

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या (Question No)

Que: Since the decade of the 1920's the national movement acquired various ideological strands and thereby expanded its social base.

Intro is fine, good to mention gandhiji, can also mention russian revolution (international influences etc)

After the end of the 1st world war, India's independence struggle against imperialism took a decisive turn towards with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi on the Indian political landscape.

It'll be good to combine which ideology appealed to which social base Eg. Revolutionary ideology -- restless youth after decline and withdrawal of gandhian mass movements

Various ideological strands

Points focus only on 1920s events

→ Gandhi believed in non-violence, ahimsa, charka which gave new path to ideology of India's national movement.

But the question is SINCE 1920S, hence we can also talk about 1930s, 1940s

eg ~~Champan~~ satyagrah - 1st civil disobedience 1917! Other example will be better of 1920s - NCM or something

→ 'Swarajists' thought led by CR Das, Motilal Nehru etc. who advocated council entry with an aim or mend the councils

Parliamentary work through constitutional means (this keyword can be added)

→ Revolutionary ideology with a tilt towards socialism of Bhagat Singh, Sanyal, Azad etc.

eg → Kakori robbery, J.B. Saunders's Murder, Lahore

You can make separate points for socialist thought (Jawahar Lal and Subhash Chandra Bose) and revolutionaries (examples that you mentioned)

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→ "No changes" believed in constructive work, continuation of boycott

↳ C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel & Rajendra Prasad.

Other points can also come like

- workers union movements, Lala Lajpat Rai was president of AITUC

- women movements,

- caste movements (Periyar, Mahad, Ambedkar - these were 1924-1926 only)

Activities of Indian youth

↳ All Bengal students conference

Participation of women

↳ "Rani Ghasi Regiment"
↳ Ba Saigai Naidu

expanded social base

Depressed classes

↳ Muzrai movement
↳ Congress Harijan movement

Peasants agitation against exorbitant revenue policies

↳ Bardoli satyagrah
↳ Bakasht movement

These are good points, combine as suggested

Thus, with the advent of Gandhi, India's national movement moved towards a new direction which culminated in ~~1945~~ 1947 with India's independence.

1947

Good enough answer, please keep dates correct, history copy checkers will be irritated by wrong very very important dates.

Q.

The women's questions arose in modern India as a part of the 19th century social reform movement. What were the major issues and debates concerning in that period? (250 words)

Debates part is missing in the answer

Good use of keywords in intro

The seeds of the modernity, spread of english education and christian missionaries activities during British rule resulted in a number of movements for social change and religious reform in the 19th century.

And rising women question. (Better to connect with question rather than going too broad)

The conditions of women at the beginning of the 19th century was miserable



Many social religious reformers (mainly male) addressed these issues

- ① Brahmo Samaj of R. R Roy led to abolition of sati
- ② Arya Samaj of Swami Dayanand helped in imparting education to women.
- ③ Ishwar chand Vidyasagar advocated women higher education, widow remarriage Act, 1856
- ④ Kansondas Mufji started Satya Prakash in Gujarat to advocate widow remarriage.
- ⑤ Prathna samaj criticised derogatory practices of child marriages and polygamy while similarly, Satyashodak samaj uplifted lower class women.
- ⑥ Sargjini Naidu (women education), Pandita Ramabai founded Arya mahila samaj to serve the cause of women and Magaret Cousins established All India Women's Conference in 1927.

This is not asked in the question... Here you can use the same content but the language has to change by making it a debate issue --eg. how when sati abolition 1829 came -- led to back lash by orthodox groups Eg. How it was men for women and women led movements were very less Eg. Sparked debates .. phule ko use karo.. first female teacher

Their movements led to passing the Bengal Regulation Act, 1829, Hindu Widows Remarriage Act of 1856 and increasing the age of marriage from of girls from 10 to 12 years in 1891

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इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

All these major developments benefitting women took place in 19th century itself resulting in the wider participation by women in the 20th century independence movements and giving us a Sarojini Naidu, India Gandhi and Kalpana Chawla now.

sentence too long and sentence structuring is not good.

Too vague of a conclusion

Can talk about how women question is still existing ... And work on it is happening eg recent 106th caa- women reservation in parliaments and state legislations.

Or can talk about how it was the journey from men for women to women standing for women.

This answer missed demand in the core part. You have all the knowledge but need to reframe the same acc to demand and language of the question.

Real good effort. Keel writing. :)