



# History and Society in the making of Anandamath

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## Abstract:

The present paper aims to understand the historical background and the society Structure through the analysis of the text, we can see the conflict between the Hindus, the Muslims, and what the contributions of both were doing to the British to liberate India. The traces of Hindutava is visible here through the Sanyasi movement.

## Historical Background:

Bankim Chandra Chatterji is one of the pioneers of historical fiction in Bengali, in fact he is named 'The Scots of Bengal'. His major works were originally written in Bengali, which He later translated into English. Bankim emerged during the Bengali Renaissance and His important contributions as a novelist influenced young people and produced great novels In Bengali language. His Anandamath has his which he wrote in 1882 based on the sannyasis' rebellion Against British rule which was the enemy of the nations. Also included was Bande Mataram "Hail Motherland", India's national anthem and inspirational song for the youth of the national freedom movement. Bankim is widely recognized as a prolific author of Bengali literature in. His major works are English Rajmohan's Wife (1864), Durgesh Nandini(1865), Kapal Kundala (1866), KrishnaKantha Will(1878), Anandamath (1882). Originally written in Bengali translated by Basant Koomar Roy, Anandamath was first published in 1941. His Bengali writer Bankim Chandra Chattaji, first translated as the Abbey of Bliss, portrayed the plight of Indian society in his novel Anandamath. Chatterji described the suffering of the Bengal farmers and the inequality between the rich and poor in Bengal.

in this novel. He explains why the Hindu sanyasi had to take the form of a san palm. Analyzing the crisis Situation in Bengal, analyzing how British suckers sucked blood, they didn't leave Bengal People with only bones. On the one hand the masses suffered from women, on the Other hand the British kept their taxes high. Bengal's social structure was like a Dark society. Some critics believe there are many similarities between the dystopian Society And this Bengal. In the name of mankind, there were only animals in society, they Were forced to become animals, but they began to eat dogs, cats and so on.

## Critical Reception:

Bangadarshan is a Bengali literary magazine founded by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay In 1872 and revived in 1901 under the leadership of Rabindranath Tagore. The magazine had a decisive influence on the formation of Bengali identity and the emergence of nationalism in Bengali. His anticipation that each issue of the magazine and the sequel of Bankim's novel was eagerly awaited by readers is shown in the following passage of his childhood account By Rabindranath Tagore. . . All anyone in this country could think of What was happened

Now?" and "what will happen next?" (in's story). In the afternoon siesta was entitled to everyone in the neighbourhood. This novel is known as the bible of Bengal patriotism. Rural societies, which were engaged in enacting social and religious reforms to transform society from within and to respond to Western moral criticism, responded very differently to the introduction of colonial rule. In contrast to the urban

intelligentsia, Who were also the main beneficiaries of colonial rule, the reaction of the Traditional elites and peasants left behind by colonial rule was resistance and Defiance, leading to a series of failed attempts. . Restore the old order. From the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century to his early 19th century, social government tax reforms had a profound impact On and changed India's rural society. Thus, several factors contributed to the rising trend of Nationalism when Ananda Matth emerged in the early 1880s. The so-called Indian Rebellion Which barely ended in as called the First War of Independence (some would prefer). He broke out in 1857. Shortly after being crushed, the East India Company surrendered to the royal family and the British Empire was duly installed. As one commentator put it, "the Dogs barely barked" during the riots in urbanized Bengal in, but it was actually a lull before the storm blew over the presidency. The 1857 Intifada exacerbated rising racial tensions between Britain and its Hindu and Muslim subjects, and like all Intifadas, forced retreat on both sides of the divide. , Became the "racial" factor that separates the two. Increasingly is being labeled 'racist'.

This Basis was laid in various ways by claims of British rule in, And speaking of the inspiration And how the idea of Sanyasi came to the author's mind. His name was Vasudeo Balvant Phadke (1845–1883). 54 Phadke's paternal grandfather, Citpaṅvan Brahmin unsuccessfully tried to persuade the British to resist. This laid the groundwork for Padke's growing hostility towards Britain. After Left school, Phadke turned into a religion due to a series of unsatisfactory office jobs. When he was a relatively young man working in Pune (now his Pune), he was denied permission by his British employer to visit his dying mother. Phadke went anyway, but arrived late. His mother had already died in. Parke's resentment of England Grew, and this was reflected in his plight of the poor peasants in Deccan in, and the plight many faced during the famine in his area in 1876-1877. He was exacerbated by wider problems. He blamed the British authorities for these circumstances in his area and soon began speaking out publicly against British rule. He argued that his countrymen would not be able to develop into the freedoms to which they belonged unless the British were forcibly deported as necessary. He was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment in transit. The most incriminating evidence against him was his Diary and a short, which he wrote.

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