



## Dr. Mahendralal sarkar and his established IACS: A historical review

Kalipada Mura

Assistant Professor, Department of History, Raghunathpur College, Purulia, West Bengal, India

### Abstract

The practiced medicine and became a member of the Bengal Branch of the British Medical Association during which he held the post of Secretary and Vice President, but his thinking was He could not accept it. Later he began to be expelled from the British a novelty in the new history practice that has started in India as well as in the world recently is that the study of the history of science is a matter of researching what kind of scientific mentality, thought, consciousness and technology existed from ancient to modern times. On the other hand, the children of those who played a role in the propagation of scientific thought from ancient to modern times in India are very important. Because the above shows the direction of science expansion and the latter confirms the contribution of Indian scientists. The establishment of IAC in 1876 AD was on the one hand a cornerstone of Indian scientific consciousness and on the other hand Dr. Sarkar's single initiative shaped the establishment of Indian science knowledge in the colonial. This is the main research topic of this dissertation<sup>[1]</sup>.

**Keywords:** Science, colonial, India, Mahendralal Sarkar, IACS history

### Introduction

In the colonial context, where colonial culture established a sense of authority was the main objective of the colonial administration, how the Mahendra Lal government established IACS in 1876 AD and exposed the real purpose of the colonial power to the public that the British government never came to rule here for the people of India<sup>[2]</sup>. Their main purpose and environmental interest was the only flower, evidenced from the Vedic period of ancient India that Indians were open to scientific discussions. On the other hand, Indians are scientifically proven to be fertile. It is very important to explain the historical background of how Dr. Mahendra Sarkar established Indian Associations for the Cultivation Science because the establishment of this science center by an indigenous effort to defy the Indian colonial authority not only promoted the identity of the scientific mind of Indians in this science center is now one of the most important sciences in India. He has been able to establish his name, fame, success in the field of research at the international level<sup>[3]</sup>.

The establishment of IACS as a science research center in colonial India was a novel initiative as a science research center in India. On the other hand, the purpose for which this science center was established personally and nationally is highlighted in the main article<sup>[4]</sup>.

First of all, it can be said that the Mahendralal government not only proceeded to establish ISCS as a center but also included the innovative initiative of spreading science consciousness against the colonial powers<sup>[5]</sup>.

Secondly, the second reason for setting up this institution as a science center is that the British government did not take any initiative to conduct science-based research in India and was continuing to keep Indians in the dark from the advanced technology-based civilization. The Mahendralal government destroyed it and established a center for the study of indigenous science<sup>[6]</sup>. The third historical context of the establishment of this institution was not only the science-minded people led by Dr. Sarkar to establish the science center, but the passion to establish the science center

was also advanced by the contemporary leaders of Yatraism with their cooperation and financial management. Did you observe? The colonial collaborators and the then British native scientists also came to spread the news of Dr. Sarkar's initiative to establish this science center. Later, they came to establish a native science research center in opposition to the criticism of the colonial and native scientists. Although there is a bias to highlight the issue in the historical context, secondary data has been used as evidence for most of the parts, but an attempt has been made to clearly highlight the place of collaborative research in literature, contemporary newspapers, and various magazines based on science in the promotion of scientific thinking in the contemporary society<sup>[7]</sup>.

In the history of the world, India is a country where there has always been a scientific mindset, the proof of which we have strengthened the evidence from the ancient Vedic literature to the later mythological literature. However, there is no clear evidence that science spread through private initiate. In ancient times the names of Kumar Ashwinidaya Charak, Shushrut etc.were found. Dr. Mahendra Sarkar known as modern science in India who influenced and expanded the science of mind and consciousness. Time could not confine him. He defeated the rise of colonial power in the colonial context. Awakened and expanded consciousness. Mahendralal Sarkar was not only fighting against external forces and promoting the path of scientific mindedness and rational scientific research, but he was fighting an internal battle. The establishment of IACS in 1876 was on the one hand a personal initiative of Mahendralal Sarkar and on the other hand it can be said that the science-based discussion of Indians in colonial India got an institutionalized form of research and thought and it was shaped by Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar. Born in 1833 in the marginal village of Howrah, Page November was born at a very young age<sup>[8]</sup>.

From there he got admission in Hindu College and after passing BA in elementary education he got admission in Calcutta Medical College in 1855 AD from there he there he

obtained his LMS degree with honours in Media Referee Surgery and Medicine and later he did his MD. In his early career Medical Session for the extension of homeopathic treatment, at which time he was criticized not only by scientific doctors but also by native doctors and intellectuals. However, he did not stand back in the expansion of mental thought. In 1869, he started editing 'the Calcutta Journal of Medicine' scientists started writing articles in this magazine on various topics. He was honoured with an LL.D. Such a man of truth was a symbol of the Indian contemporary political context and ideals as he participated in various political movements and through this political consciousness developed nationally within him and began to work competitively in the spread of scientific consciousness in the country similar to the British Royal Society<sup>[9]</sup>. Such a man of truth was a symbol of the Indian contemporary political context and ideals as he participated in various political movements and through this political consciousness developed nationally within him and began to work competitively in the spread of scientific consciousness in the country similar to the British Royal Society<sup>[10]</sup>.

In 1861, when the Council of India was established, the members of the Government General Council were nominated as members of the Legislative Council, in which Mahendra Sarkar was appointed. The introduction of the Salt Act and the vernacular press during the London period aroused anti-India sentiments, although Ripon was later forced to reject one of his ideas, namely that the national crisis in the colonial context led to the collapse of the people from different parts of India over time. And the expansion of education was the formation of Action to help in local administrative work resulting in the creation of Hunter Commissions etc. Overall the same expansion of education was not seen. Lack of coordination of primary education system for women teacher trainers has hampered the quality of education on the one hand Mahendra Sarkar was a member of the session of Indian formed in 1876 regarding the expansion of the political field of Pravitist. In the hope of gaining the all-India character of this organization, the National Mahasabha was formed in 1876 Personal acquaintance and communication with Sundar Hat Banerjee was associated with the government with which he was closely involved during the political tenure of the National Congress and subsequently the national politics which spread throughout India under the leadership of the Congress<sup>[11]</sup>.

It appears that Dr. Mahendra Sarkar was directly and indirectly involved in the improvement and expansion of domestic education in subjugated India, as well as the tendency to do some work towards the country and encouraged him to do so many different kinds of work. the state of education we saw in colonial India, the place of science would be insignificant and ancient, and it is surprising that the educated people of that time like Ram Mohan, Rabindranath did not have any difficulty in understanding that science is the main reason for the development of Western civilization<sup>[12]</sup>. can be said Mahendralal, not satisfied with such arrangements, planned to create an institution for science education and research. The salt-baking work had already begun some time before the local Calcutta Journal of Medicine in 1869. In 1869, Pawand wrote some parts of the following. Basically the practice of physical science was established on July 29, 1876 with the purpose of research. Indian Association for

the Cultivation of Science Mahendralal Sarkar created the institute, the oldest science institute in India. The purpose of the establishment was to create in 1893, the University of Calcutta had to get articles accredited by the IACS<sup>[13]</sup>.

Justice Taraknath Mitra Gurudas Banerjee Rajendralal Mitra Banerjee Paribahan Mitra and others and other prominent people created this institution with financial and intellectual patronage. Justice Mitra donated Rs.4000.00. The seeds of nationalism that were sown in 876 by the establishment of the Bharat Sabha became known in the same year with the creation of the scientific institution called the Bharatiya Vigyan Saba. Father Lefu Jagdishchandra Bose Prafulla Chandra Roy Ashutosh Mukherjee left their respective subjects lectures The objective which was kept in mind while setting up the Institute was to create its own research disciples to propagate science in the mother tongue The initial several years could not be done In 1909 I wasted a life. IACS passed its infancy and youth as Sir CB Raman's Calcutta Assistant Accounts Channel from 1907 to 1970. The Institute was the center of his research since then to advance science through lectures as well as research and publication of research results. The system of giving medals as a reward for good work was also started<sup>[14]</sup>. Do you think Raman did various researches on various terms especially closed-loop sound and waves? Evidence of various articles in Nature magazine physical review IACS.Thus the institution established by the government was made more beautiful by Shivi Raman and his successors namely Neelratan Sarkar by bright stars like Satyendranath Bose Gnanachandra Ghosh Megh<sup>[15]</sup>.

In view of the contemporary science thought position, we discussed about the establishment of India's Science Council. Judging the need, it can be seen that the establishment of the institution is sufficient time for science education and research. Mahendralal Sarkar wanted to create some scientific minded people who will be nationalistic and they will improve the country through the development of science but if we are animalistic then we cannot advance science and the country as well. And that is in nationalistic spirit and nationalistic passion nationalist political movement also.

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