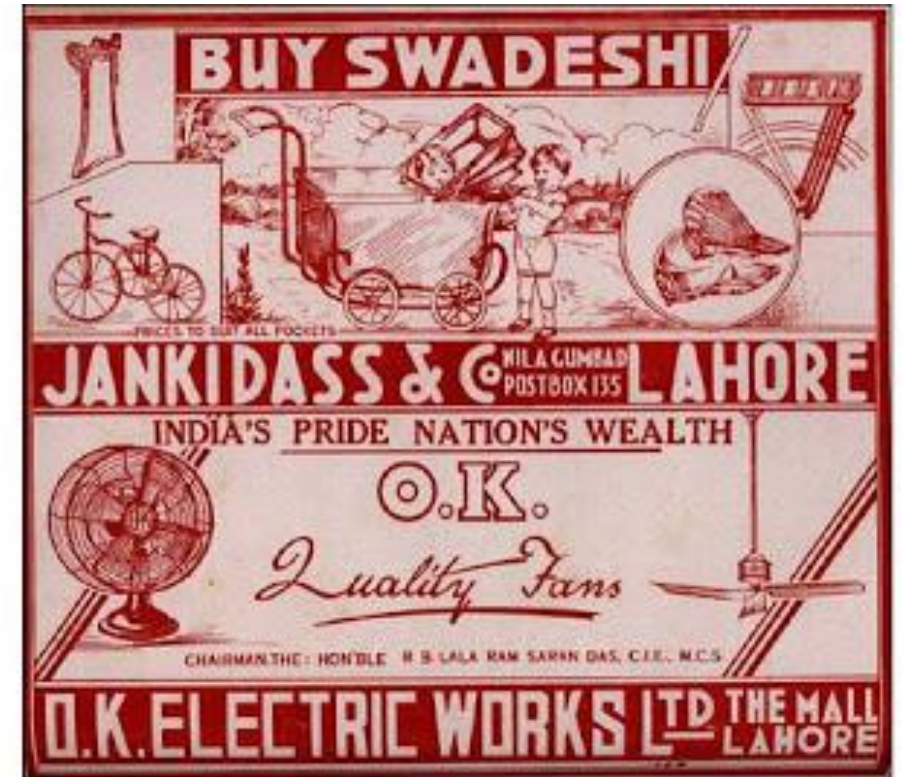
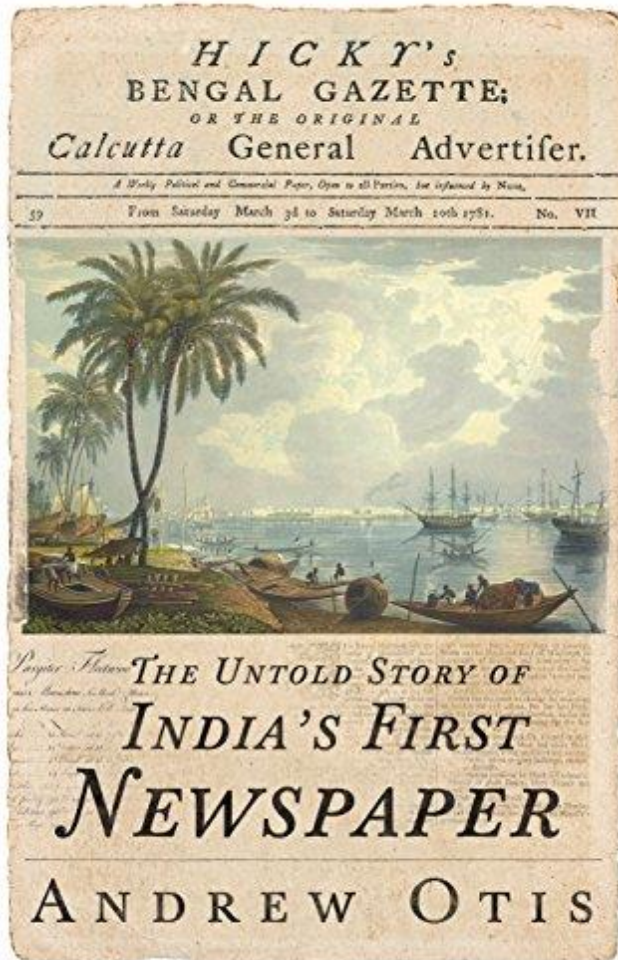


Art and Culture in British India



Krishnakali Dasgupta

Art and Culture –not an active artistic pursuit of comfort – but with cataclysmic changes in economy and technology – Culture and Art becomes a reflection of the changes – the unofficial chronicler (recorder) of the tumultuous times –changing perspectives of the people of India – forcing active revivalism and reconstruction of identity.



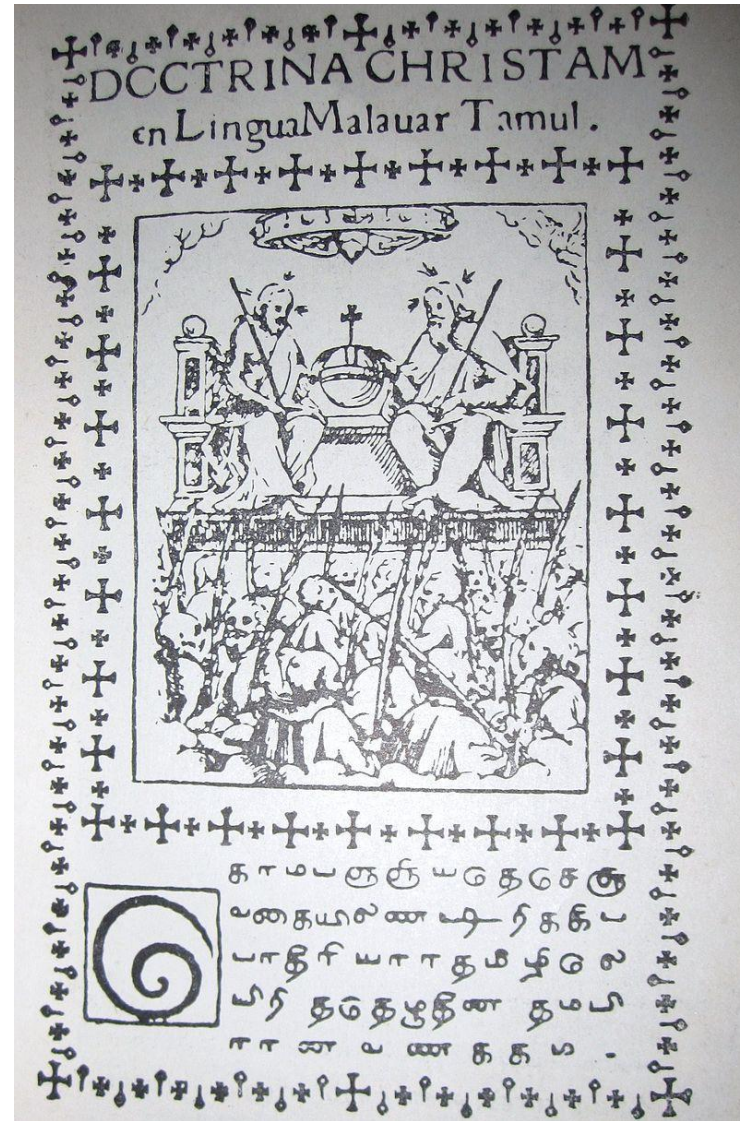
Printing Press

The first printing press in India was established in 1576 by the Jesuit missionaries in Goa. The first book printed in India was "Doctrina Christa" in 1578. [Akbar 1556-1605]

Joao Gonsalves, first printing [types](#) of an Indian script- [Tamil](#).

Father Joao da Faria. On 20 October - [Henrique Henriques](#)'s *Doctrina Christam en Lingua Malauar Tamul* – *Tampiran Vanakam*, [Devanagari](#) types were cast in 1577, the [Christa Purana](#)

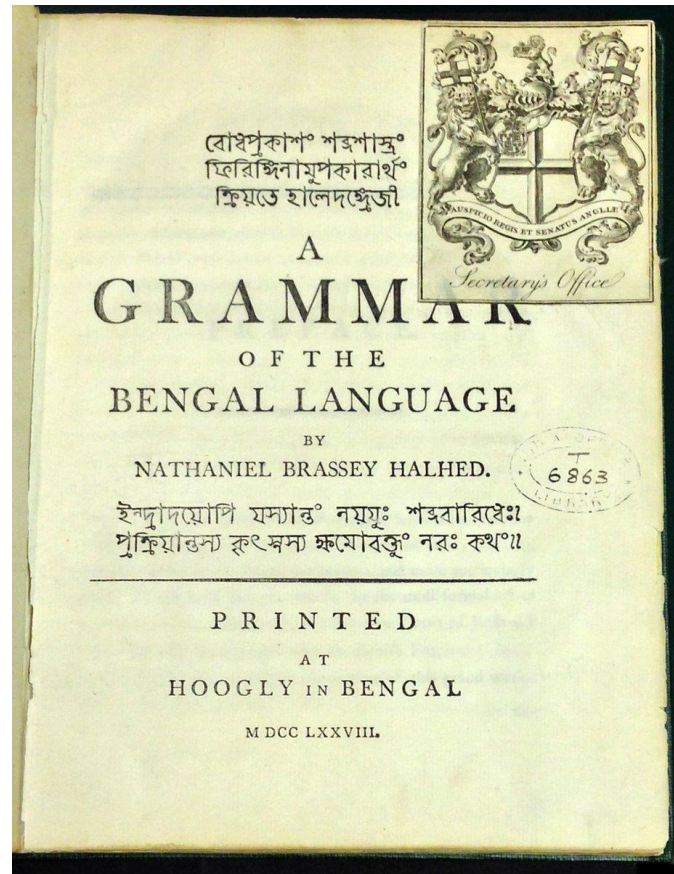
As early as 1542, Francis Xavier, a Spaniard, was teaching the Bible in Tharangambadi (Tranquebar), Tamil Nadu. Also, when the Viceroy of Goa, on behalf of King Joan III of Portugal, opened schools for Indians, books had to be provided. Thus, pressure was put on Portugal by Francis Xavier to dispatch printing presses to India, Ethiopia and Japan. Meanwhile, the Emperor of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) requested the king of Portugal to send a press along with the missionaries. Thus the first batch of Jesuit missionaries left for Ethiopia on March 29, 1556. En route, they arrived in Goa on September 6, 1556. But, while they were preparing to proceed to Ethiopia, news reached them that the Ethiopian Emperor was not keen to receive the missionaries. Thus, as luck would have it, the press stayed in Goa and was set up at the College of St. Paul in Goa. Today, the huge arch of the St. Paul's College gate, restored by the Archaeological Survey of India, stands as a witness to this pioneering effort.



Biblical texts



Grammar



Tamil. *Thampiraan vaNakkam* (Goa, India: Henrique Henriques, 1578).

Bengali. *Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, A Grammar of the Bengal Language* (Hugli, India, 1778).

Hindi. *A Grammar of the Hindoostanee Language* (Calcutta, India: Chronicle Press, 1796).

Oriya. *Mrtyuñjaya Bidyalkar, trans. [New Testament]* (Shrirampur, India: Serampore Mission Press, 1807).

Malayalam. *[New Testament]* (Bombay, India: Courier Press, 1811).

Assamese. *William Carey, et al., trans. [New Testament]* (Shrirampur, India: Serampore Mission Press, 1813).

Telugu. *Grammar of Telugu* (Shrirampur, India: Serampore Mission Press, 1813).

Religious texts, Oral tales, Folklore, Educational material,

The Vernacular Literature Society founded in 1851 published books meant for use as rewards and prizes.

(Hick's)

HICKY'S
BENGAL GAZETTE;
OR THE ORIGINAL
Calcutta General Advertiser.

A Weekly Political and Commercial Paper, Open to all Persons, and Informing by News.

59 *Printed Saturday March 31st Sunday March 1st 1841.* No. VII

[illegible]

Journalism

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896.

S

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FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

Essence of Sandalwood,
Stearic Acid's Hair Dressing,
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Narcissus Flower,
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Chamomile Flower,
Lavender Flower,
Eucalyptus Flower,
Geranium Flower,
Lemon Flower,
Pineapple Flower,
Vanilla Flower,
Sandalwood Flower,

Pink Flower,
White Flower,
Yellow Flower,
Red Flower,
Blue Flower,
Green Flower,
Purple Flower,
Brown Flower,
Black Flower,
Grey Flower,
Silver Flower,
Gold Flower,
Diamond Flower,
Ruby Flower,
Emerald Flower,
Sapphire Flower,
Opal Flower,

Ambrosia Flower,
Jasmine Flower,
Grape Flower,
Apple Flower,
Pear Flower,
Plum Flower,
Cherry Flower,
Almond Flower,
Walnut Flower,
Oak Flower,
Maple Flower,
Birch Flower,
Willow Flower,
Hazel Flower,
Ash Flower,
Box Flower,

Cinnamon Flower,
Clove Flower,
Mace Flower,
Nutmeg Flower,
Cardamom Flower,
Pepper Flower,
Mustard Flower,
Horseradish Flower,
Turnip Flower,
Beetroot Flower,
Carrot Flower,
Onion Flower,
Garlic Flower,
Leek Flower,
Asparagus Flower,
Bean Flower,

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER

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which is the only vegetable remedy free of im-
purities, which relieves Coughs, Cold,
Asthma, and Disorders of the Lungs and Chest.

Anas E and Ex. L.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zoo, Masjid, Bombay.

WITH COUGH AND COLD?

MILIT

CHRO

SUITABLE also
fractures of a so-

In the Chronograph
released, stopped and re-
ting Current or in the car
Own. The three actions
will the Watch come to

We have now intro-
possible in the most sign-
reliable and Safe Chrono-
to the public, we do as
and do credit to our rec-

Nickel Silver Case
having a minute record
temperature Palladium 3
plate in Case with spare

C
We have also a Chr-
the winding Coronet and

MA

SODA

MAKE YOUR

THE D

SIRI

INVENTI

GOOLAM HOOSE

LADIE

SPE



INDIAN WOMEN EMPLOYEES AT A PRINTING WORKS NEAR POONA

This is one of the branches of a refuge for Indian widows and friendless women established by the Christian widow of a wealthy Brahmin. There is employment for a thousand hands at these works. The entire process of composing, casting, printing, and binding is done by female labour, and even the care of the machines is entrusted to its charge. Several of the girl compositors learned to set up type in Greek and Hebrew, and printing is commonly done in several languages

Photo, F. Deaville Walker



Painting and Printing

‘Company painting’ is a broad term for a variety of hybrid styles that developed as a result of European (especially British) influence on Indian artists from the early 18th to the 19th centuries.



Documentary (Photography)





**Indian Flora
and Fauna**



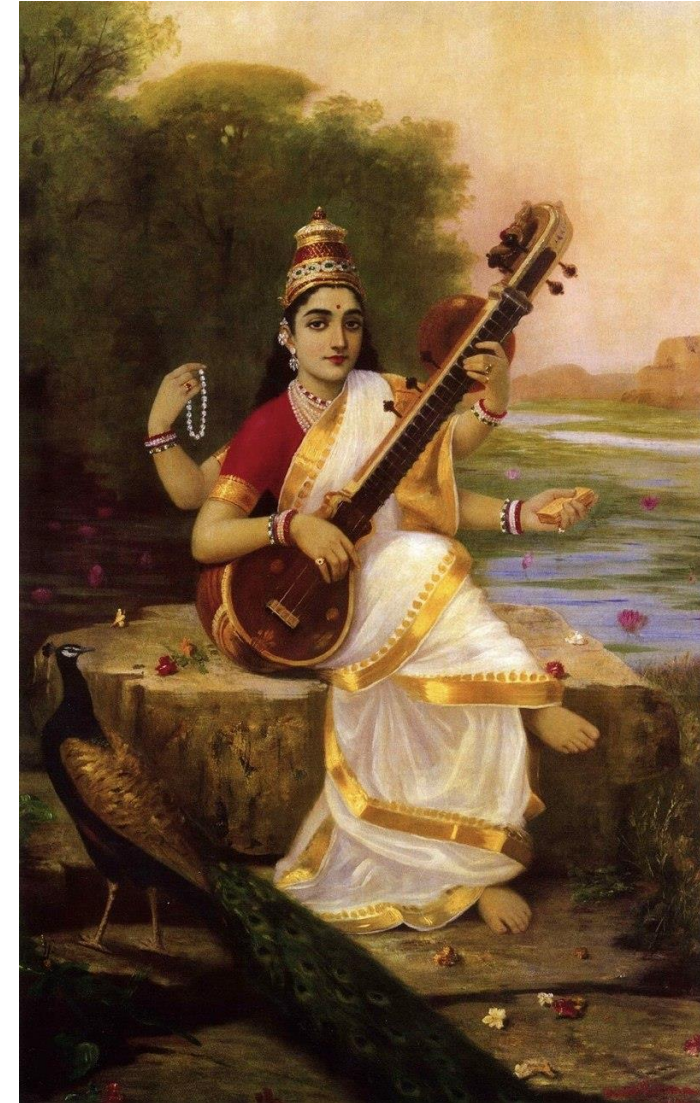
Watercolour



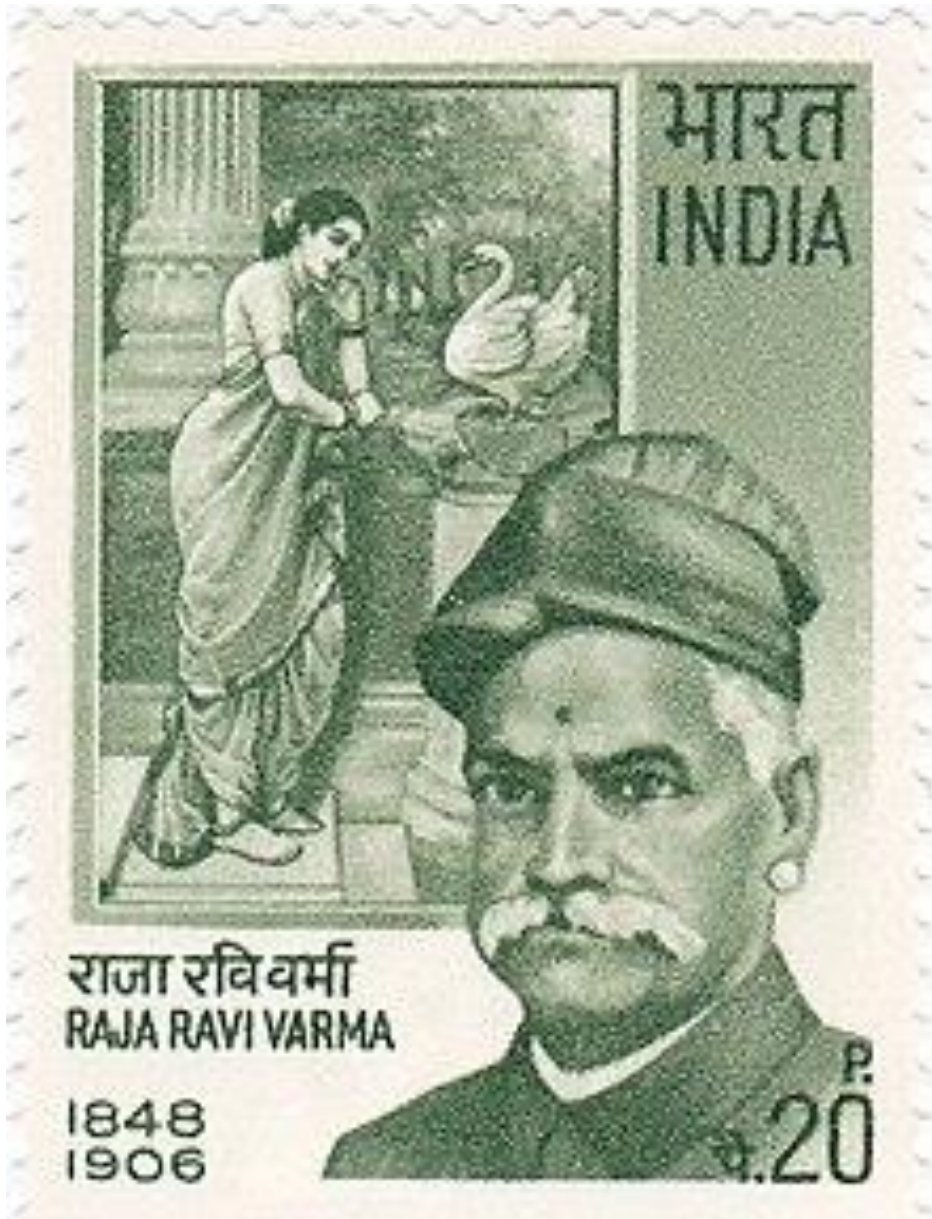
Oil Painting – early 18th cent.

[Government College of Fine Arts](#) in [Madras](#) (1850),
[Government College of Art & Craft](#) in [Calcutta](#) (1854) and
[Sir J. J. School of Art](#) in Bombay (1857).

Raja Ravi Varma

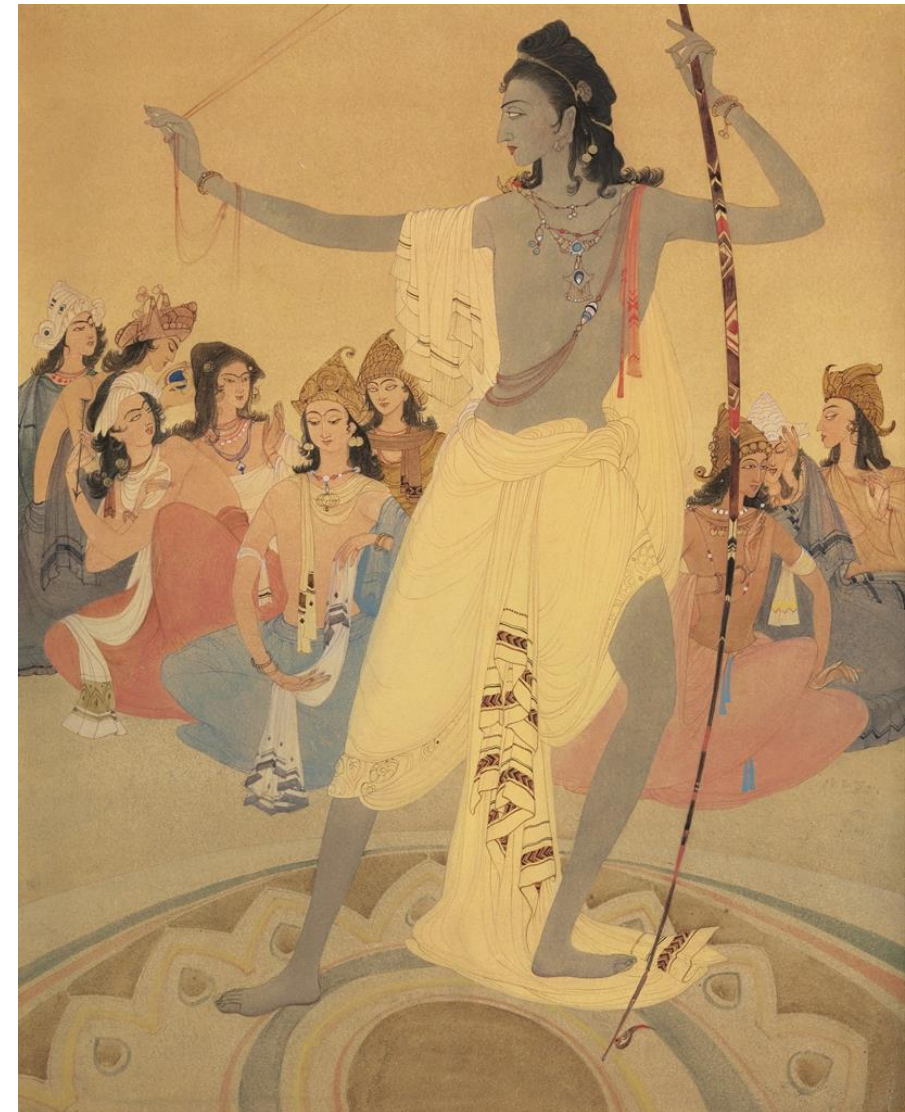
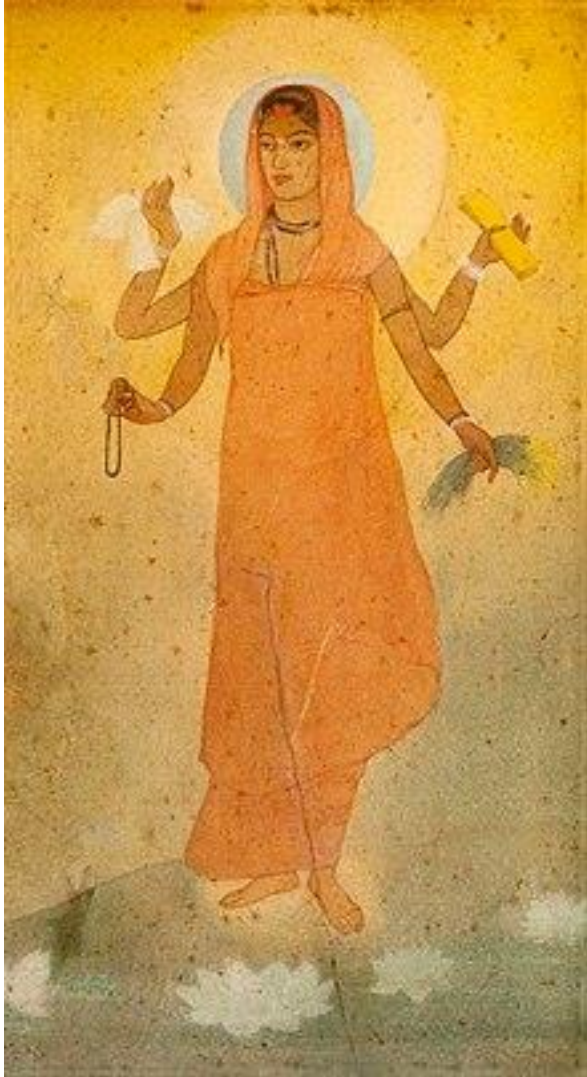


Lithographic printing press in [Ghatkopar](#), Mumbai in 1894- [oleographs](#)



Bengal school

The Bengal school arose as an [avant garde](#) and nationalist movement reacting against the [academic art](#) styles previously promoted in India, both by Indian artists such as [Ravi Varma](#) and in British art schools.



Mughal
Far Eastern
Ajanta



লঙ্কায় বন্দিদীনী সীতা
(পরিশিষ্ট দেখ)

চিত্রশিল্পী শ্রীযুক্ত উপেন্দ্রকিশোর রায়চৌধুরী মহাশয়ের অহুমত্যাঙ্কসারে
প্রবাসী প্রেস, কলিকাতা]



Railways and Post



Scinde Dawk, 1852

1 October 1854



Telegraph
Telephone
Bank
Money order
Insurance



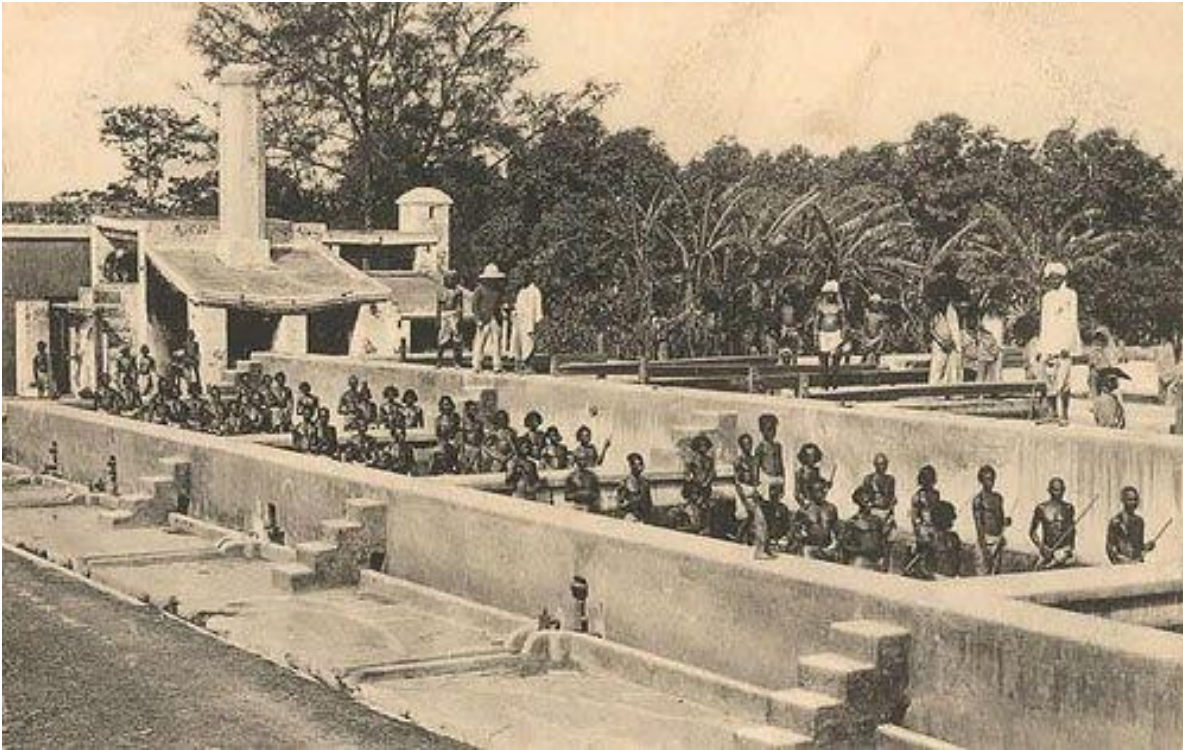


- Fast travel between one end of the country and the other and cemented relationships between the various provinces.
- enabled goods to be carried around the country far more cheaply than ever before.
- development of markets in foodstuffs and other agricultural produce that increased their availability
- eventually, did make famines less likely.
- gave the opportunity of secure jobs to millions of Indians and enabled many of them to acquire new skills.
- helped the development of the trade union movement.
- laid the foundations of the large Indian middle class.

But the railways was not made for Indian civilians –

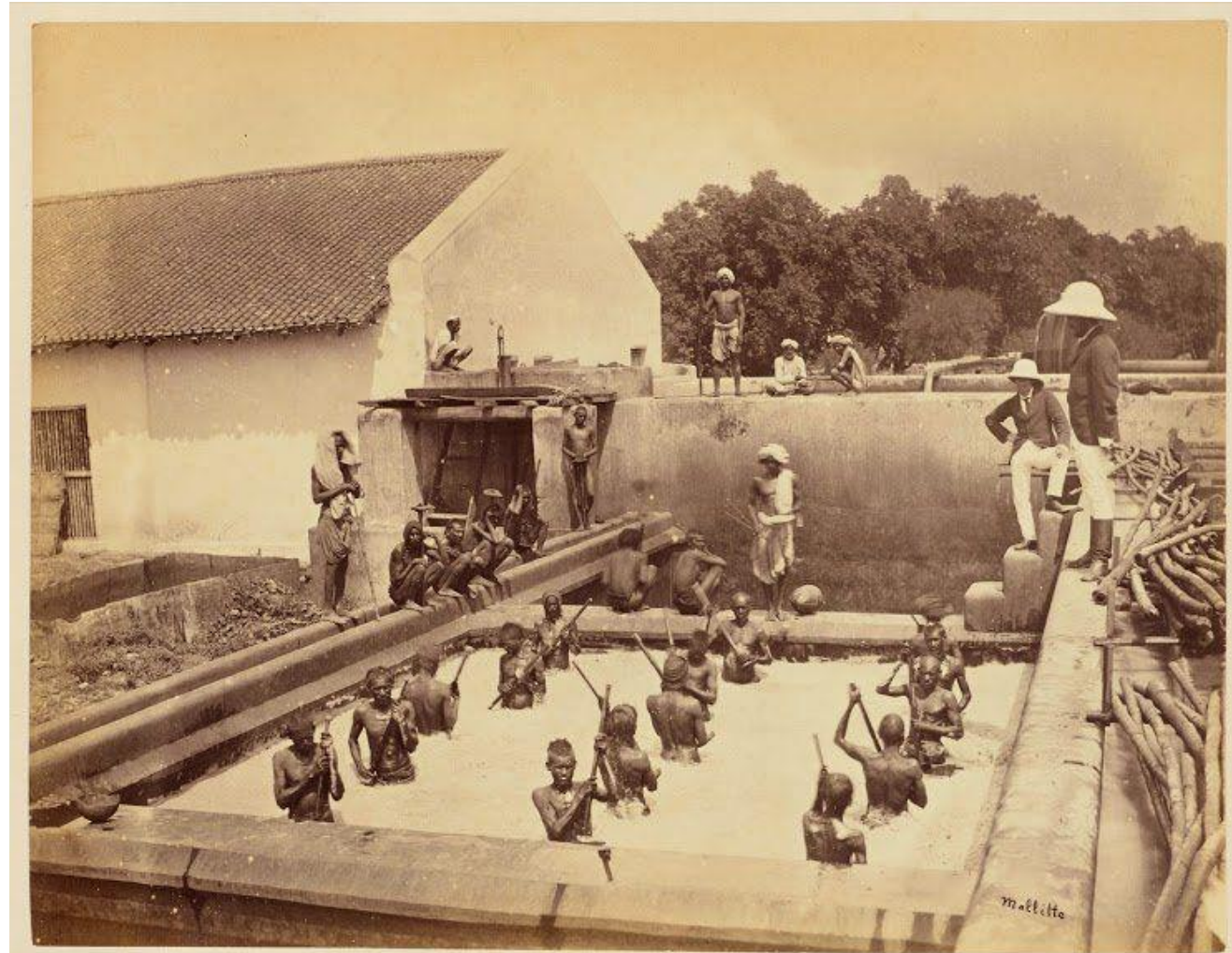
- To mobilise soldiers and ammunition in the British Raj quickly to keep the colonial power intact
- After the 1857 Rebellion: The railways were an instrument of control. The stations became fortresses, the white and, later, the Eurasian, staff became an auxiliary army, and the tracks became lines of communication in the event of conflict. **This was a nakedly military project, but not solely one.**
- Indians traveled in 3rd class and in great squalor and the treatment of Indians using the Railways was a major cause of Nationalistic sentiment.

Loss of Textile Industry and Indigo plantation – Indigo Revolt (1859)

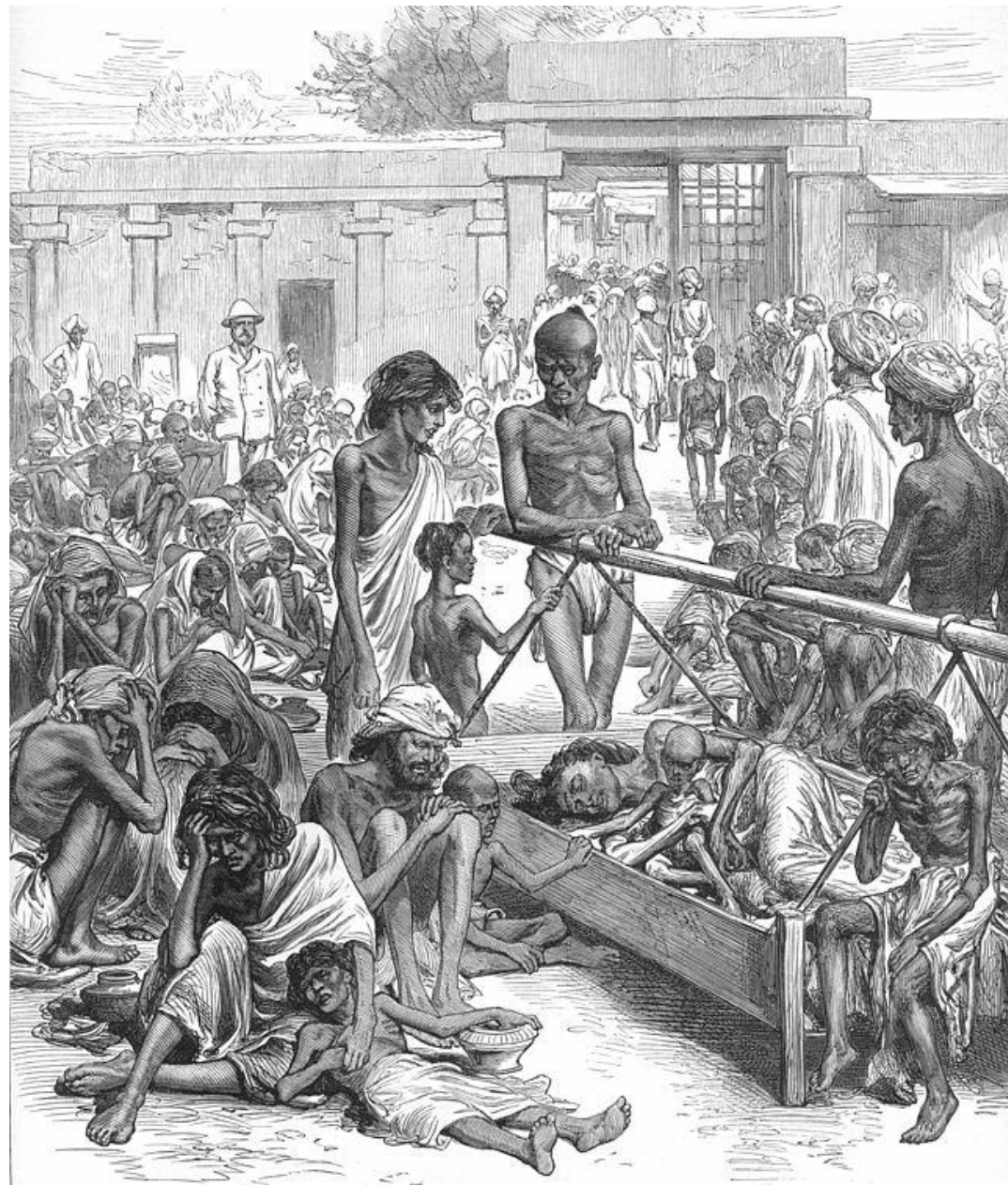


Indigo planting in Bengal -1777 when Louis Bonnard, a Frenchman.

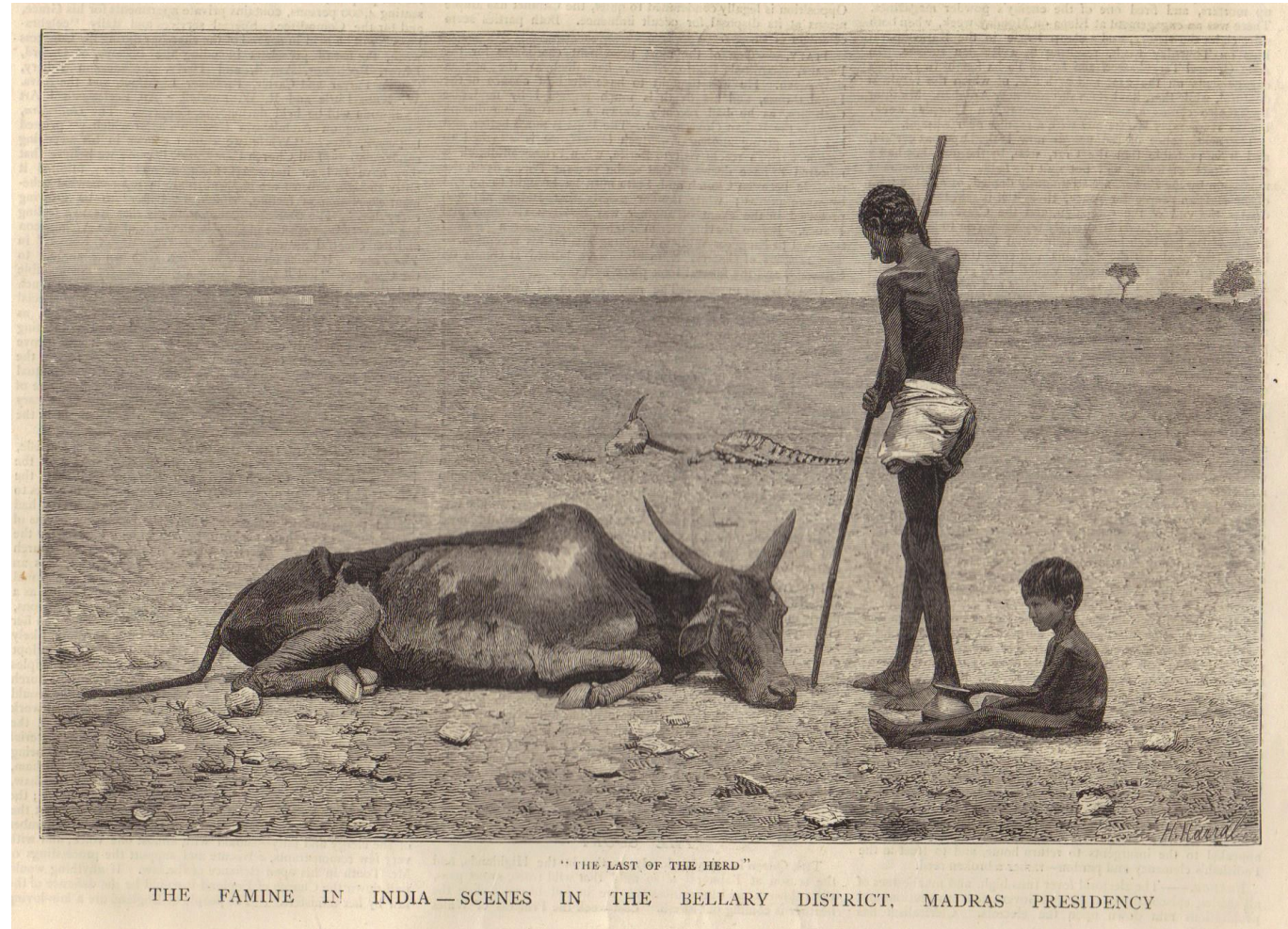
- Forcible plantation of Indigo in place of food crops – by controlling the Nawabs and zamindars
- Unreasonable degree of loan demands to keep farmers in debt for generations



9 Beating a vat by hand.



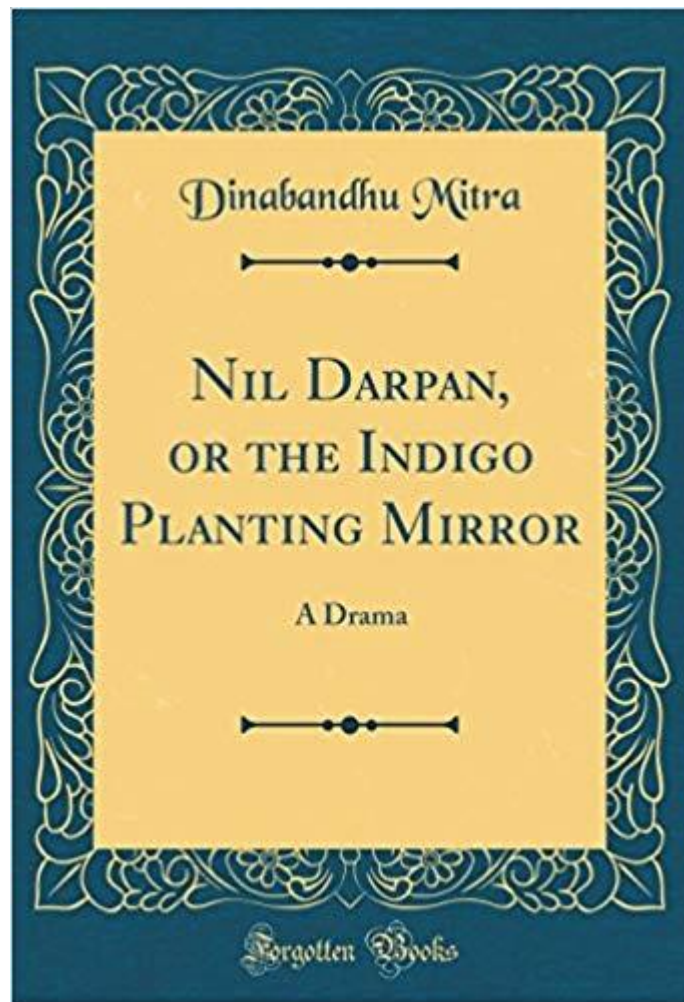
Great Famine of 1876–78



Indigo Revolt (1859)



Harish Chandra Mukherjee



MM Dutt

Rev. James Long



Kaliprasanna
Singha

National
Theatre



Nationalist Theatre : Maharashtra and Kolkata



Girish Chandra Ghosh



Historical dramas : messengers of nationalist sentiment, E.g. V.J. Keertane's ***Thorle Madhav Rao Peshwe*** (1861). Political commentary was also incorporated into folk forms such as *powada* and *tamasha*, and into *keertans* (religious discourses using music and dance).

Nautch girls



K.P. Khadilkar's play *Keechak Vadha* is a landmark in the theatre of protest. It was the allegory of an incident in the *Mahabharata* in which Keechak, the lustful brother-in-law of King Virat is slain by Bheema, using a stratagem. Though no names were mentioned, everyone knew that Keechak was Lord Curzon, Draupadi was India, Yudhishtira was the moderate and Bheema the extremist section in the Congress.

Chakar Darpan
Gaikwar Darpan (Mirror to the Gaikwar)
Gajadananda O Yubaraj (Gajadananda and the Prince)
The Police of Pig and Sheep

THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES ACT, 1876

(Act XIX of 1876)

[16 December 1876]

An Act for the better control of public dramatic performances.

The act excluded English-language publications as it was meant to control seditious writing in 'publications in Oriental languages' everywhere in the country, except for the South

1857 - *Payam-e-Azadi* (Hindi and Urdu), calling upon the people to fight against the British.

***Samachar Sudhavarashan* (Hindi), and *Doorbeen* (Urdu) and *Sultan-ul-Akbar* (Persian)**

Tilak kesri, A Marathi newspaper became one of the leading media to propagate the message of freedom movement. It also made the anti-partition movement of Bengal a national issue.

Vernacular
Press act 1878



कर्मचारी, १
मुद्रक अथवा अन्य व्यक्ति
जो कोई अश्लील या अपमानजनक
या अन्य प्रकार का लेख प्रकाशित करे।

अधिकारी के द्वारा
जिस व्यक्ति को इस प्रकार का लेख प्रकाशित करने के लिए पकड़ा जाय
उसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध मुद्रक के अलावा अन्य व्यक्ति
को भी जमानत देना पड़ेगा।

केसरी.

विषय जो ये दस्ता: अश्लील या अपमानजनक या अन्य प्रकार का लेख प्रकाशित करने के लिए पकड़ा जाय।
अथवा मुद्रक के अलावा अन्य व्यक्ति को भी जमानत देना पड़ेगा।

पृष्ठ १. पुणे:—मंगळवार तारीख ४ जानेवारी १८८१. अंक १.

यदि मुद्रक अश्लील या अपमानजनक या अन्य प्रकार का लेख प्रकाशित करे तो उसे जमानत देना पड़ेगी।
यदि मुद्रक अश्लील या अपमानजनक या अन्य प्रकार का लेख प्रकाशित करे तो उसे जमानत देना पड़ेगी।
यदि मुद्रक अश्लील या अपमानजनक या अन्य प्रकार का लेख प्रकाशित करे तो उसे जमानत देना पड़ेगी।

YOUNG INDIA.
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
 For Sale by the Proprietor, BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1884.
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PRAGJEE SOORJEE & CO.
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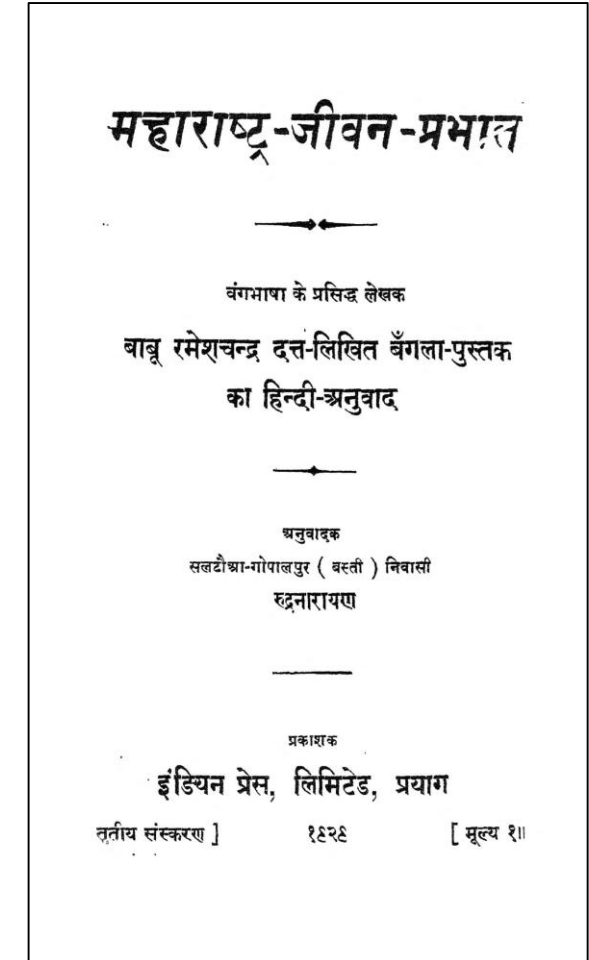
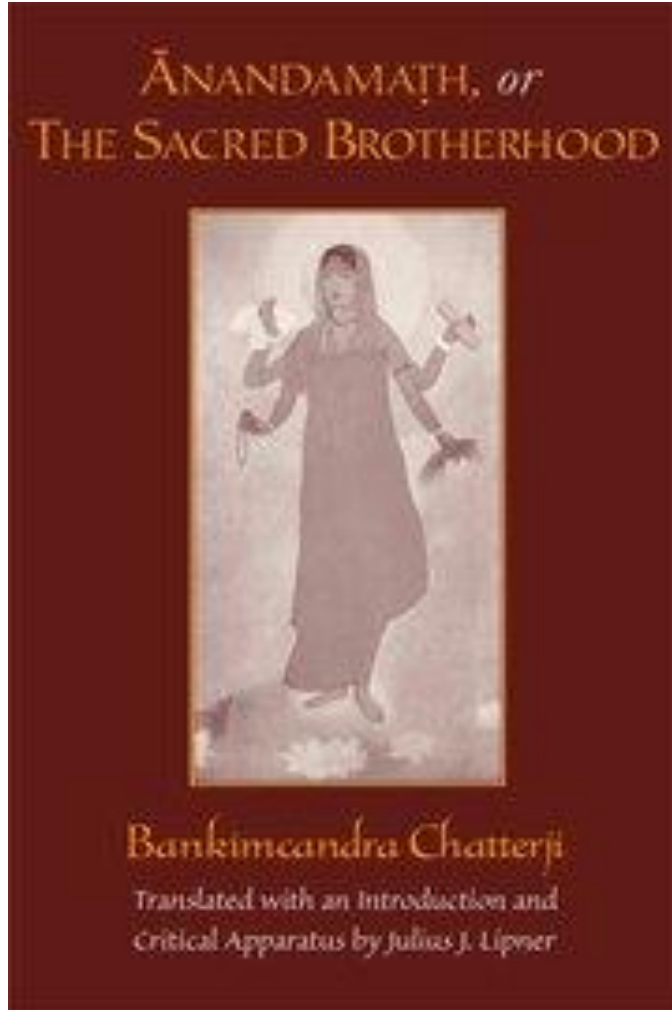
GREEN & SUTHER
 SAFETY MAKERS
 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

THE INDIAN MARINE
 Insurance Co. Ltd.
 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

THE TAT MANGAL
 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

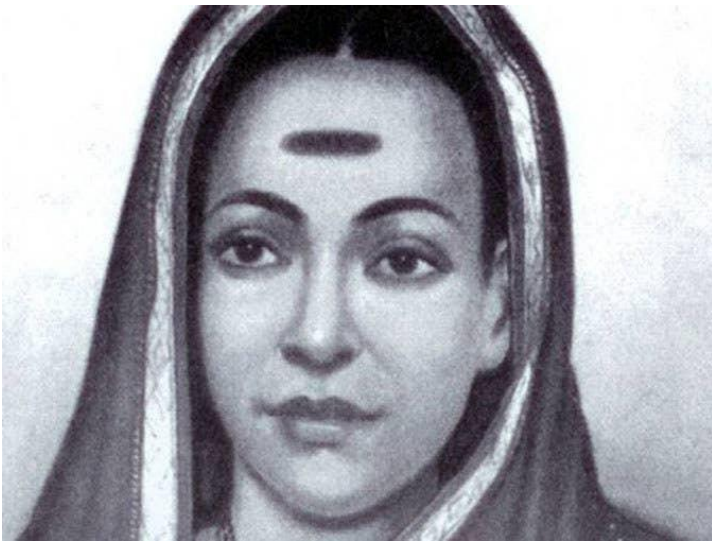
Nationalist Novels

Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Oriya, Assamese, Kannada,
Telugu, Punjabi, Gujarati...



Women's education

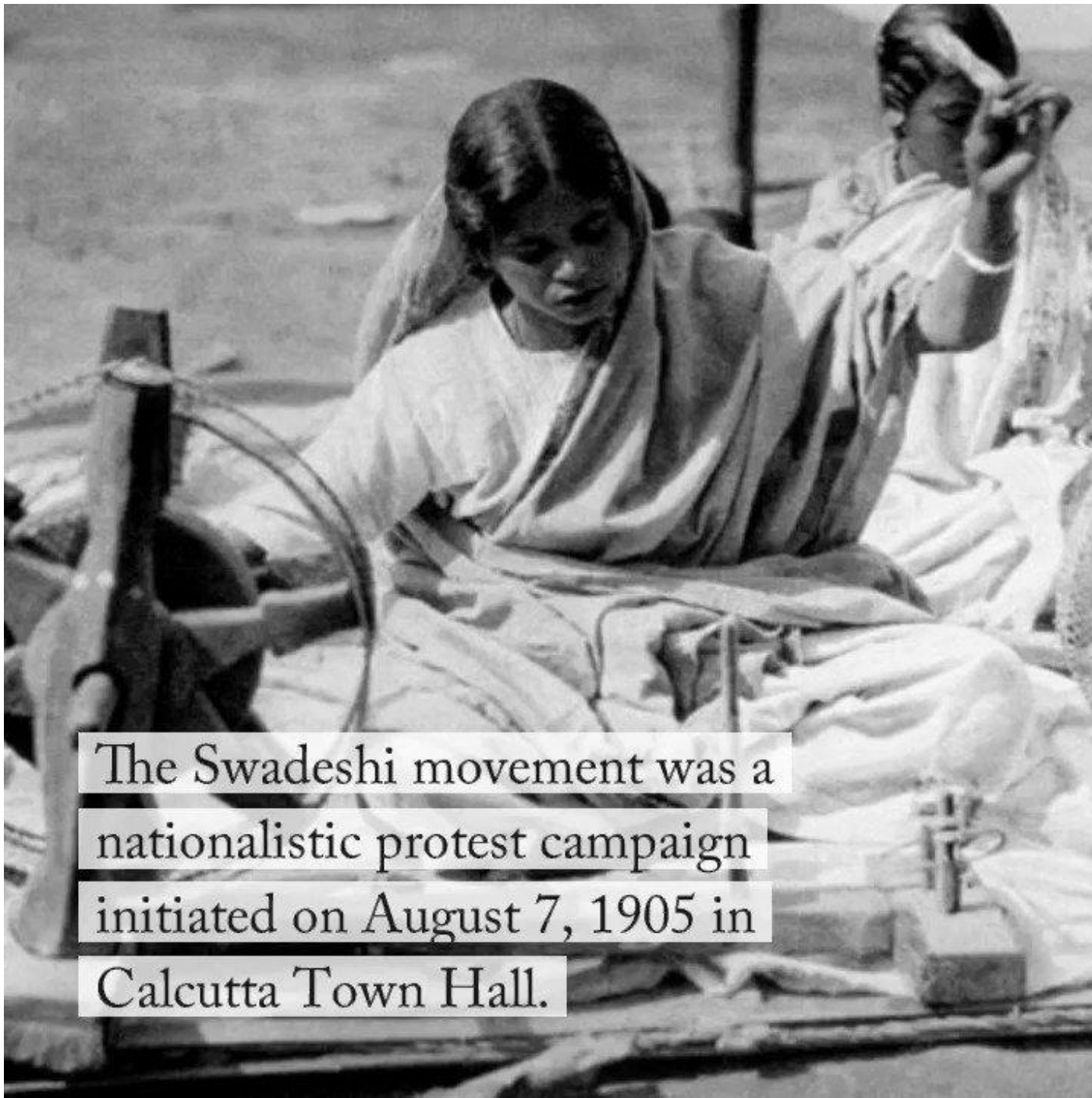
Ishwar Chandra
Vidyasagar



Savitribai
Phule

[Anandibai Joshee](#)





The Swadeshi movement was a nationalistic protest campaign initiated on August 7, 1905 in Calcutta Town Hall.



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- 1. Bengali Literature:** aristocratic type of literature, that is the former type, was patronised by the Courts, the Chiefs, the landlords. The poets who wrote for the common people were kabiwals, Kirtanias, Yatras, lappa, Panchi, Dhop etc.

The development of the Bengali language was largely helped by the contributions of the journals like Samachar Darpan, of the Serampore missionaries, Sambad Kaumudi of Ram Mohan Roy, Tattwabodhini Patrika of Devendranath Tagore – Sambad Prabhakar of Iswar Chandra Gupta.

- 2. Assamese:** Arunodaya Samvad Patra (1846) and writing school text books in history, elementary science, grammar besides books meant for general readers. A new literary style based on the spoken Assamese in Central Assam gradually came into existence. Anandaram Dhekial Phukan was the first great writer in Assamese of the modern age.

- 3. Oriya:** Chhamana Ata-Guntha (1909). It was a work of outstanding merit depicting the life of the villagers exploited by the money-lenders.