

Science and Indian National Movement

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Abstract

(The practice of science in India was started by the company in the early stages of colonial rule. The pace of science practice increased steadily during the British rule. Gradually the science practice of Indians increased. The discriminatory policy of the British government towards the Indians made them patriotic. The practice of science was associated with the national movement by all these scientists and Indian leaders. The Indian national movement was one of the largest liberation movements against imperialism and colonialism.)

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in industrial and agricultural production. Exactly four years later, Syed Emdad Ali established the Bihar Scientific Society. In 1876, Mahendralal Sarkar established the *Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science*. This company was managed entirely by India. This institution was very important in scientific research.

3. Impact of Science Research on Freedom Movement

Impact of science upon the Freedom Movement for liberation from colonial rule was first noticed in Indian society by the early twentieth century. The demand for such autonomy arose from their political ambitions. The Swadeshi movement was further inspired by the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians, formed in 1904, especially in the field of science and technology and the spread of education under national control. The purpose was to send suitable students to Europe, America and Japan to learn science-based art.

3.1 Deprivation of Indians

The working-field atmosphere in colonial India was not conducive to higher education for the Indian scholars. Indians were appointed only in subordinate positions. Even those who gained fame abroad were paid less than Europeans of equal rank. The Indians strongly protested against this racism in the field of science. The first eminent Indian physicist, *Jagadish Chandra Bose*, refused to take this low salary for three years. Not only that, until the Royal Society recognized him, the college authorities refused to give him any research facilities and considered his research as a mere personal work. He was one of the first modern scientists to start interdisciplinary research. Although he began as a physicist, his curiosity about electrical responses led him to plant-physiology. The struggle for space and recognition in Britain's scientific community was no less difficult than the fight against the administrative