

Unit - 06

Chapter - 13

Causes of the Emergence of the National Movement

“In the history of the world, the Indian Revolution is the first fully open movement that had stayed firmly for achieving its goal and pursues the policy of the most respected means, a revolution in which the means remained as important as the ends a revolution that occurred without hatred, without espionage arrangement, betrayal and without killing it was a revolution that lacked the natural faults of the revolution.”

- Francis Gunther

The history of India's national movement is very poignant, gracious and inspirational. Actually it is the history of countless troubles and sacrifices. As a result, we got the opportunity to make our own destiny, to make our country adapt to our desires and aspirations. However, this was not got so easily. Its price was paid to the heroes of the National Movement with their blood and sacrifice. Today, when we are breathing in independent India, it is necessary that we should not forget those martyrs, Satyagrahis who made this day possible.

The rise and development of the national movement in our country is the outcome of imperialist system, which has two important inter-related characteristics- the rise of imperialism at different level and strengthening of self-government's aspiration at different levels Indian nationalism was born as a result of the action-response of various intellectual and objective reasons that arose and developed in the

Indian society. As a result, there arose of enthusiasm in the Indian public. Indian National Movement is not

a movement run by any particular party or special category, but it is the struggle for Indian independence and the expansionist British policy for national independence, the reaction of the British's excesses towards Indians. It is an organized movement run by Indians to get rid of the excesses and slavery of the English state. The period of this movement is from 1857 to 15 August 1947.

Causes of rise of Indian National Movement

Indian National Movement had already started in the 19th Century. Many factors played an important role in this mass movement, but the important and effective factors in the rise and development of the national movement can be known from the following factors-

1. Socio-cultural renaissance: The modern Indian Renaissance in the social and cultural sphere created an emotional platform for the development of Indian nationalism. The Father of Indian Renaissance were Dayanand Saraswati and Raja Ram Mohan founder of Arya Samaj and Brahma Samaj they supported India in social and cultural renaissance. Swami Dayanand Saraswati attacked religious evils and social superstitions. Romain Rolan praised Swami Dayanand, saying him the power of Hercules and the hero of Iliad or Geeta. Due to Swamiji's special emphasis on the word Swarajya, movement of the Arya Samaj took the national character. The contribution of Ramakrishna Mission in this regard is also important, whose Swami Vivekananda said, “Once again the world will be won by India.” Simultaneously Prarthana

Samaj of Mahadev Govind Ranade, Satya Shodhak Samaj of Jyotiba Phule, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Savitri Bai Phule, Pandita Rama Bai, Narayan Guru, E.V. Ramaswami Nayakar's social and religious movements were against the powers of superstition and conservatism. It could play a progressive role in the struggle and awaken the feelings of patriotism which had a major impact on the national movement.

2. Impact of the English rule: English colonial rulers used modern methods in political, military, economic and intellectual areas to strengthen their hold in India and to exploit India's economic condition. A small amount of modernization was necessary in the colonial administration and this modernization, although it was somewhat distorted, had some effect, and one of the effects was the rise of Indian nationalism.

3. India's Political Integration: Imperialist England conquered all India from Himalayas to Kanya Kumari in the South and finally to Bengal in the West to Khaibar. They had established a greater empire in comparison to Mauryan or Mughals. The Indian provinces were directly slave but Indian states were in directly more slaver. English power imposed one political unity problems and one law which began to India into a structure. In the country of imperialist powers, communalism, regional and linguistic unity promoted mental unity.

4. Establishment of peace and administrative unity in India: After 18th century disorder (partly due to the wars of foreign trading companies), the British had established peace and order here. Often English scholars are proud of the fact that for the first time in India such a long-term peace was established by the British.

Similarly, a well-organized and powerful government was formed. According to Percival Spear, the most prominent part of the English administration was the change in the administration of the impersonation of the higher level administrators (viceroy or

secretaries), as it was about with all empires prior to this. Apart from this, administrative unity also affected on other departments. The highly trained and professional administrators of the Indian District Service used to administer the districts in all the directions of India. The same type of judicial structure, codified, criminal and civil law were firmly conducted, from one corner of India to another. It also provided a new type of political unity to India's old-fashioned cultural unity. In the words of Edward Bevan, "The British Raj was a type of such an iron structure that tied India's damaged body in such a way, until the broken tissues with the displaced bones and internal alterations gradually did not connect and the patient did not achieve its internal unity and affiliation.

5. Development of Means of Rapid Transport and Communication: In view of the fact that administrative facilities, the purpose of military defense, economic expansion and commercial exploitation, the plans of fast transport have remained. A network of paved paths were erected from which the provinces were linked to each other and the rural areas of big cities.

But the biggest tool to bind the country was the railways. After 1853, the railway lines were started in the country and by 1880 Railways spread its network about 2500 miles long and by 1900 25,000 miles long. In addition to many other benefits of the railways, the railways generated a sense of nationalism in the country. Even in 1865, Edison Arnold wrote that the railways will do the work for India which large families had never done before, even Akbar and Tipu could not do by their kindness or aggressiveness respectively. They both could not make India a good nation.

Modern postal system started after 1850, and electric wires helped a lot to consolidate the country.

For the inland letters, the same ticket of 2 paise and the sending of the newspapers and parcels at a lower rate created a change in the social, educational,

intellectual and political life of the country. Through the post offices, working in all the corners of the country, the national literature could be sent place. Electricity wires gave a revolution to send the messages. At the earliest possible date Thus, modern communication system helped people living in different parts of India to maintain their respective relationships which encouraged nationalism.

6. Prevalence of modern education: The practice of modern education system helped in adopting modern western ideas, which gave to Indian political thinking a new direction. Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, T.V. Macaulay and Lord William Bentinck (the contemporary governor-general) made an introduction to English education in the country in 1835 for the first time it was considered a very important decision. When it was asked by the Trilwayan that what could be the possible consequences of the English Raj in India by the spread of English education, he had said in front of the Indian Committee of the assembly of lord in 1835, "English rule in India could not always remain It is necessary to end one or the other day either in the hands of those Indian people who believe in the ideology of the political change or those who will learn English and accept the English model of political change. If this change is by the hands of the people, then it will take a lot of time and breaking the relations of India and British will not be too violent nor harmful to the British because cultural and business relations will continue.

Macaulay also told one thing, that the result was not different in both the conditions . In a speech given in House of common in 1833. He said, "It is possible that the Indian general opinion could develop under our system and go beyond our system, that is, We getting learned in European language as a result of our good Administration demand for European institutions in future.

Although Western education was promoted for administrative requirements, but it opened the Western

liberal ideology for the newly educated classes. Milton, Shelley, Bentham, Mill, Spencer, Rousseau, and Voltaire gave rise to the feelings of freedom, nationalism and self-government in the Indian intellectuals, and they began to fall into the contradiction of the British Empire.

New intellectuals were often junior administrators, lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc. Some of these people had also studied in England. They also saw the system of these political institutions with their own eyes. On returning to India, they realized that their fundamental rights are equal to zero, and slavery-only-slavery is in the environment. These 'Vilayat-Pas' people, who were getting increasingly learned of Western education, were the middle class intellectuals of India. These English-educated intellectual class, who was familiar with some of its political rights, experienced that, despite the promises made in 1833 in the Charter Act and the 1858 in empress Victoria's declaration the high posts were closed for the Indians. This fact created and spread dissatisfaction. People such as Surendranath Banerjee, Manmohan Ghosh, Lal Mohan Ghosh and Arvind Ghosh came to the nation's movement because they saw that the doors of high posts were closed for them. These enlightened and learned people became the focal point of the new political dissatisfaction and this was the class of society which gave leadership to Indian political institutions.

Due to the spread and popularity of the English language in all parts of India, educated Indians got it as a language, through which they could communicate their thoughts with each other. In ancient times Sanskrit used to play a contact language. But by the 19th century its knowledge and usage remained very limited. At that time it was almost impossible to speak a Marathi in a Punjabi language or vice versa. Now the English language brought them all on one platform. In this absence of such a language, this movement could not get nation wide scope.

7. The emergence of modern newspapers: Another influence of English rule in India was the

emergence of modern newspapers. These were the European people who established printing press in India and started publishing newspapers and cheap literature. Gradually newspapers in Indian language started to be established. These newsletters were developed on Western specimens. Though many imperialist rulers imposed restrictions on them, the Indian newspapers developed quickly. In the nineteenth century, Indian newspapers were highly developed. In the nineteenth century, there was unprecedented increase in the number of newspapers in English and Indian languages run by Indian owners. By 1877, the number of Indian language newspapers reached 169 and their circulation reached to one lakh.

Indian newspapers played a major role in creating public opinion and spreading nationalism. The Indian Mirror, The Bengali, The Bombay chronicle, The Hindu Patriot, The Maratha, The Kesari, The Andhra Prakashika, The Hindu, The Indu Prakash, The Kohinoor etc. written in many English and Indian language did a lot of work in this area and Published such type of papers carried out by the British rulers. Apart from this, they made reputed government, independent and democratic institutions popular in the public. It will not be an exaggeration to say if we say that Indian newspapers became the mirror of Indian nationalism and the means of educating the public.

8. Upliftment of middle-class intellectuals: A new process of administrative and economic sector of the British generated a category of new middle class citizens in the cities. This new category readily learned English because it facilitates the appointment and receives honor from others. This new category came forward due in administrative class to its education, high place in the society. P. Spear writes, “This new middle class was a organized All India class, whose background was different but whose knowledge, thoughts and values had the foreground. It was a small part of Indian society, but it was a dynamic organ.

It had a sense of purpose and a sense of hope. “This middle class became the new soul of modern India and communicated its power in all India. This same class gave leadership to the All India National Congress at all stages of its development.

9. Impact of researches in history: As a result of research in ancient Indian history of foreign scholars, such as Sir William Jones, Monier Williams, Maxmuller, Rath, and Sasan, the knowledge of India’s group cultural traditions started. A archaeologists like Cunningham excavations in particular, in this area, presented a portrait of India’s greatness and glory, which not was less glorious than the ancient civilizations of Rome and Greece. These European scholars praised the literary superiority of the Vedas and Upanishads and did the beautiful analysis of the human mind. Many European scholars have presented the theory that Indian Aryans were people of the same human chain, from which the European castes developed. This led to a psychological increase in the self-esteem of educated Indians. All these elements created a new confidence in them and encouraged their patriotism and nationalism.

10. Impact of contemporary European movements: These sharp waves of nationalism which were affecting contemporary European countries and South Africa, also gave inspiration to Indian nationalism. Several national states were being established on the continents of Spain and Portugal’s Southern American empires. In Europe too, Greece and Italy’s National Liberation Movement and Ireland’s independence struggle, particularly influenced the sentiments of Indians. Surendranath Banerjee and Lajpat Rai gave lectures on the Tarun Italia movement Geribaldi and Carbonarias movements initiated by Maggi and wrote articles. This European nationalism influenced the emergenc Indian nationalism.

11. Economic exploitation of India by the British: The rise of nationalism against to the harassment of the foreign rule and the falling economy

of India. Initially, the East India Company and later by the British government, using their power destroyed ancient handicrafts and industry businesses in India. The main purpose of British economic policy in India was to make India a valuable market for obtaining raw material at affordable rates from India and on the other hand for the consumption of finished goods in market India's cotton, silk, woolen cloth, iron, leather and sugar industry were being destroyed. Import tariffs on Indian goods were imposed to check Indian industry, artisans and industries were destroyed in a planned manner. Indians were migrated to agriculture due to the failure of handicrafts and industry. They had to face with the poor land revenue policy, famine and natural outbreaks of the British Empire.

12. Caste discrimination: The spirit of caste discrimination inspired Indians to be the nationalists. On the basis of caste distinction, the hatred of the British for Indians rose among the Indians. After the rebellion of 1857, the caste bitterness among the rulers and the rulers created discontent among the Indians. The idea of the superiority of the white race over Indians by the British. The color of the Indians, the neglect of religion and social customs, and the repeated reproach of Indians in public life was unbearable for the Indians. According to Garrett, "The sense of bitterness in the rise of Indian nationalism was a great cause." Thus, racial discrimination by the British created dissatisfaction among the Indians. Indians on the basis of caste were resentful against foreign rule.

13. Freedom struggle of 1857: The freedom struggle of 1857 was an important pillar of national movement in India. This was the most important phase of National Awakening in India. In this fight of freedom, soldiers and state kings against the British Empire supported. Although this struggle did not succeed fully in its purpose but it left a deep impression on the mind of the British rulers and made them shameless. At the same time, this struggle was successful in transmitting energy to the Indian masses and forming it in unity. As

a result, the framework and direction of the independence of the Indian National Movement could be determined.

Characteristics of the Indian National Movement:

The following are the main characteristics of the Indian National Movement -

1. Long period: The Indian National Movement was already started in the middle of the 18th century but in 1857 AD, the first freedom struggle began and in 1885 AD, with the establishment of the Indian National Congress the struggle came to an end in the form of on August 15, 1947.

2. Peaceful and revolutionary: In the Indian National Movement, mainly peaceful methods led by Mahatma Gandhi were adopted. Through truth, non-violence and satyagraha, he made India independent. But, this does not mean that Indians did not use extreme and revolutionary methods during the freedom struggle. Revolutionary methods were also used.

3. Constitutional development: National movement and constitutional development in India continued to move forward Under the Indian Councils Act and Government of India Acts of 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919 and 1935 AD, the foundation of responsible government was laid down. Again, the 'Quit India' Movement took place in 1942 AD, which resulted in the end of foreign rule in India under the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

4. Social and Economic Movement: The form of Indian National Movement was not just political. There were also social and economic aspects of this movement. Mahatma Gandhi also campaigned against social evils and economic weaknesses and kept political, social and economic programs along with other programs. Removing economic and social evils remained a major feature of the Indian National Movement.

5. Worldwide Impact: Indian National Movement had a worldwide effect. Affected by this, Burma, Indonesia and African nations also started the fight for independence.

6. Mass Movement: The National Movement of India was started by the intellectuals in the beginning, but later it took the form of mass movement and included farmers and laborers as well. In the year 1858-62, the 'Neel Rebellion' of Eastern Bengal the north-western India's jan Ashanti and farmers' movement of Maharashtra can be taken in it. Later, Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement, Satyagraha Movement and 'Quit India' attracted the Indian public.

7. Religious Movement: Religion reform movements had been playing an important role in the Indian National Movement. Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Ramkrishna Paramhans, Swami Vivekananda and Annie Besant were the nationalists who were hidden in the form of religion reformers movement. Swami Dayanand had said, "The swadeshi rule is superior to the foreign state."

8. National form of movement: In the national movement of India, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Parsis were also involved. Women played a significant role in this. The farmers and labor unions opposed the British rule. Students gave their lives to make the movement successful. Sir William Howard Russell, Special Representative of the London Times, who was present at the time of the 1857 AD, writes, "It was a war in which people used took revenge on the name of their religion, in the name of their community, and stood up to meet their hopes. In that war, the entire nation, by throwing foreigners' gambling on their own, had resolved to restore the full authority of the native rulers and the full authority of the country's religions."

9. Doubtful form of national movement: Many people think that Indian freedom struggle can not be called a national movement because the whole

India had never been a nation and there had is always been lack of fundamental unity in it. Sir John Sele has said, "The idea that India is a nation, is based on a false notion, which is corrected by political science. It does not create a nation and a language, but it refers of many nations and languages. "John Strechi also gave such an idea," India is not one it was never one, nor it had any kind of geographical, political, social or religious unity. "But, Jane Strechi and Jan Seale's allegation that India has never been a nation, is a illogical. From the very beginning, religious and cultural unity has been the identity of India. R.C. Majumdar has said, "It would be wrong to say that India's fundamental unity is the result of modern events and it was not present in ancient India."

The fundamental unity of India becomes clear from the fact that the name of the entire country is India or the land of India.

Three steps of the National Movement:

By the middle of the 19th century the English rule had plagued India. The whole country became the slave of the British. India was largely economically exploited. An attempt was made to end India's national culture. As a result, the national movement started in the wake of the 19th century and the Indians started the struggle against the British Empire. Indian National Movement was born with the fight of independence of 1857. This struggle for independence continued till 1947. This sustained lasting struggle of independence movement is called the period of national movement. In this long history of national movement, its nature, goals and ways have changed. Initially, its goal was to improve the governance and to give Indians maximum share in it. Their ways were peaceful and sympathetic. By the year 1905 this era was called the moderate era.

The second phase of the National Movement begins from 1906. It is called the age of extremist movement. It defined its goal of achieving full

independence. His main program was swadeshi boycott and national education. Extremists wanted to move forward using planned method and specific means.

The final phase of the national movement is called the Gandhian movement, which started prominently after 1920. In the leadership of Gandhiji the non-cooperation movement of 1920-22, Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-34 and Quit India Movement of 1942, the non-violent people's uprisings culminated in national independence. During the intermediary phase of these movements, constructive programme were conducted and participation was taken in colonial legislatures.

Parallel to these three streams, revolutionary nationalism was also growing. Starting with individual adventurist activities, revolutionary nationalist movement attained ideological maturity in the leadership of Bhagat Singh and Chandra Shekhar Azad and attempts were made for mass based revolutionary movement.

Conclusion, It can be said that the anti-colonial ideology and the interlocutors, civil, secular, socially revolutionary, economically developing, independent and unified polity and the vision of society and the revolutionary respect towards the poor the national movement became more stranger that awakened politically and made active people. Thus it could take the nature of the mass movement. This active political role of the masses is the right legacy of the Indian freedom struggle.

Important Points

The background of Indian National Movement the beginning and development of nationalism in India is an interesting study of the history of modern India. The period of the National Movement is from 1857 AD to 15 August 1947.

Causes to the emergence of Indian National Movement:

(1) The fight of independence of 1857, (2) Social cultural renaissance, (3) The impact of English rule, (4)

Political unity of India, (5) Peace and administrative unity in India, (6) Rapid transport and communication (7) The rise of modern intellectuals, (8) the emergence of modern newspapers, (9) the rise of middle-class intellectuals, (10) the impact of research of history, (11) the impact of contemporary European movements (12) Economic exploitation of India by the British (13) ethnic differences

Stages of National Movement

(1) Era of moderate movement, (2) Era of extremist movement, (3) Era of Gandhian movement.

Important Questions

Objective Questions:

1. In India, the father of social and cultural renaissance was-

- (A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (B) Firoz Shah Mehta
- (C) Macaulay
- (D) Kautilya

2. Which newspaper played an important role in the emergence of the national movement-

- (A) Amrit Bazar Patrika
- (B) Rajasthan Patrika
- (C) Dainik Bhaskar
- (D) Divya Bhaskar

3. Which of the following is not included in the causes of the rise of national movement-

- (A) The impact of the contemporary European movements
- (B) Economic exploitation of India by the British
- (C) Racial discrimination
- (D) Liberal behavior of the British

4. National movement is not the stage of
- (A) Era of Moderate Movement
 - (B) Era of extremist movement
 - (C) Role of revolutionary movement and Gandhiji
 - (D) Era of alienation

Very short questions:

1. Who referred Swami Daynand Saraswati as the hero of Geeta ?
2. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj?
3. Who founded Brahmo Samaj?
4. When did rail traffic in India begin?
5. What do you mean by modern communication Means ?
6. Who applied the English education system in India?
7. Describe four newspapers playing a vital role in the National Movement?
8. When was the first freedom struggle of the National Movement ?
9. Describe the steps of the Indian National Movement?
10. What name of era is given to the initial phase of the National Movement?
11. What is the meanings of the extremist era?
12. What was the initial goal of Moderates?
13. What was the goal of extremists?
14. By what name is the last phase of the National Movement know ?
15. Outline any two reasons of the National Movement?

Short Questions:

1. What do you understand by the National Awakening of India?
2. What were the political causes of national movement in India?

3. What is the meaning of National Movement?
4. What do you understand by Arya Samaj?
5. Write a brief comment on India's social and religious reform movement?
6. How did the British rule contribute to the national movement?
7. What impact did the establishment of the means of transport and communication have on the national movement?
8. Show the contributions in the national movement of the modern education system in the national movement ?
9. Why was Brahmo Samaj founded ?
10. How did newspapers contribute to the national movement?
11. Describe the role of middle class in the national movement?
12. What effect did the historical research have on national movement?
13. How did the contemporary European movement affect national movement ?
14. How did caste discrimination agitate Indian opinion?
15. Explain the effect of the 1857 independence struggle on the national movement?

Essay type Questions

1. Explain the reasons responsible for the emergence of Indian National Awakening?
2. Illustrate the reasons for national upliftment in the last phase of the 19th century?
3. Describe the causes of the national movement briefly and explain its steps?
4. Explain the moderates, extremists, revolutionaries, Gandhiji's role and goals etc. of Indian National Movement?

Answer (Objective Question)

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d)