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## 2. Indian Nationalist Historiography

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### Abstract

The Indian National Congress founded in 1885 by 72 members from different parts of India. This organization launched in a small hesitant and mild way but in an organized manner became instrumental in leading a powerful campaign against the British imperialism.<sup>2</sup> In the beginning, the Indian National Congress firmly believed in the moderation and loyalty to the British Crown. When this congress founded, it indicated the beginning of a national political life destined to produce for reaching changes in the immediate future. The nationalist thinking became a voice of the educated Indians who started opposing the writings of British officials for disgracing the Indian culture and religion in the Western world. The Indian nationalists such as Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Surendra Nath Banerjea, A.C. Mazumdar, Dadabhai Naoroji , Bal Gangadhar Tilak . Bipan Chandrapal , Lala Lajpat Rai and others through their writings initiated and furthered the nationalist historiography in the real sense. This approach was further developed by the scholars such as R.C. Majumdar, R.G. Pradhan, Girija Kumar Mukerji, Pattabhi B. Sitaramayya, B.R. Nanda , Bisheshwar Prasad, Amlesh Tripathi, Tara Chand, S.N. Sen, K.K. Khullar , Virendra Sindh, S.R. Bakshi, Kamlesh Mohan etc. Many Indian nationalists like Naoroji, Banerjea, R.C. Dutt, M.G. Ranade have tried to explain the western impact of British rule.

**Key Words:** Historiography, Nationalist Historiography, Nationalism.

Nationalist perspective on Indian historiography was an outcome of reinterpretation of her past by the leaders of freedom movement. This school emerged as a juxtaposition of Imperialist school. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, and counter reformer like Dayanand Saraswati were the prominent people who contributed in formation of nationalistic perspective in India. They played a major role in formation of pan-Indian identity of India. Early nationalist were trying to hegemonies over various regional and provincial identities and later nationalist were trying to hegemonies the whole south-east Asian identities and try to manipulate and subordinate those identities into pan-Indian identity. Post-colonial Scholar Gyanprakash in his famous article *Writing Against Orientalist Histories of Third World: Perspectives on Indian*

