

Q1 Jawaharalal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose had divergence in ways, but the goal was always the same. Elucidate (10)

Q2 The Socio Religious Movements of 19th century impacted not just different sections, but also the major religions in various ways. Critically analyse. (15)

Q3 Analyse the major wars which decided the changing political situation in 18th century India. (15)

Day 6.

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Ans 1

The great nationalist leaders of the Indian Freedom struggle namely Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi had divergent opinions and ways.

~~Jawaharlal~~

① Socialism vs state-less society

Jawaharlal Nehru was a follower of socialism who believed in the establishment of state-owned nation as it would bring equity and bring the concept of welfare state.

S.C. Bose wanted the socialist or communist ideology to prevail. And Gandhiji had always wanted the nation free from state and the nation of "Rajrajya" and "Gram rajya".

② Violence vs Non-violence in the struggle

Gandhiji who was a staunch follower of 'satyagraha' wanted to strictly follow non-violence whereas Bose looked that the Britishers can be removed only by violent means. J.L. Nehru was fine with both the means.

- ③ Slow and steady freedom vs 'purna swaraj' as soon as possible -

Gandhiji wanted to know British out of the country slowly whereas Nehru and Bose looked the world wars as a right time to respond against British.

- ④ 'Radical outlook' vs 'conservative outlook'

Gandhiji had a conservative outlook whereas Nehru and Bose were known for their radical ideology.

- ⑤ Different ways but a common goal - FREEDOM from the exploitative British Rule

All the divergence, ~~converged~~ converged at this point i.e. FREEDOM for the nation. And thereby with different ways yet same goal, the independence was achieved in 1947.

Ans. 2

The socio-religious movements of 19th century were the landmark events in the history of Modern India.

These movements had varied impacts on the society & be it on the sections of the society or the major religions of the country. The impacts have been positive as well as negative.

Impact on the different sections:-

-) the radicalisation of the people.
-) the cultural awakening.
-) the growth of nationalist feelings.
-) the growth of feeling of oneness among their groups, etc.

Impacts on ^{major} religions

(a) POSITIVE IMPACTS

(1) ON HINDUISM :-

-) The 'Brahmo Samaj' of Raja Ram Mohan Roy helped in bringing the legislative

reform in "Prohibition of Sati Marriage" and hence helped in the upliftment of women of Hindu society

•) The re-visit to the upanishads and vedas by the different religious scholars → regained the spirit of nationalism in the people.

•) The 'revival' movement of 'Arya Samaj' helped in the purification of the Hindu religion

•) The 'legalisation' of widow Remarriage through an act of 1856 by the efforts of Jyotiba Phule → helped for the welfare of women in the Hindu society.

•) The efforts for upliftment of dalits by the action of these movements.

(2) On Sikhism :-

•) The Gurudwara reform movement and Shakhi Dal movement

~~helped~~ was successful in overthrowing corrupt mahants of the gurudwaras.

-) The spread of education as well as setup of Khalsa college.

(5) on Islam

-) The 'growth of education' due to the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan helped in educating the muslim masses of the country.
-) The Wahabi movement and others also ~~for~~ revived the glory of Islam.

(4) On Zoroastrianism

- ~~•) The publication of Zand Avesta.~~
-) Efforts were made by Nasroji, S. Amdaji to the emancipation of Parsi women.

(B) Negative Impacts:-

-) The movements glorified their own religions respectively and disregarded other religions.
-) sowed the seeds of communalism.
-) The proselytizing actions of certain revivalist movements were orthodox and conservative.
-) Since ~~these~~ ^{many} were inward-looking, they could not actually helped in the upliftment of the society.

Ans 3

The 18th century witnessed the consolidation of the British rule in India. The conditions of the country helped shaping the changing political situation.

There were various ongoing wars in the 18th century →

- 1) between the European Powers i.e. British and French.
- 2) between British and Indian states / rulers.
- 3) Internal struggle among the states.

All these wars decided the beginning of British rule.

(1) Carnatic Wars (1740s - 1760s)

The Carnatic wars were fought between French and British in three phases which eventually decided that the European Power 'British' would rule India and not French.

The three wars resulted into Treaties of Aix-de-Chapelle, Treaty of Paris and Wandiwash which subsequently brought French territories under the British control.

Therefore, the Carnatic wars removed the competition from the last remaining European Power of French and thereby deciding that British will be the ultimate power.

(2) Battle of Plassey - 1757

-) One of the landmark battle in Indian history.
-) It gave Britishers the supremacy over Bengal by installing the puppet rulers of Mir Jafar and Mir Qasim.
-) ~~It was~~ It gave financial support to the British as Bengal was a land of riches and hence they exploited Bengal turning it into an impoverished state.

(3) Battle of Buxar, 1764

-) This battle was reflexive of the supremacy and superiority of British over the Indians combined powers.
-) The battle was decisive as it brought Awadh, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar under the exploitation of British.

(4) Anglo-Mysore wars

1) These wars fought in four phases between the British and mighty warriors Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan.

2) It again shaped the struggle in favour of British by later defeating them and bringing the mighty state of Mysore under the subsidiary alliance system.

(5) Anglo-Maratha Wars :

1) The last major and strong ruler of Indian state i.e. the Marathas did not want to bow down to the British.

2) However, the disunity among them helped the British to make use of their skill and power to remove the last major Indian ruler.

Therefore, by forging disunity among people, by interfering in the internal politics and by not allowing the Indian states to favour each other, the wars were fought and hence leading to the British consolidation and their rule over the India.