

AN ANALYSIS OF BRITISH COLONIZATION EFFECTS ON INDIAN HISTORIANS WRITING

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ABSTRACT

Development of British imperialism started in the beginning of 18th century. English influenced Indian society, culture and economics. With the aim to develop low thinking and believes amongst Indians, English, with well plan, pointed out Indian's poor doctrines directly and spread various superstitions indirectly. They proved that Indian as second and sub-casted. For example : they proved that Indians have no history and Indian should remain 'Slave', Aryan came from central Asia etc. In this manner, British imperialism influences, Indian history writing.

KEYWORD: Ancient, Systematic Manner, Nationalism, Administration

INTRODUCTION

Ancient historians believe that during ancient period; history writing was not popular where as History writing prominently existing in Indian since ancient period, our Vedas, parts of Vedas, puranas, theories arandko, Brahmin literature etc. are proof that history writing was existing In India since ancient period, we can see history of Mahajanpadas period in Buddha period literature. From ancient period to medieval period literature, many foreign travelers reveals that, history writing was prevailing in pre ancient period. During medieval period, arrival of foreign tourists made history writing more prominent. After this during imperialism, western administrative historians made history writing a tradition and tried to depict Indian struggle as slavery and a lost struggle. As soon as British established themselves in modern India, in 1876 they founded Asiatic society of India and arranged for literary work in systematic manner. Generally all English historians see contemporary Indian society of India a low and out-casted. According to them, "India was a country of various different-different Religions castes, tribes and hence, Indians were not capable of running administration" all English imperialistic historians had view that English administration was mandatory for India. Alfred loyal had a view that, "English administration is preparing Indians for themselves" but with him few of the Indian historians had a similar view that India had no place for feeling of nationalism".

British Imperialism and administration not only destroyed Indian Society, Religion and culture but also distorted Indian History and Indian prestige. British administrative Historians with the help of History, by proving Indian as not Superior, uncultured and undeveloped society made huge impact on History writing. In present scenario, movement has started in India against Imperialistic mentality. This research is being made in order to carry movement against imperialism to get away and get rid of it. With the help of this research, with respect to Nationalist History writing, we can know about theories of Modern History writing, beliefs of

Nationalist History writing and rise of Nationalism in India against British Slavery, life of Nationalist Historians their research works and role in Nationalistic uprising through their literary works. Other than this, Role of English and Indian administration is depicted in Indian Nationalist movement. This research tells the Importance of History writing of Indian Nationalist Movement. Presently, there is need to disseminate Nationalistic History writing to common people. With this view, value of this thesis increases anticipated expectations of this thesis is fulfilled, It is important not only to the imperialistic Indian History literature but also to society and Nation Building. After revealing impact of British Imperialistic on Indian History literature, draw backs of Imperialistic History literature is revealed which destroyed Indian Imperialistic mentality.

It is important for a research work to set Aim. Each human efforts have some basic Aim. All the research work has main aim to increase knowledge or reveal hidden facts and knowledge on the subject. This research work has its aim of critical study on impact of Imperialism. Other than this research has been prepared with the following aims which were assinational to malins the hypothesis:

1. Political of Scenario of Colonial India has been under line.
2. Rise and development of Imperialism in Indian has analysed.
3. Traditions of Indian History Writing studied
4. Impact of British Imperialism on Indian History Writing critically evaluated
5. British Imperialism Historians and History writing critically examined.

Colonial Historians did their utmost to prove Indian human beings of lower grade on the racial basis and established that India has been slaved since always foreign aggression ruled it. They spoke about Indians in words- They are without any Patriotism. There was no place for Nationalism amongst Indians. They were who remained engaged fighting each other for their selfish reasons. But, this fact was supposed only by Western Historians. While Indian Historians opposed it vehemently. According to them, from ancient time to Modern time feelings of Nationalism is present amongst the Indians. For this feeling of Nationalism, Nationalist Historians wrote Nationalist History and created a war of Nationalism which uprooted British rule in India.

So, the selection of my topic is based on the analysis of role of Britishers and Indian administration in History writing and the determination of the personalities and works Nationalist history writers who by the importance of their writing have contributed immensely in History writing. Research work has been done related to History writing on various subjects at regional level in various universities but no work has been accomplished on the subject of colonial History writing. Apart from this, during the research study, the study of various work related to Indian History writing during colonial era, will be done which will include prominently Aryan invasion theory, Saraswati Civilization, communalism etc. subjects which has been studied by various scholars in colonial era. In a book History of Modern India by Dr. Ram Lakhan Shukla published by a study over Nationalist history writing in modern India has been done. Over Imperialism, Economics, Social and Nationalist History writing a though study has been done by professor Rhadhe under the title History and History writing published

by MP Hindi Granth Academy, Bhopal. Apart from these, B.L. Grover and Yash Pal's History of Modern India,' Bipin Chandra Pal's ' Struggle of Indian Independence' Shivani Kinker Chaubey's' Imperialism in India; 'Freedom movement & Nationalism' are important in the stream. Nationalist History writing is still going on so that the facts scattered here and there might be collected. In this regards this research may play an important role.

Dr. Shivaji Singh has presented Indian History through Nationalist view point in research literature, as " War of Independence 1857, 'British period Nationalist History" Nationalist movement in India' 'Struggle of Indian Independence".

Suggested History is based on Historical analytical and critique methods. Both kind of resources, Primary and secondary exhausted. In primary resources related original documents and reports be studied thoroughly. For the hoardings of secondary data, facts collected from the references books of libraries of various Universities, Museums, Archives and colleges and the artifacts published in Magazines and newspapers etc. In addition, drew light on conceptual aspect, various work of colonial British Historians and works Post Independence writers were studied.

Under the critics of Indian History. In the context of Colonial administration and History writing contemporary books and History material is critically examined to complete research presumptions.

Political Files, Documents, Newspapers, Reports and gazettes etc. from National and state Libraries are the primary resources for the research. In addition, interview of the present prominent Indian Historians are studied as primary sources. Works of the British administration historians and Modern Indian Historians studied as a primary source.

In south Asian society this will be used as an attribute of subordination. When He presented his essay, a little later, in the end of his essay, He discribed this term as people and subaltern classes. The term which was used by Gramsci, had a redial departure by subaltern historians.

Slowly, it reached its developed stages, it shows clearly two phases in the studies of subaltern studies. Stage I includes:

- a) Concern with the subaltern i.e. Lower, exploited classes.
- b) Criticism of the elite i.e., exploiting classes; and
- c) Impact of Gramscian's thoughts and marxist social-history and a try to work within broader marxist theory.

In the second stage, There is a crystal clear shift from these concerns.

Now:

- a) There is an increase engagement with textual analysis, a shift away from the exploring the history of the exploited people, and more involvements, even though critical with elite discourses; and
- b) Marx and gramsci are jetlisoned in favour of Michel Foucault, Edward said and other post modernist and post colonialists.

To have a deep and better understanding, it is important to understand different phases of subaltern Historiography.

The subaltern studies asserted itself as a radically new form of history writing in the context of Indian History. This initiative was taken, through writing of three volumes by its protagonist Ranjit Guha. His thoughts and initial idea was clearly taken from Gramscian thought. An attempt was to give up from the marxist theory as well as elitism of nationalist and colonialist interpretations. Those writers who were not completely discontented the current Indian Historiography joined the hands and contributed a lot by writing the many essays for the volumes. It was also involved the scientist, different streams of social sciences writers, who were not directly part of the new cause of History but because of their concern for India for their history.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, It has been observed, that; Nationalist Historians did, However, set up high tradition of intelligence, their writings were on the basis of assiduous research and devotion as they saw it. They meticulously noted all their statements. There writings most of the times seems to be empirically sound.

They also contributed in the defence of culture against imperialization of our culture. They also imbibed the fact that the notion that the historical research and must have relevance for the present; Role of common masses in the creating of History should be a great component. Besides, Nationalist Historical writing contributed to the self-confidence, self-assertion and high level of national pride and patriotism. Which gave the motivation to the Indian people to struggle against colonialism. Especially in the face of demeaning the India's past and promoting the inferior complex among the Indian by colonial writers. As a matter of fact, nationalist historical writing became a major unifying factor so far, as the literate Indians were concerned.

Nationalist Historiography or theory to Indian History may be considered as a development of nationalist feelings and to bring people together despite being their different cast, class, creed and language and religion. It works wonderful and brought Indians and their feelings in one Frame. K.P. Jayaswal', a celebrated historian of the first quarter of the 20th century took his entire approach to the high level. In his book 'Hindu Polity' published in 1915,1 He argued that the ancient Indian political system was either republican or that of constitutional Monarchy. He concluded: The constitutional progress made by the Hindu has probably not been equalled, much less surpassed by any polity of antiquity. He made this statement of directly counter the claim of, that greece was the home of democracy. Generally, If we observe and analyse the nationalist approach then we find that whatever had been asserted was just to tell Europeans that anything that was politically positive in wetern world was already existed in India.

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