

Q4) Examine linkages between 19th Indian renaissance and emergence of national identity

A) Indian renaissance started in early 19th century as a reawakening among enlightened sections of society.
 * relate to emerging nationalism
 * use table to show relevance
 * add edges

i) Impact of British rule - The economic and social exploitation by British was in contradiction with growth of nation. The national identity rose in reaction to British exploitative policies

ii) Western thought and modernisation - This impacted the consciousness of Indians. The growth of education on lines of western lines allowed Indians to delve into ideas of democracy, nationalism, humanism.

(eg) - AKshay Kumar Dutt - emphasis on nationalism
 * write works

iii) Social reform movements - The changes due to colonial culture and cul-ideo struggle proved to be an instrument of evolution of national consciousness and part of Indian national to resolve hegemony.

ideology allowed Indians to make transition to rethink on traditional institutions and realise potential of traditional culture.

eg) - Rammohan Roy on Sati

iv) Increased awareness of world -

With growth in means of transport and communication such as press,

literature, Indians were enlightened

to fight for their rights and create a national identity. It united people and spread ideas of modern and self government

v) Rising middle class intelligensia and rediscovery of past created a integrated all India background for demands of freedom.

These, offshoots of Indian renaissance were a important force in development of national identity in India.

Renaissance became a part of daily existence in whole of India as have fruits of these reform movements

• women played a role in NM coming out of home & entered public sphere
• Arya Samaj focused on national unity

• caste opposed led to national unity & social mobility

• religious universalism -
eg) Sarayan guru - one religion, one god for mankind

23/08/2022

Q4)

(PYP)

The women's questions arose in modern India as part of 19th century social reform movement. What were major issues and debates concerning women in that period? 14 mins
250W

India in 19th century witnessed reawakening in form of socio-religious movements that transformed the Indian society.

Women and caste were centre of discussion in social reforms in that period.

MAJOR ISSUES concerning women -

i) Social life -

- Women were seen as subordinate to male members of society.
- Women as household, mother and daughter were ~~not~~ respected.
- Social ills like child female child infanticide and child marriage were common.

(eg) - Savitri bai Phule was married at age of 11 years.

→ Women of upper class were more vulnerable.

Practices like purdah, and confinement within four walls were strictly imposed.

① - (Rajputana kingdom) - purdah

→ Polygamy was prevalent.

② - Muslim women were could marry as many men as they wished.

ii) Education -

→ Women were not allowed to study.

→ ~~they~~ There were hardly any schools for women's education.

iii) Economic life -

→ Women were deprived of property rights.

① - While muslim women had some share in property of husband, Hindu women were not provided with any great amount.

iv) Political life -

- There were no women organisations for betterment of women
- They were deprived of political positions.

(eg) - Women gained centre stage in Indian national movement only after Swadeshi movement (1905)

The social reform movements aimed at alleviating condition of women -

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy against Sati
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar against child marriage
- Anya Samaj on women's education
- Parsis against miserable conditions of Parsi women.
Mazdayan Sabha

The women's question and their alleviation led women to come at forefront in national movement such as Sarojini Naidu, Savitri Bai Phule and later lead their own movements in 20th century.

24/08/2022

250W

Q4)

PYP

A)

Clarify how mid-18 century India was beset with spectre of fragmented polity.

India has been a land of various rulers and polity. It got politically unified under Mughal dynasty. The great Mughal empire weakened and got disintegrated in mid-18 century.

SPECTRE OF FRAGMENTED POLITY -

Reasons -

- Frequent invasions that drained resources
- Aurangzeb's policy of conflict with states like Marathas, Rajputs
- Selfishness and lack of devotion of nobility towards empire
- Absence of political unity and war of succession among empire.

This led to fragmentation of political unity -

- Formation of succession states -
- Hyderabad under Nizam ul mulk Asaf Jah

- Bengal under Murshid Quli Khan and Alivardi Khan

- Awadh under Sadat Khan

→ Semi independent states -
due to de stabilised control of Mughals over provinces

- Mysore - Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan

- Kerala - Marthanda Varma

- Rajputs - Ajit Singh

→ New States -

under rebels against Mughals

- Marathas - Peshwa and Shiroji

- Jat - Suraj Mal

- Sikhs - Raja Ranjit Singh

declined
trade and
commerce

Impacts

deterioration
in economy

low standard
of living such as agriculture

Political fragmentation led to overall harm to society and rulers that gradually led to British conquest in India.

Q4) How different would have been achievement of Indian independence without Gandhi? Discuss.

A) Gandhi is regarded as leader of Indian National Movement. He set the centre stage for national movement after he returned to India in 1915, learning from his experiences in South Africa.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE WITHOUT GANDHI -

- o Gandhi was leader of masses - ✓✓
Without Gandhi, Indian independence could have lacked wide participation of different sections of Indian society such as peasants, journalists, lower sections.
- o Gandhi firmly believed in ideas of non violence and satyagraha -

Quit India Movement was perhaps only movement under Gandhi that was ~~no~~ violent. It alone led to massive deaths. More number of

people would have laid lives under
British policy of stick.

◦ Gandhi was supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity -

Gandhi utilised Khilafat agitation in
pursuance of unity of two religions.
Without Gandhi, the divide and
rule policy of British would have
been more successful

◦ Gandhi brought women to the
stage of national movement -

→ The social reforms of 19th century
led to change in status of women.

However, Gandhi gave a central role
to them. Without him, India could
have remained unknown about
strengths of women in India

such as - Salt satyagraha

*
to
lengthen

o Gandhi made constructive use of truce period that created break in national movement.

- Harijan movements
- removal of untouchability
- educating masses on swaraj

without Gandhi, movement could have received a longer time period. Gandhi kept masses enthusiastic on national movement.

~~While~~ the role of Gandhi cannot be undermined, the other leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose and revolutionaries also facilitated the Indian independence. Gandhi was a thread that tied the national movement together.

- * lacks multi dimensional perspective
- * write concisely

26/08/2022

(5.5/10)

150W

Q4) Examine how decline of traditional artisanal industry in colonial India crippled rural economy.

✓ demands addressed
✓ good content.

A) The economic policies of Britishers led to rapid transformation in Indian society. One such change was decline of artisanal industry and handicrafts.

REASONS

* can improve presentation by writing subheadings

i) Hand made textiles had to face competition with machine made goods.

ii) High tariffs and restrictions on export of Indian goods while cheaper British imports.

iii) Disappearance of patrons due to replacement of Indian rulers and nobles to military officers and officials that patronised exclusively British goods.

iv) Disappearance of towns and cities such as Dhaka, Surat due to conquests and depopulation that led to fall in manufacture.

v) Oppressive behaviour on craftsmen

CRIPPLING OF RURAL ECONOMY

- o The loss of means of livelihood led people to overcrowded agriculture, which was already in starvation stage.
 - some took to cultivation while other other tenants.
 - fragmentation of land holdings with high rents demanded
- o The self sufficient rural economy was destroyed due to rift created between agriculture and lack of modern industries.
- o Income base of traditional artisans declined with lack of means of alternative employment.
- o Despite surplus exporters, the profits did not reach the desired section.
- o As British goods flooded, traditional artisans lost market for sale.

* needs.
better
conclusion

The decline led to widespread poverty, accompanied with famines and low life expectancy of people.

self sufficient
to
imperialist
state

altogether led
to ^{national} ~~consequence~~ of masses

29/08/2022

150W

Q4) Critically discuss objectives of Bhoodan and Gramdan movements of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and their success.

30/8/2022

150W

Q4) Discuss contributions of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to pre and post independent India.

(PYQ)

31/08/2022

250W

(Q4) Critically examine the compulsions which prompted India to play a decisive role in emergence of Bangladesh.

(PYP)