



EMERGENCE OF COMMUNALISM IN EARLY COLONIAL INDIA

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Abstract:

Communalism can be defined as a group of people living in a certain country within geographical boundaries, bound by common traditions, common interests and common sentiments, and in which there is an eagerness to unite. Nationality is the main factor which is responsible for indulging in nationalism. Nationalism is the initiator of such an ideology and mass movement that is born in the people of a nation, whose main objective is to bring a sense of sovereignty (self-government) to the nation's motherland as a determinant of the power of a state in international affairs. Religion and Nationalism have been used as a contradiction of each other since long. When we talk about religion or nationalism. So it should not surprise us that what is the harmony between these two and what is the opposition, for example - "Nationalism is actually a sense of secularism, it is actually a sense of religion as well. Since both 'nationalism' and 'religion' can designate worlds of different things, few statements about nationalism or religion or the relationship between the two are reasonable, or even meaningful. Can also happen.

Introduction:

To know the relationship between religion and nationalism, it is more important than knowing how to make the relationship between these two successful. In this topic, we develop and review four steps in the study of the relationship between religion and nationalism.

The first is to treat ethnicity and caste at par with religion and nationality. The second way is that in which the nationality, its inferiority, its power or its distinctive character in specific cases, becomes clear with the help of religion. The third one regards religion as a part of nationalism.

The fourth is that nationalism should be adopted in a comprehensive religious form.

Nationalism in India, and its stages: - The rise and development of nationalism in India is believed to be the result of factors that arose due to the colonial rule in India, such as establishment of new institutions, creation of new opportunities for employment, resources Maximum exploitation of etc. But after studying various circumstances, it is more logical that the rise of nationalism in India is not due to any one reason, it is the result of various factors.

1. As a result of the French Revolution, the spread of nationalist consciousness and self-confidence at the world level.
2. Indian Renaissance.



3. Promotion of modernity in India by the British

4. Indian resentment against British policies etc.

According to Jawahar Lal Nehru:- Nationalism hides many differences under the cover of anti-imperialist sentiments. Therefore, the feeling that flourished in nationalism worked to unite India. The spread of this national awareness kept getting reflected in the social, political and economic dimensions of India. ,

First phase of Indian nationalism:- The first phase of Indian nationalism begins in the early 19th century and was dominated by those who came in contact with British education in Calcutta and Bombay for the first time.

In this phase, the base of Indian nationalism or the influence of the land was very limited. The modern education institute established by the British in the first decade of the 19th century was taught by educated intellectuals who studied western culture and spread national consciousness in public welfare with their democratic and nationalist ideas. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his enlightened companions, who were Indians, laid the foundation of Indian nationalism in India. He implemented programs of social reform and cultural reform in India and played an important role in establishing new values of democracy in India. Here he was the first fighter of founder Indian nationalism who laid the foundation of Indian nationalism on democratic values and supported the freedom of the press and told its importance to the people of his country by participation in administration and freedom of expression. This phase remained in existence till 1885, in which many political organizations were formed.

Example:- 1836-Bangabhasha Prakashak Sabha, 1838-Zamindari Association, 1843, Bengal British India Society, 1851-British India Association, 1866 East India Association, 1867-Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, 1875-Indian League 1876 Indian National Association, 1884-Madras Great Assembly, 1885—Bombay Presidency Association.

Second Phase: - The first phase of nationalism which lasted till 1885 and ended with the establishment of the Indian National Congress in the same year. The second phase of Indian nationalism is considered to be the period from 1885-1905. The leaders of the moderate camp of the Congress who were also the leaders of the movement were important leaders of the movement in this phase.

The ideology and method of movement of these leaders determined the program of the movement which reflected the interests of the development of the bourgeois society in India. The social base of the movement was extended to the educated middle class, which by the end of the 19th century had become a part of the expansion of modern education, and to the merchant class, which became part of India during this period. This and that was developed as a result of the development of the carpet trade. Modern industries also developed gradually during this period, as a result of which the industrial class started gaining age and power. He began his opening towards the Congress by adopting the mandate for industrialization of the country in 1905 and actively



organizing the Swadeshi movement in 1905. Indian organized under the leadership of liberals. The Indian National Congress, under the leadership of the liberals, included in the proposal of the Congress the prohibition of cannabis for the educated classes, the mercantile bourgeoisie, the Indianization of the services, the contact of Indians with the administrative system of the federal state, economic retirement. It also talked about democratic demands, such as representative culture and civil liberties. But these moderates were unpopular during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, especially after the Indian University Act and the Partition of Bengal during Curzon's tenure.

This unpopularity alienated the masses from the liberals and the anti-imperialist middle class went into the hands of militant Congressmen led by Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal. By 1905, the liberals also started losing faith in the British government, but they did not leave their political philosophy and method in the struggle. A section of nationalist youth decided to adopt the revolutionary path and began to organize themselves and sometimes relied on such measures as inciting mutiny in the army.

That is, in this phase, although the nationalists used to show allegiance to the British rule in politics and political way in the initial phase, yet the result of their movement was that it gave political roots to the British Empire and distrust and alienation in the Indian public. Rather sowed the seeds of rebellion. This was the reason that the period from 1875 to 1905 was a time of intermittent unrest in India and the consciousness of nationalism spread during this period. In this way the Indian national consciousness spread at this time. Thus at this time Indians got bored in the middle of the national movement.

Third phase: - Militant nationalists took inspiration from India's past, tried to instill national pride and self-respect in the Indian public and called for a mass movement. He criticized Western and especially British culture as a form of cultural submission to the British rulers by liberals.

Militant nationalism served to spread among the masses memories of the Vedic past of the Hindus, the golden age of the great kings of Ashoka and Chandragupta, and the heroic deeds of Rana Pratap and Shivaji, the leaders of the national revolt of 1857.

During the third phase which lasted from 1905-1918, the Indian national movement became involved in revolutionary activities and gained social base by involving the lower middle class sections. During the war, the Swaraj movement, the Home Rule movement strengthened the political consciousness of the people. At the same time, Muslim consciousness also emerged in the Indian public and their political consciousness developed and they established the All India Muslim League organization in 1906. For a variety of reasons, the growing political consciousness among the upper Muslim classes and the educated middle class addressed issues concerning the country's Muslims.

In some of the activities of this movement, the problem arose because of the Muslim leadership of Ragami Stree, such as the Gad movement (1914-15) and the League, that it killed the secular national leadership, in that leadership, if in later years Had he been alive, he would have given a new twist to the



politics of Punjab. Gives a secular character to the entire state and never allows communalism to flourish, which emerged in later years.

Fourth Phase:- The fourth phase of Indian Nationalism starts from 1918 which is about Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience movement and goes till 1930-34. This nationalist movement gained mass support on a large scale, which could not happen earlier, many such factors arose in it, which ignited nationalism among the Indian public.

The economic crisis that increased in the country after the war made people disenchanted with the British government and the way the government suppressed the movement, the people became angry towards the colonial rule. The great events of the international world such as the European country revolutions and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia deeply influenced the consciousness of nationalism among the Indian people. The Home Rule Movement also had a deep impact among the Indian people in spreading this consciousness. The Treaty of Servis (10 August 1920) between the Ottoman Empire and the Egyptian Nations also prepared the Muslims in opposition to the British state, due to which the whole nation stood up for the movement and became a cause of trouble for the colonial power. The Indian capitalists who had become economically stronger during the war as a result of industrial expansion and led the movement in the Indian National Congress and NCOs became more active.

In 1919, when the country's rule was implemented by the Montagu Cheggford Reforms, in 1921 the education department was transferred to the control of the Indian ministers. The provincial governments now had more freedom to adopt and implement programs of educational expansion, as a result of which the spread of education increased significantly after 1920-21.

But soon he limited this growth. R

Grants for education approved by the Government of India in 1920-21 were stopped and it became difficult to complete big plans in education as a result of world economic depression and public problems.

After this, the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement increased in the period after the non-cooperation movement and socialist and communist groups also developed and independent economic and political movements of the revolutionary class started to emerge in the country.

The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-32, which was initiated by Gandhiji's famous Salt March, increased the flow of national love among many people.

At the same time, the problem of untouchability was also clarified. In 1932, Gandhiji formed the All India Anti-Untouchability League (Harijan Sevak Sangh) and in 1933 started editing Harijan which was a weekly magazine. And sat on hunger strike twice on 8th May and 16th August 1933. From November 1933 to August 1939, he also went on Harijan Yatra whose purpose was to convey the message that all castes are equal among Indians. The main goal of this movement was to strengthen the roots of the nationalist movement. What diminished the impact of the movement was mainly



Gandhiji's combination of religion with politics, which resulted in national consciousness. The growing hold of capitalists in the Congress and the expansion of national progress also increased, but along with this, communal sentiments were also developing.

Fifth Phase - Next Phase In the years following the outbreak of the World War between 1934-39, a section of the Congress lost its faith in Gandhiji's ideology, trends and methods and established the Congress Socialist Party.

During this time, different sections were being formed from Gandhism and Conclusion:

Subhash Bose left the path of Gandhism and formed the Forward Bloc. The Dalit movement also continued at its own pace, but the fastest movement was the communal movement of the Muslim League under the leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah. The League started raising the slogan "Islam is in danger" in the by-elections to the combined Legislative Assembly in May 1937 itself. Jinnah himself had appealed to vote in the name of Allah and Quran. The impressive event of this period was the rapid development of peasant movements.

National and class consciousness developed among large sections of the landless peasants. In addition, they began to develop their own class organizations, urban leadership, programs, slogans, and flags. The All India Kisan Sabha, a conscious class organization of the Indian farmers, prepared for its objective the Bharat Socialist State, organized the independent struggle of the farmers and participated in the building of the nation as an independent unit. The political groups of the workers, peasants and the middle class were making more and more efforts, as they gathered more political consciousness and the power of independent organization, which had hitherto been controlled by the capitalist class, the awakened nation was also striving for its free and complete development. were pressing their demands for the reconstruction of the constraining barriers more and more loudly.

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