) It was a residential school.

(ii) Relation between teachers and student was very sweet and teachers were student friendly.

(iii) Education system was based on sweet relation between human and nature.

Establishment of Viswabharti - Rabindranath established Viswa Bharti on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1918.

But actually work started in 18<sup>th</sup> July 1929.

Rabindranath was inspired by Anne Besant who set up an university in Madras. Charles Frean Andrews helped him in the establishment of Viswa Bharti. Pandit Brojendranath Saha was the cancellor of Viswobharti and Vidhu Sekhar Bhattacharya was the principal of the university.

Features - (i) The whole worlds knowledge and wisdom were studied with respect here.

(ii) Students from all over the world were allowed to come here to study.

(iii) It was completely a residential educational institution.

(iv) All the honest ideals of the world were merged here at Viswa bharti.

(v) Rabindranath here had connected west with east. That's why the teachers from various country had come here to teach students there best.

(vi) Rabindranath, gave much value to nature. So he arranged to give education to the students in an atmosphere very close to nature or under the trees and under the barren sky.

(vii) Rabindranath gave importance on agriculture and technical education in his education policy.

(viii) Rabindranath's another main object was to highlight Indian art and culture. This is why he set up different division in Viswa Bharti.

Conclusion - Rabindranath disliked the education confined in walls. He in this purpose gave the stress on such an education system which will maintain relation between nature and human being.

How did national council of education emerge?

→ Introduction - Lord Curzon announced partition of Bengal in the year 1905. His main purpose was divide and rule. He wanted to weaken the political movement against the British government. To protest against partition of Bengal nationalist leader called for 'boycott' movement. During this turmoil period nationalist leaders thought about National education policy. In this context National Council of education was established.

Partition of Bengal - Undivided Bengal was very much politically aggressive against British government. Lord Curzon was the then governor of Bengal. He planned to divide Bengal on communal ground. His main purpose was to make Bengal weak.

Swadeshi and Boycott movement - To protest against the partition of Bengal Nationalist leader organised Swadeshi and Boycott movement. Swadeshi movement decided that all the necessary things would have to be produced in the country. Boycott movement decided that all the foreign goods particularly goods produced in England must be boycotted. Moreover people will boycott governmental institution including educational institutions.

Idea of national education - Instead of governmental education national leaders thought of national education policy. They looked at the government educational institution as 'Goldfisher Galamkhana'.



Formation - National Council of education was formed in the year 1906 with 92 members. Sachendranath Tagore was the president and Rasbihari Ghosh was the secretary.

Monitory arrangement - The fund for national council of education was formed mainly from donation by several rich families of Kolkata. Most remarkable were Brajendrokishore Roychoudhary with donation of 5 lakh rupees, Subodh Chandra Mallick with donation of 1 lakh rupees, Suryakant Acharya Choudhury with donation of 2.5 lakh and many other people contributed to the cause.

Purpose - Main purpose of National Council of Education was to educate students in arts, literature, science, technology on the basis of Indian morality, Indian philosophy and patriotism.

Achievements - NCE set up 25 high schools, 300 primary schools, Bengal national school and college and the Bengal technical institute. Arabindeo Ghosh was the principal of Bengal national schools and college. Satish Chandra Mukhopadhyaya was the superintendent and Radhakumudh Mukhopadhyaya, Binay Sarker were the teachers and professor.

Failure - NCE was an important part of national education movement. It was an urgent need for the country but it failed. There are some reason behind it.

(i) NCE was formed with the fund from

the donations. There was no government help. Such a big initiative can't run only by donations.

(ii) NCE was an anti-government organisation. So certificate issued by NCE was not recognised by government. It was the problem for employment.

(iii) Activities of NCE were confined in Kolkata and in some other <sup>big</sup> cities. So its impact was little.

Conclusion - NCE was a movement against government in education ~~system~~ sector. Though it was not a mass movement but history can't refuse its impact. Even post independence education policy was framed on the basis of NCE guidelines.

What was the idea rebellion of Bartaman Bhasat of Vivekananda?

→ Bartaman Bhasat is a monograph by Swami Vivekananda. It contains deep feeling of national, cultural and political issues.

(a) The Bartaman Bhasat ~~policy~~ amplifies and elaborates the ideas of society. It is stated that human society <sup>intern</sup> is governed by the four caste - The priest, soldiers, traders and labourers.

(b) The priestly role is exclusive on hereditary grounds; the military was cruel. The commercial is curching and blood sucking. But the traders go everywhere and they are good disseminator of ideas. The role of the labourers has the advantage of distributing physical comforts. But is has the disadvantage of lowering culture.



(c) In the Bartaman Bharat Vivekananda predicts forming a state in which the knowledge of the priest period, the culture of the military, the distributary spirit of the commercial and ideal of equality of the last (labourers) are brought into harmony.

(d) Bartaman Bharat ends with the calling for giving up imitating the western lifestyle in dress and manners. There should be cherished feeling of self respect and sense of pride in being Indian.

(e) The closing para of Bartaman Bharat is titled by Vivekananda as Swadeshi Mantra, an incantation for the homeland. It is addressed to every Indian. It is call to arise and awake to the national ideal of identify with the Indian heritage. The Indian people, even if they are the poorest and the lowest should take pride in having being born as an Indian.

(f) Patriotism and nationalism for Vivekananda was never a matter of political strategy, rather it had to do with spiritual belonging to ones culture and history. Religion and nationalism became interchangeable for Vivekananda.



99  
X  
How did Anandamath help the spread of nationalism  
Study of the literary works of great literators of  
19th century Bengal reveals nationalist feelings embedded  
in them. In this context Anandamath of Bankim  
Chandra Chatterjee may be discussed. Anandamath of  
Bankim Chandra bears historic worth in the  
narrative of nationalism in modern India. Written  
in the background of <sup>the memory of</sup> "Sanyasi" rebellion, the  
novel centers around organisation of the  
Santans (a children of mother India). Now the  
mother is in the chains of foreigners our  
children row to tear the ash under the  
bondage. (1) The novel narrates how children  
of the mother take up arms against the  
rule and domination of the foreigners.  
It is in Anandamath that the Indian  
people get the famous song, Vande Mataram  
(2) The opening stanza of the song is full  
of appreciation for the natural positions that  
adorn the mother.  
(3) In the song the sacredness of the land had  
been raised to a religious level. The song  
combines patriotism, with "devotion".  
(4) Anandamath was bible for the sacred  
revolutionaries. In fact the modeled these societies  
on the organisation founded by Satyananda  
the hero of the novel. Thus Anandamath helped  
in the spread of Indian nationalism

98  
How did the novel Anandamath by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee helped in the development of nationalism?

→ The novel 'Anandamath' written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee published in 1882 played a significant role in the development of patriotism and nationalist feelings among the Indians. It was written on the background of the great famine of Bengal 1876 and the Sanyasi revolt. The song Vande Mataram written in 1875 which became the maulandi for the revolutionary was incorporated in the novel and Vande Mataram also gave birth to the concept of Bharat mata or mother India. The novel provided the concept of armed uprising or militant nationalism among the Indians and the idea of Swadeshi. Bankim Chandra explained that our country is our mother, patriotism is our religion and serving the country meant worshipping our mother. The author also tried to draw a parallel between Hinduism and nationalism. He urged his countrymen to be united against British despotism. As the novel had played an active role in awakening patriotism among the Indians it was banned by the British gov.

Briefly discuss <sup>97</sup> the activities of the Indians Association.

→ The Indians Association or Bharat Sabha was established in 1876 by Surendranath Banerjee and had also set up a branch in diff part of India like Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore etc.

From its very beginning Bharat Sabha or Indians Association ~~carried out~~ several activities. Firstly it demanded the Indians Civil Service examination must be held at the India and London. and also protested against the act that reduced the age of the candidate or Indian civil service examination from 21 year to 19 year. IA also opposed acts like Vernacular Press act, arms act, dramatic performance act, etc. and mobilized public opinion to this effect. It also put forward the demand for local self govt and the rights of the prisoners. When the act bill was introduced by Lord Ripon which gave Indians judges the right to try the Europeans, the European community protested greatly against the act. In India <sup>and</sup> the ~~carried out~~





of Swendranath Banerjee launched a no. of mov in support of the act. The journal 'The Bengali' by Swendranath Banerjee also inculcated the spirit of nationalism among the Indians.

Though the move of the Indian association ended in a failure, it created the basis of pan-Indian mov in future.