Q) to what extent did the moderates prepare the base for wider freedom struggle? comment 250 words

Ans : result of charter act 1813 Indians got educated . educated middle class created, and they discuss the britisher’s policy.

1. Moderate forms many association like pune savajanik sabha , madras association. To discuss and debate britishers policy .
2. By this association they demanding policy by which drain of wealth stop / reduce to some extent.
3. Moderates write the britisher about the issue of pleasant and tribal they use prayer and petition to put the Indian issue in front of the britishers.
4. They are elite group wanted to more Indianizes the British rule. They don’t believe in the mass movement.

Moderate create the base for wider freedom struggle upon which later freedom fighter like extremist and revolutionary continued the freedom struggle.

Notes for Modern India 24 :

Q) can the politics of moderates be referred to as “political mendicancy” ?(10M 150w)

Moderates create different political association to raise the voice of educated middle class of Indian people. Through which they write the petition to existing in that time political system about various group and section of India.

Arguments that showing not political mendicancy

1. At time of moderates, they raise the different issue and concern of different class and sects in front political system. And wanted the reform in the administration rather that changing it.
2. at end of 19 century the moderates do not have backing of mass classes of Indian however they are raising voice of large mass. They cannot create political resistant like protest without the backing of masses.

Argument that showing political mendicancy:

1. in the 20 century some people(“extremist”) in association can see the failure of process of petition/prayer with last 2 decade.
2. Extremist believe in “swaraj” (complete independence) to achieve that some other methods than moderates are also supported and accepted by the extremist.
3. In view of extremist the moderates’ polities are political mendicancy that is cause of failure in issue raising Indian people.

Depending upon the time and situation in India like illiteracy, caste problem, un-unitedness in Indian moderates is chose best option for fight/raise voice against the British.

Causes

1. Leadership
2. Organization
3. Method/program
4. Social composition
5. Region movement
6. Ideology

Consequences.

Q1) swadeshi movement is described as the best expression of extremist in politics discuss.10 M

Q2) swadeshi movement, although pre-Gandhian anticipated almost all the Gandhian methods of protest 10M

Q3) if Aurobindo was the high priest, Rabindranath was the great poet of swadeshi movement. 10 m

Intro for the above question

1. In the early 20 century extremist saw the failure of method of moderate prayer /petition. They come with best method to resist the various exploitation Indian society and also partition of Bengal against united educated society. By boycott foreign goods and turns to swadeshi goods.
2. Anti-colonial movement against British went through multiple phases. But they have common agenda to remove British from India. they were expressed in different way depending upon time and situation of Indian society.
3. Here ideas priest /poet cultural aspect and literature aspect of swadeshi moment should highlight.

Intro

1. Fact /data: swadeshi movement started in the 1905 to oppose the partition of the Bengal with Lord Curzon policy.
2. Turn/keyword: search the keyword
3. Intro should not be conclusion above summarization to topic.

Q) acceptance of principle of separate electorate for muslim are most controversial dicesion but it cannot be denied lakhanav pact was motivated by a sinsour desire to allay miniority domination.

Q) to What extent Montford reforms sought to introduce representative and responsible government in Indian?

Success and failure of social religious reform movement:

1. Reformers of 19th century mostly lack mass base they were middle class upper class intellectual how try to spread their idea through newspaper and journals their reach limited to literate population of city only.
2. Reforms of 19th century relied to much on the top down legal root to bring social change however as Indian life is guided by the custom and tradition the impact of legal reform is vary little. Without creating the proper social climate the government legislation could not work on the ground.
3. Some radical idea and extreme practices like young bangal movement turn people away from the reform movement.
4. Earlier it was expected that thought making proper balance between east and west an alternative modernization would be developed but the dichotomy continued between the two. rather for many reformers modernization meant westernization.
5. they failed to leave any impact on the art and architecture and science and technology

the failure on their part should not undermine their important, their significance is not in the number but they were trend setter, although this reformist initiatives they are change by many revivalist movement they ultimately contribute to making of modern India.

1. The reformer of 19th century were able to persuade to enact law to prohibit the prevailing social evils.
2. It proved to be the starting point for upliftment of women lower class and women it affected the altitude and habits of people leading to adumbration if not illumination of the prevailing social evil.
3. Reform the 19th century revitalize the Indian socio religious life to counter the challenge of cultural imperialism and aggressive propaganda by the missionary
4. Reformer contributed immensely in the western education most of reformer are in the in favor.
5. The reformer also contributed to regional literature.
6. Reformer of 19th century rise of vernacular press. Miratu-ul-akber.
7. By emphasizing of rationalism and humanism in the parth of modernization by doing some surgical work on Indian society the reformer prepare the ground for emergence of Indian nationalisms