Conclusion:

The Concept of Nation, Nationalism is the outcome product of the incessant friction, and the process of assimilation between Indian Culture and Western Culture more so the British hegemony in India. The sole aim of this concept that has been evolved is to re-establish and redefine Indianism against colonial rule.

The roots of nationalist phenomena go back to the colonial period, in particular 19th century, when the encounter between Western modernity and 'traditional' Indian society produced a range of effects and crystallised many social processes, including, especially, what has been called 'confusion', the reinterpretation of traditional cultures in order to preserve them and at the same time to give them a contemporary sense or new meanings.

Some conservative Hindus began to reinterpret their religion and tradition by imitating Western concepts and models in order to preserve the core of that tradition, especially its intensely hierarchical and Brahminical aspects. Hypothesised the 'Golden Age' of Hinduism, such as the Vedic Age or the 'Aryan period' or some other notion of a 'pure' state of India, identified
with dharma (religion), in essence Hindu, which preceded the country's 'invasion' by 'aliens' such as Muslims, and later Christians.

The sense of inadequacy was itself rooted in a certain reading of Indian history, largely through colonial eyes, as a succession of periods or epochs based on the religion of the rulers. The 'glorious' Hindu age of Antiquity was followed by the Dark Age's series of alien invasions. In this period, submissive, undisciplined, unorganised and unarmed (because unmilitarised) Hindus were conquered and subjugated by aggressive, Christians. Religious Leaders; Social Reformers contributed for the Renaissance during the 17th and 18th centuries that set many waves of rational thinking in motion in nook and corner of India. This renaissance became the forerunner of Indian National Movement. The religious activists, champions of Sanatana Dharma and Social Reformers employed various methods to streamline Indian Society of enlightened one. In the said process education played pivotal role in imparting literacy for the natives as such it being the prerequisite condition for making of India as a Nation. In this context Press played a vital role. It inaugurated cultural renaissance, industrial revolution and nurtured public sphere of awareness as to how natives were being exploited at the
hands of colonial masters, in various parts of India at different points of time. So will be the degree of the intensity of freedom struggle, which drifted into the various parts of India under leadership of INC during the later part of 19th century and the first half of 20th century. The instrument of press in the hands of nationalists under the umbrella of INC integrated Indian into a nation of Homo ethnic culture. As a matter of fact Indian nationalist Movement in Karnataka Area was the integral part of Indian National Movement as such it imbibed the spirit and features of Indian National movement. The Press played committed role in reshaping the natives of rational being with vision to adopt the spirit of nationalism to the core. Thus, the Press played the role as a catalyst in the process of making of India as a Nation; Indian National Movement and Nationalist Movement in India in general and in Karnataka Area in particular.