

CLASS : 5

SUBJECT : SOCIAL

SCIENCE CHAPTER

NUMBER: 19

CHAPTER NAME : THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

SUBTOPIC : INTRODUCTION, SOCIAL REFORMERS, THE RISE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To enable the learner to know about:

- The great Indian reformers.
- The reforms they brought about in Indian society.
- The reasons for rise of Indian Nationalism.

Introduction

- **The Revolt of 1857 was the first attempt of the Indians towards independence.**
- **The revolt inspired many Indians.**
- **They felt the need for an organization that would help in educating Indians against the policies of the British.**
- **Several social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati, Savitribai Phule and Syed Ahmed Khan fought against evil practices like caste system, killing of female babies, sati, and child marriage and against the policies of the British.**

Raja Rammohan Roy



- Born in Bengal on 22nd May 1772.
- He opposed the tradition of sati pratha, child marriage.
- He started the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 to educate people about the social evils.
- Raja Rammohan Roy is regarded as the 'Father of Modern India'.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- Born in Medinipur, Bengal on 26th September 1820.
- He worked hard to get the widow remarriage legalized.
- He established many schools for girls.



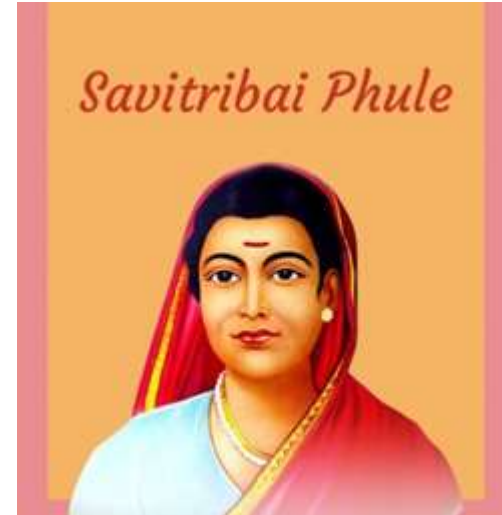
Dayanand Saraswati



- Born in Gujarat on 1824.
- He is the founder the Arya Samaj in Mumbai.
- He opposed child marriage.
- He established many educational institutions like the Gurukuls, Kanya Gurukuls, D.A.V. Schools and colleges.

Savitribai Phule

- She laid emphasis on educating women and along with her husband, Jyotirao Phule, she opened the first school for girls in India. They together went on to open 18 schools for girls.
- She not only worked for women's rights but also championed the cause of fighting against the practice of corrupt caste system.



Syed Ahmed Khan

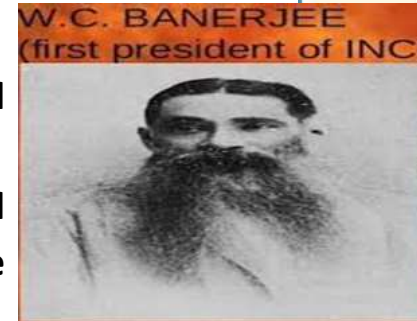
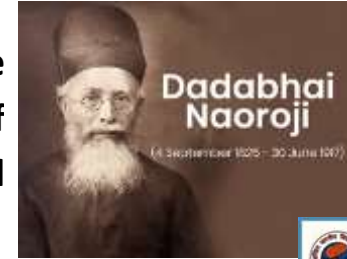


- Born in Delhi on 17th October 1817.
- He founded the Scientific Society.
- He is the founder of Aligarh Muslim University.
- He was a supporter of women's education.

The Rise of Indian Nationalism

The dissatisfaction of the educated Indians combined with the support of some Englishmen like A.O. Hume, led to the formation of the The first meeting of the Indian National Congress (INC) was held at Mumbai.

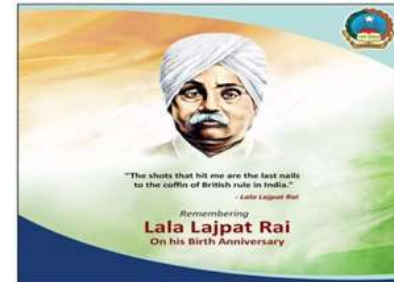
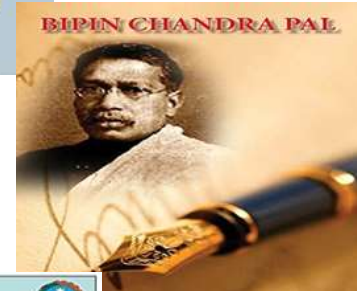
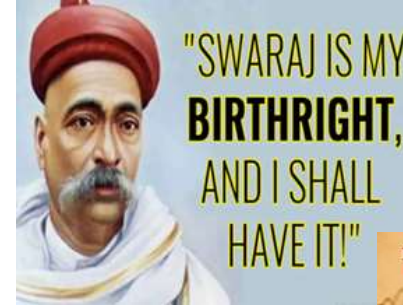
- The main objective for establishing the INC was to promote national unity and safeguard the socio-political rights of the Indians.Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885.
- The Indian National Congress did not raise the question of freedom from British rule.
- Their main demand was to bring reforms so that Indians could lead a more free and better life under the British.
- Some of the important leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee. They were referred as the moderates.



The Rise of Indian Nationalism

- Other leaders were not in favour of 'soft' approach. They wanted swaraj or self-rule for the Indians. They were called the radicals.
- Some of the important leaders were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai.
- Tilak declared, 'Freedom is my birthright, and I shall have it' and started a newspaper called Kesari.

LAL, BAL, PAL



SUMMING UP

- **The Revolt of 1857 was the first attempt of the Indians towards independence.**
- **Social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati, Savitribai Phule and Syed Ahmed Khan fought against evil practices.**
- **Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885.**
- **Their main demand was to bring reforms so that Indians could lead a more free and better life under the British.**
- **Some of the important leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee. They were referred as the moderates.**
- **LAL, BAL, PAL were called the radicals.**
- **They wanted swaraj or self-rule for the Indians.**

QUIZ

The word "QUIZ" is rendered in large, bold, 3D red letters with a slight shadow underneath. It is surrounded by several colorful question marks in various colors including green, yellow, purple, orange, blue, and red, scattered around the main text.

<https://quizizz.com/join/quiz/5fd6cf4ad406d0001bfa0963/start?studentShare=true>

HOME WORK

Write difficult words and words to remember in the notebook from page 145.

LEARNING OUTCOME

The learner will be able to :

- **Know about the great Indian reformers.**
- **Know about the reforms they brought about in Indian society.**
- **Know about the reasons for rise of Indian Nationalism.**

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL
GROUP