



An Institute for Civil Services

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AMAN PRAKASH MEENA

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**HISTORY
TEST - 3**

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

UPSC

97
250

For
Practice
Use Only
मित्र अभ्यास
के लिए

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History Test-3

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12.30pm

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Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

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सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

1(a)

Do you subscribe the view that Indian socialism was not formed as per Indian conditions. (20 marks)

During freedom struggle, Indian socialism was reflected in the struggles of farmers, working class against landlords, capitalists and reflected the wider socialist wave throughout the world.

Indian conditions

Peasant class

→ Due to colonial policies of permanent settlement, ryotwari and mahalswami system, the exploitation of peasant was very high both by government and middlemen like zamindars.

→ The cause for farmer rights was reflected in peasants' revolt, indigo revolt, deccan riots, Champaran satyagraha, eka movement, basoiri satyagraha, tebhaga movement and others.

→ In early period, due to Congress leadership of merely rich and landowning class, there was inherent conflict and voice of peasants was not raised.

→ This inherent conflict remained throughout the freedom struggle.

caste system

Address the demand of Q.

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→ The main leaders of Indian socialism were like Nehru, Subhas Bose, Acharya Narendra, Congress socialist party. The difficulty to maintain unity in the diverse country and combining voices of all was a challenge.

→ The intermediary class was patronised by the British government and acted as bulwark of Raj. The reforms like Montagu-chelmsford, separate electorates led to division in socialist spirit.

→ During Ahmedabad mill strike, Gandhi also did not take extreme position and only demanded compromise between mill owners and workers.

Working class

→ Early nationalists were against the British reforms like labour acts and only persons like M. K. Lokhande took steps without any personal interest.

→ It was believed that early reforms for labour welfare will reduce the pace of Indian industrialisation and make it uncompetitive.

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- But later, working class took energetic steps to participate in movements like civil disobedience movement.
- Indian conditions were also affected by caste, communal and regional identities.
- So, what socialism worked in west was not that much suitable for India.

After independence, socialism was suited & and modified according to Indian conditions and welfare state was the cherished goal.

The directive principles also reflected the socialist goals.

6 So, the Indian socialism was having both suitable and conflicting conditions modified.

Requestor to write no. 1

Context

Approach

Why not termed
than welfare properly
Contribution of
Socialism

UPSC

6) It was NCM after which, Congress formally recognised the importance of peasantry and workers in anti-imperialist movement. Substantiate with suitable examples.

Non-cooperation movement (NCM) was launched in 1920 by Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi with close participation of Muslim League and is called Khilafat - NCM phase.

Reasons for NCM

- Economic hardship caused due to world war
- Rowlett act atrocities and Jallianwalla bagh incident
- Khilafat wrongs committed to Ottoman Turkey
- Hunter committee report on Punjab wrongs abdicated Dyer.
- Hindu-Muslim unity period.
- Failure of Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.

It is not the demand

Mahatma Gandhi has already tried his satyagraha method in Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad will strike. At the same time, Rowlett satyagraha failed to get attention. In this charged atmosphere, it felt important to get all-wide participation.

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NCM saw wide participation of peasants, working class students, teachers, women.

Peasantry

- In ryotwari areas of Deccan and south, peasant participation was witnessed in Mappila revolt.
- In UP and Bihar, Kisan Sabhas were formed like Awadh Kisan Sabha. The local leaders took the local command and orders of Congress leaders. Fika movement was started under Madan Mohan Malaviya. These were against the unlawful cess and increased tax and revenue.
- In Bengal, peasants rose against landlords.
- These peasant movements took local variations and focus of struggle according to their own understanding of Gandhian message and later Congress support was lifted due to conflicting aims.

Workers

- After the formation of All India Trade Union Congress in 1920, worker movement also gained momentum.
- The period also saw influence of communists increasing.

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→ Textile worker struck, and other manufacturing industry workers struck and under the giri kangar parishad emerged.

Earlier protests like the methods of moderates was based on petitions and meetings and they do not believed that time is ripe for mass struggle.

Swadeshi movement saw mass presence but was not organised.

Candhi completely changed the direction of freedom struggle towards mass participation and this will remain the dominant method of struggle.

Candhi said - Swaraaj would come under one fear by this method.

(50) later movements like civil disobedience were also inspired by this phase.

Require more objectivity

Try to understand the demand of Swaraj

Approach

Before NCM

✓ Affiliated to Congress

✓ Credible + peasant

✓ what happened during NCM

✓ them with to Role till 1947

UPSC

1. (c)

How far do you agree that what was articulated in 1932 communal Award was nothing but a well-prepared design to strengthen the argument that Muslims were separate community with distinct identity?

Labour government PM Ramsay MacDonald presented the communal award in 1932 which provided for separate electorates to depressed classes, Sikhs and other divided the Indian fabric.

After discussions for constitutional reforms started after Simon Commission and Round table conferences, the increasing strength of congress leadership was weakened by this award.

→ The Indian Nationalism movement was weakened from the beginning by raising orthodox elements like Muslim League in 1907 and Motley Minto reforms which provided separate electorates for Muslims.

→ This was continued in 1919 Montagu-Chelmsford reforms in which separate electorates were provided for Anglo Indians and British landlords.

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→ The wave of communalism was already gaining strength with belief that the interests of Muslims ~~and~~ Hindus are against each other.

→ The various faultlines of Indian society were used to create division.

→ The idea of Pakistan was also gaining momentum in Muslim League.

Although, Poona Pact was signed so that Dalits do not become a separate entity from Hindus. But these steps were used in turbulent forties period in which Muslim League was giving veto in all negotiation for freedom.

Call back

But try to write country specific

ultimately led to division

Commercial development since 1906

How this economic strength

and its impact

Two Nations Theory

Partition India

UPSC

2. (c) "Various ideologies in Britain played very important role in shaping the administration in India"
Evaluate

British rule in India reflected the ideologies and theories going on in England and influenced the policies of British government and Indian subjects.

Orientalism

This ideology reflected respect for Indian culture and tradition and a desire to understand it. It also believed that Indian should be governed according to their own customs. Warren Hastings opened

Calcutta madarassa, Sanskrit college at

Benares by Jonathan Duncan, Asiatic society

of Bengal by William Jones to study Indian scriptures and texts.

- Code of gentoo laws was prepared for Hindu laws.

Evangelicalism

The desire to christianise Indians and raise them from their dogmas and superstitions. Edmund Burke was its supporter. Missionaries opened schools

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to educate Indians.

Free traders

They wanted to end East India Company monopoly and ~~end~~ open Indian market. They reflected free trade wave of England against mercantilism.

Utilitarianism

James Mill said that greatest good for greatest number must be achieved through the use of laws and reforms.

→ William Bentinck abolished sat, slavery and infanticide.

→ Widow remarriage law was passed.

→ they wanted to reform Indian society.

Victorian Imperialism

After revolt of 1857, all reform agenda were stopped and rule by paternalistic control and authoritarianism started. Caution and careful approach was adopted.

But, the overall idea was to exploit Indians for British empire.

Utilitarian to
Explain about
Ideology

with purpose
Rule of
Christianity
which influenced
the policy
Slavery

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2. (b)

1919 Act is landmark in Indian freedom struggle and constitutional development in India.
comment

1919 Act was also called Montagu chelmsford Act and moved towards representative government and satisfying Indian demands.

Main features

- ① Bicaneralism in Imperial legislative Assembly. Earlier, there was only one house. The no. of members was also increased. ~~to 60~~
- ② Diarchy in provinces i.e. two types of subjects - transferred and reserved.

Transferred	Reserved
- by Indian elected members. - less important like education, sanitation - Accountable to House	- headed by officials and bureaucrats - Important subjects like Home, finance - No accountability

This system failed and affected the administration

good
copy of

Representation

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- ③ The Viceroy still maintained control over provincial governor and stop decisions.
- ④ governor of provinces can make ordinances and withhold decision of assembly.
- ⑤ Budget could be discussed and voted but still large part could not be voted on.

1919 Act was an upgrade over 1909 Act and provided some kind of responsible government in provinces but central government was still not responsible.

The method of separate electorate was dividing and sort. Special majority was retained through nominations.

This Act raised the Indian demands to complete responsible government and changed swaraj meaning.

Explain how
domination

of British people
analysis

you should write for
domination
and

the
critic by
public leaders

For better
Presentation

you can
write in
subheading

2.(c) How far do you agree that, Nagpur Congress symbolise the emergence of a centrist leadership within the pluralist structure of political India. Explain

Nagpur congress resolution was passed in 1920 under the resolution presented by mahatma gandhi.

Main features

- ① It ~~changed~~ the congress structure on linguistic lines and later led to demand for ~~ss~~ states on linguistic lines. Committees like Andhra, Gujarat, Madras were organised.
- ② The membership cost was reduced to 4 annas so that masses can participate.
- ③ The decision making body called Congress working committee was organised with 15 members. These ~~s~~ were appointed from all over India. and decision by voting happened.
Further, Congress meetings were held in which leaders from different parts of India participated.

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There was conflicts and regional tendencies were reflected. It led to factionalism and suvert split also happened earlier.

After swarajh satyagrah, Gandhi realised the importance of organisation for any struggle and next objective was to hijack congress leadership.

From now on, Gandhi played an important role in decision making and

9. struggle

Address the main demand of G.

Centrist and Pluralist

how Cong. converted it to mass movement

Decision making concentrated into the hands of Gandhiji

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2. (d) How far do you agree that muslim mobilisation under the banners of Khilafat generated a sense of inferiority and insecurity among Hindus who now started counter mobilisation.

After world war I, ottoman empire was dismembered and turkey was formed. Treaty of severes was resented by muslims as they considered Khalifa as their spiritual head. So, Khilafat movement was launched by leaders like Maulana Azad, Ali brothers.

Mass mobilisation of muslims under Khilafat took communal colour and took violent actions in places like malabar under Nappier revolt.

Good example Given. before the Khilafat Hindu mahasabha was formed to protect Hindu interests in 1915 and after muslim league formation. Morley minto reforms also so common paved for separate electorates for muslims and benegal partition also has communal colour.

So, communal tendencies were already growing before Khilafat agitation

Good analysis

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Khilafat agitation intensified the process and its ~~pan-Islamic~~ tendencies raised doubts about muslim devotion and patriotism towards India.

→ cow protection, Ghazal and dhurga festival, shuddhi movement, tabligh and tanzeem movements also affected the situation.

→ muslim leaders used gandhi for his mass appeal and did not accept the satyagrah principle in heart and asked the masses to take violent actions.

5) So all these factors widened the gulf between Hindus and muslims and in the long run communalised the movement.

You should also discuss about the Role of this movement in creating communalism

14 8 10

2. (e)

The revolutionary terrorism changed its attitude in third decade in 20th century. Comment

Revolutionary terrorism was a method used by young militant nationalists who believed in the use of violence for freedom.

Origins

After Swadeshi movement started out, young persons dissatisfied took to violent action like assassination of unpopular British officials.
→ Bomb attack on Lord Hardinge by pre-fabricated Chaki and Khudiram Bose.

It also had international base like Ghadr movement in USA, Berlin committee.

In the 1920s, Hindustan Socialist Revolutionary Association was formed by Bhagat Singh, Bismil, Anand etc.

→ The ideology of revolutionary changed later to withdrawal from violent actions. They believed that individual violent actions cannot bring freedom and only through mass action it can be gained.

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- They were secular in outlook and supported socialist reforms.
- But, peasants and workers are not emancipated from the clutches of exploitation of landlords and capitalists, they freedom is not arrived.
- The leftist leanings were visible in their later outlook. Many were arrested during meenat conspiracy case.

The attitude changed but earlier methods also continued as seen in Chittagong Armed Robbery.

4/6
Conceptual clarity is
good

Substantiate with
More Examples

In brief discuss the
elements of

Continuity

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4(a)

Political extremism in 2nd half of 19th century was not just a reaction to moderate failure it drew its inspiration and ideology from cultural and intellectual movement. Buncidate

Political extremism was a method of freedom struggle employed by section who were named as extremists. They employed extra constitutional methods of struggle like boycott, non-cooperation and civil disobedience.

Reasons for rise of political extremism —

⑤ Failure of moderates

→ Moderate leaders like AK Aikale, PS Mehta, Dada Bhai Nauroji, SN Banerjee employed the method of 3Ps — prayer, petition and propaganda.

→ They believed that Britain were not aware of Indian situation and if by these methods made aware, reforms will come.

→ Moderates failed in their demands of Indian Council Act of 1892. The demands for abolition of salt tax, Indianisation of civil services, reducing expenditures on military were not met.

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⑤ Asian victory over european powers
was reflected in Russo-japanese wars,
boer wars, irish struggle.

⑥ Orientation
It created information about Indian golden
period and achievements and boosted self
confidence. Aryan migration theory also
raised confidence.

⑦ Realisation of true nature of British rule
by reactionary policies of crown like
partition of Bengal, Calcutta University Act,
municipality Act.

⑧ Belief in capacity of masses

Apart from all these, the intellectual
movement and awakening created by
leaders like Swami Vivekananda, Bipin Chandra
Pal and nationalist historians also
played important role.

→ The inspiration and ideals of moderates
were drawn from Indian ideals and
values and Indian history like
golden period of Gupta, democratic
assemblies in vedic period.

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- Theosophical society also awakened the Indian spiritual thought.
- It was believed that Indian spiritual and philosophical values are no less than western ideas. like vasudhaiva kutumbakam, Vedants.
- VD sawarkar wrote about 1857 war as 1st war of independence and ancient Hindu period glory.

So all these intellectual movements also led to moderate energy and caused unintended consequences like communalism and alienation of muslim masses.

But, Moderates also could cannot be called failure because they laid the foundation over which superstructure was built by extremists.

Cellular +
credit in
Balanced

good tech. &
conceptual
clarity

UPSC

4(c) There were various factors responsible for making Gandhi as "The Gandhi" in the Indian freedom movement. Elucidate.

Mahatma Gandhi laid a prominent and pioneer role in Indian freedom struggle and gave it a new character.

Circumstances in which Gandhi worked

(a) Failure of Congress

- After Congress split in two parts, the energy was divided and for a decade the struggle dwindled.
- It failed to take extremists into its fold.

(b) Economic Miseries

It was caused by world war impact and led to inflation, high prices, increased taxation. All the classes like peasants, workers suffered.

(c) Home Rule League

was very poor and started by Tilak and Annie Besant. It also was not very successful and neglected people.

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① Political fragmentation

Because of various different regional organisations, lack of leadership, no unity and agreement over methods of struggle.

Arrival of Gandhi,

Gandhi arrived with his new methods of struggle like satyagrah based on truth and non-violence.

- Gandhi was untainted by failures of early leaders.
- Gandhian success in South Africa against racism and British exploitation gained popularity and he was given great welcome.
- Gandhi took countrywide tour to understand the situation. His success in championing satyagrah by civil disobedience gained popularity among peasants. He was looked as some messiah by peasants who have miracle powers and it led to removal of fear from the minds of people.

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→ His methods of struggle like Ahmedabad mill strike fast unto death and hunger satyagrahs were completely new and people supported them.

→ His control over the masses and methods of struggle-tance-struggle, his ability of limited potential of masses of struggle over long period helped him.

His success gained support from all the leaders and he was the think tank for all later decisions of struggle.

He did not defend himself, so it led to no division over interpretation and he avoided issues which might divide the people.

So, clever understanding, willpower, mass support made Gandhi a leader.

good Articulation
objectivity
you can also begin
Circumstances & Personality
which one is more
more people

UPSC

4. (b) New generation of industrialist coming from an ^{less} expanded social base were more mature and ^{less} ~~less~~ prepared to surrender to imperialism. At this stage what was the political attitude of this Indian business community towards Nationalism.

Indian business community played important role in freedom struggle against difficult odds of British imperialism and unfavourable policies.

New industrialist came from wide social base like Tamil merchants, ~~Marathi~~ Marwaris, from Gujarat, Rajasthan, Vohras and Shahs, Parsis of Bombay.

These industrialist could not compete with the higher sphere of business in which British capitalists operated. These British capitalists got favourable policies like low taxation, favourable duties and market access.

→ The business houses of Britishers maintained large networks which provided funds while Indian industrialist had to depend upon family networks and personal contacts.

good objectivity

UPSC

- These Indian new industrialist created a separate sphere which is called Bazaar. In this, risks were high and returns were low which led to no British interests.
- Indian capitalists were not supported by British still they gained superior position & shows their business acumen and will to compete.

Attitude towards Nationalism

These industrialists believed that only Indian government with self rule can protect their interests and British govt was against them.

- Although, after world war, due to circumstances, import protection led to growing of Indian industries like TISCO, cotton textiles etc.
- But at the same time, they were also suspicious of extra constitutional methods of struggle by leaders as it could hamper their market.

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→ They were also apprehensive about socialist movements for working class and labour reforms as it may affect their interests.

→ In CDM movement, the big industrialists refrained from supporting it in second wave.

These industrialists also formed the Bombay plan for Indian economic development.

good facts and analysis

This type of question demand

Historiography

Write the views of

Surojit Sarkar and Bipin Chandra

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5(a)

Examine how August revolution was the most serious rebellion since 1857.

In August 1942, Quit India movement was launched from Gandhi tank in Bombay. All the main leaders were arrested immediately and left the movement leaderless.

Course of revolution.

- (a) Large scale violence happened and all the symbols of government authority were attacked like telegraph lines, railways, police station etc. Gandhi also said - Do or Die in this situation and had a militant mood.
- (b) Local government were established at Balia, Satara by Chavan and Tamlik. These were providing relief works, judicial bodies and peasant helps. These were crushed after 2 year in some cases.
Similar things happened during 1857 revolt when independence was declared at Delhi, Kanpur, Meerut, Lucknow etc.

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(c) Nationalism wave were also entered the defence forces, to Army.
- In peshawar, gurmukh regiment refused to fire on rebels. This was a very dangerous sign for british.

(d) Absence of muslim participation and communication was widespread during this period.

(e) Secret meetings and help was provided. An underground radio station was operated by Vijay Verma.

(f) Main leaders were Jai Prakash Narayan, Anand Asaf Ali, Kripalani etc.

Earlier movements like swadeshi and Non-cooperation, did not try to overthrow the british rule by violent means.

They only tried to undermine imperialism by hurting it economically and raising their voices. They saw withdrawing of students from schools, lawyers from courts etc.

Good
correction

UPSC

In civil disobedience movement, some aspects of British rule like salt law, 'Champaran' tax was affected.

Throughout British rule, the main arms of rule were police and army. During Quit India, even these were affected and this caused violent situation.

Later, Navy ratings riots, Air force revolt also show the signs of weakness.

So, August revolution was the most serious since 1857 because it also had the support of modern ideas and progressive outlook, all section participation of people.

you should also discuss the Role of Preamble in the Making process of India for Q210

So try to think in this Perspective for

UPSC

5(b)

The freedom of India was seized by the Indians or power was transferred voluntarily by Britain as an act of positive statesmanship. Give your analytical overview.

After long phase of struggle, India got freedom from Britain in August 15, 1947.

Role of nationalists.

The moderates and extremists undermined British rule by removing the myth of British paternalistic rule for Indians.

→ Indians were made aware of their rights and how the British rule is against Indian interests.

→ The effort was to raise the identity of Indians, among people and blur the identities of caste, religion, region etc.

Demand for Swaraj

It started around swadeshi movement and had different interpretation for different people.

→ Montagu statement said about self government for Indians.

→ In Laure session, Purna Swaraj was declared as the aim of Congress.

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- In 1940 negotiations, after Cripps mission and August offer dominion status was promised and not much was left to give. The atmosphere was very charged and Indians were clearly full independence and events witnessed Quit India struggle.

World War 2

- It created a situation in which allied powers put pressure on Britain to gain Western support.
- Post-war order left the Britain weak and geopolitical situation changed to two power bloc.
- Already freedom movements were going on in different countries. USA also supported decolonisation.

Army

- It also witnessed nationalism, when it supported INA prisoners of war and army leaders provided fund.
- Naval rating uprising and Royal Air force support.

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• Civil Services.

The number of Indian officers were far greater than the Britishers and left it difficult to rule by bureaucracy.

So, all the factors like international situation, British weakness, rising nationalism, Congress, the launch of civil disobedience, communal riots, made it imperative to give independence and more towards respectable relations with India.

5.(c) Gandhi, Bose & Ambedkar are three ideological pillars of present-day Indian democracy. Elucidate

The present democracy of India is affected by ideologies of Gandhi, Bose, and Ambedkar.

Gandhi:

His ideals of non-violence and truth and peaceful protest are reflected in protest organised by various groups.

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It also affects the working of government.
His ideas of grassroot democracy was provided
through 73rd & 74th constitutional amendments.
These ~~to~~ have strengthened the local
democracy.

His ideal of gram shiksha is reflected in
the self-help movements to strengthen the
self-sufficiency of villages. The Kuadi
village udyaog provide for local
economic empowerment.

The protection of cattle from slaughter, welfare
of vulnerable sections of society and
abolition of untouchability are provided
in constitution.

Bose

Bose called for social and economic
democracy and had left leaning
ideologies

Although present day democracy, the
impact of Bose is not many prominent
and violent methods are not safe
for democratic ideas.

But the social welfare and equality
for all is still reflected.

① write properly
about
each ideology

② Bose all these
ideologies

③ 6th

④ Note the
govt. &
after

UPSC

3(9)

How far do you agree that India got its freedom because of subaltern nationalism not because of elite nationalism?

Indian nationalism has various strands and the focus on elite nationalism from above was reflected in historical writings. But from 1970s ~~sub~~ subaltern writing reflects the struggle of masses and from below.

Subaltern nationalism

good approach Ramkrishna Gopal, Partha Chatterjee are the main propagators of this school.

This school provide the contribution of farmers, workers, women, tribals and how they perceived the struggle and fought for their interests.

- Tribals fought for their immediate rights affected by colonialism like loss of land, custom and intrusion of outsiders. They do not have outside support and larger goal of Indian freedom.

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- Similar was the case with peasant struggles, fighting for immediate causes like relief from excessive taxation.
- They responded to calls of leaders according to their situation and what suited them. It was not that they just followed the command of leaders.

Congress

It was mainly a party of elites as the composition was of landlords, upper caste, professionals.

They repudiated from peasant rights earlier phase as they protected landlord class. But later the Gandhian leadership came with changes.

It is not correct to say that Indian nationalism was a struggle for self-interest among conservative sections as said by Cambridge school.

The whole process witnessed a struggle to reconcile the interests of all the sections and post-independence also saw welfare policies.

how
nature of
Cong. changed

Explain

all tried

write properly

view properly

8/10

UPSC

3(b)

Do you really think that nationalism and reformism seemed to be contradictory ideas, which led to the growth of anti-reformism, based on a sense of pride in everything Indian?

During early 19th century, there ~~was~~ reform movements in India by leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. Nationalism only grew after 1857 revolt period.

During reform phase, it was difficult to challenge the British rule and it was considered good for Indians to have connection with British.

British rule was also influenced by Utilitarian ideas of Mill and Bentham. Supported reforms like Abolition of Sati regulation 1829, Widow remarriage Act 1859, Child Age of consent Act 1891 etc.

→ These reforms were favourable to Indians as they removed the dogmas of Indians and prepared them for next struggle, i.e. political.

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In this period, reformism and nationalism were not contradictory ideas.

Post-1857

This period saw gulf between Indians and Britishers and rise of social consciousness.

→ Also, it was believed that reform should come from within the society and not imposed from above. This was cultural reaction to increasing westernisation.

→ Tilak opposed the Age of Consent Act, 1891 as it was affecting Hindu religious values.

→ Britishers also supported the reactive sections of society and orthodox elements. They stopped reform movements.

→ When Congress formed in 1885, it was passed that it will not take any religious and social reform matter.

→ Also, the rising of Indian historiography witnessed pride in Indian history and everything which was not acceptable. It led to chauvinistic tendencies and ignorance of bad and immoral practices.

So, according to circumstances, it became difficult to have nationalism and reform together.

But later, Gandhi, Ambedkar and others tried to improve social conditions of lower caste and women.

good conceptual clarity

Nicely substantiated with appropriate examples

3. (c) In the process of freedom struggle the politicisation of women failed to promote to any significant extent social emancipation of women in India. Critically examine.

Freedom struggle witnessed women leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Sarla Devi Chaudhary, Annie Besant, Asaf Ali etc.

Politicisation of women

The struggles like Swadeshi, non-cooperation, salt satyagrah, even revolutionary activities saw women participation.

→ women participated in picketing of shops of alcoholists, foreign goods, etc.

→ These were a liberating experience for women as they participated for the first time outside home.

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- Gandhi programme of khadi, constructive work of admission saw women and women listened to him.
- organisation were also formed like Mahila Mahamandal, women's association etc.
- The educational opportunity also paved the progress of women like Kandambini Ganguly etc.

But throughout these struggles, women age agency was absent
women were confined to roles provided
by man and could not decide to
lead on themselves.

- The norms of patriarchy affected them and are still present in society
women still have only 14% participation
in lok sabha.

- The reforms for women were from male side and they derived on reforms and women rights were treated as subject

Wait-

how
Women

used as
land
not as a
maker

good linkage

→ In social reform also like abolition of
sati, it was the shastras and
scriptures which were used to stop it
and not the values of humanism,
individual freedom etc.

So, women still are affected by
various societal issues and but India
is now also witnessing rise of original
women leaders

⑦
fact → Conceptual clarity