

### 1. Who introduced indigo cultivation in Bengal and which place?

Indigo cultivation in Bengal began in the 1777, when a Frenchman named Louis Bonnaud presented it to the Indian landmass. He was the first one to plant indigo in Bengal, growing this plant in Taldanga and Goalpara near Hooghly.

### 2. When started indigo rebellion?

**The Indigo revolt** was a movement by the Indian peasants which led to a subsequent uprising of indigo farmers against indigo planters that broke out in 1859 in **Chaugacha village of Nadia, Bengal**. The most militant and significant of the peasant movements was the Indigo Revolt which took place in the year 1859-60. The Indian farmers were forced to plant indigo, which was refined in factories set up by indigo planters, almost every one of whom were Europeans, in the village regions. From the start, indigo was cultivated under an extremely tyrannous condition, resulting in a great loss for the peasants.

### 3. Why Bengali farmers refused the indigo plantation?

- Indigo planters convinced peasants to plant indigo instead of food crops. They provided loans, also called dadon, at unreasonably high interest rates.
- Once a peasant took out such loans, he was in debt for the rest of his life before passing it on to his progeny.
- The planters gave a payment of 5% of the market price only. Cultivating indigo was not gainful for the farmers.
- The farmers were completely unsafe from the indigo planters, who tortured them with mortgages or property destruction if they refused to obey them.

### 4. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj ?

Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati on April 10th, 1875 in Bombay, India. The Arya Samaj movement aimed to promote the ideals of truthfulness (satya), righteousness (dharma), and the Vedas as the primary source of Hindu religion.

### 5. Who was the founder of Prathana Samaj ?

The Prarthana Samaj, also known as the “Prayer Society” in Sanskrit, was a movement for religious and social reform in Bombay, India. It was founded by Atmaram Pandurang on March 31, 1867, during a visit by Keshub Chandra Sen to Maharashtra. The primary aim of the Prarthana Samaj was to encourage people to believe in one God and worship only that God. The movement gained popularity after Mahadev Govind Ranade joined its ranks

### 6. What is Nationalist School ?

The 19th century British historians of the colonial period played a crucial role in provoking a nationalist reaction. This reaction came in the form of a nationalist approach in historiography. This approach was intended to restore national self-esteem and the glorification of India’s past. Another element was to highlight the ruinous economic consequences of British rule in India.

7. What is 'Safety Valve Theory'?

The theory posits that Hume founded the Congress with the expectation that it would function as a "safety valve" for the escalating discontent among Indians. This notion was endorsed by extremist leaders, including Lala Lajpat Rai.

8. What is 'Conspiracy Theory'?

Rajani Palme Dutt is credited with originating the Conspiracy Theory, which emerged from the 'safety valve' concept. According to Dutt, the INC was born from a conspiracy to quash a popular uprising in India, and he believed that the bourgeois (middle-class) leaders of India were also involved in this scheme.

9. What is 'Lightning Conductor Theory'?

Gopal Krishna Gokhale proposed the "lightning conductor theory," suggesting that the INC was an expression of politically conscious Indians' aspiration to form a national entity representing their political and economic demands. Modern Indian historians believe that the early Congress leaders utilized Hume as a "lightning conductor" to act as a catalyst, uniting nationalist forces, even if the facade of a "safety valve" was maintained.

10. What were the significant factors in the formation of the first organized national political party?

- The Indian National Congress was founded as a result of a series of unfortunate events that began in the 1860s.
- During the 1860s and 1870s, the Indian Subcontinent was subjected to recurrent famines, which resulted in large-scale deaths from starvation as well as wreaking havoc on the local population's purchasing power.
- Colonial legislation also played a significant role in widening the chasm between the people of India and the British Colonial Government in the post-Revolt era.
- The defeat of the Ilbert Bill, among other things, made Indians realize for the first time that sporadic efforts of individuals were useless and fruitless; thus, they learned the importance and value of the organization.

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