



## Mains Practice Question

**Q.** The socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century laid the intellectual foundation for India's national movement. Comment **(150 words)**

11 Nov, 2024 GS Paper 1 History

### Approach

- Introduce the answer by highlighting the rise of socio-religious reform movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Give arguments to how socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century laid the intellectual foundation for India's national movement
- Conclude suitably.

### Introduction

The **socio-religious reform movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century** emerged in response to the **colonial encounter, societal stagnation, and rigid caste and religious practices** in India.

- Reformers like **Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Jyotirao Phule**, and others sought to eliminate social evils and promote rational thinking, thus laying an intellectual and cultural foundation for the national movement.

### Body

#### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Socio-Religious Reforms: Building India's National Movement

- **Promotion of Rationalism and Scientific Temper:** Reformers encouraged **rational thought**, challenging superstitions and blind religious practices, which eventually became central to India's struggle for independence.
  - **Example: Raja Ram Mohan Roy**, through the **Brahmo Samaj**, opposed idol worship and promoted **monotheism**, setting an intellectual framework.
- **Challenge to Caste Hierarchy and Social Inequalities:** Reformers like **Jyotirao Phule and Swami Dayanand Saraswati** attacked caste-based discrimination and promoted equality, fostering a sense of unity and solidarity.
  - **Example: Jyotirao Phule's** work with the **Satyashodhak Samaj** promoted education and upliftment of lower-caste individuals, leading to awareness and mobilization among marginalized communities, which was critical in the freedom struggle.
- **Advancement of Women's Rights:** These reformers addressed oppressive practices such as **child marriage, Sati, and female illiteracy**, advocating for women's empowerment, which expanded the base for nationalistic involvement.
  - **Example: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's** campaign for **widow remarriage and girls' education** empowered women.
- **Inspiration from Glorious Indian Past:** Reformers like **Swami Vivekananda** emphasized India's ancient glory and philosophical heritage, instilling a sense of pride and confidence among Indians.

- **Example:** Vivekananda's speeches, **especially his address at the Chicago World Parliament of Religions**, reinforced the belief in India's greatness, fostering a cultural nationalism that aligned with the freedom struggle.
- **Revival of Vernacular Languages and Literature:** Socio-religious leaders promoted **vernacular literature and language**, which enabled the masses to connect with reformist ideas and, later, nationalistic ideals.
  - **Example:** **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's Anandamath**, which includes the song **"Vande Mataram,"** became a rallying cry for freedom fighters, symbolizing the fusion of cultural pride with national identity.
- **Secular and Inclusive Outlook:** Reform movements emphasized **universal humanism**, which resonated with the inclusive outlook of the national movement.
  - **Example:** The **Prarthana Samaj's** emphasis on **inter-caste marriage and communal harmony** influenced the national movement's secular approach.
- **Formation of Reformist Organizations:** Reform movements established organizations that **fostered public debate, political awareness, and the need for reforms**, which laid the groundwork for political mobilization against colonial rule.
  - **Example:** The **Arya Samaj**, founded by Swami Dayanand, spread a nationalist message through its emphasis on **Vedic values**.

## Conclusion

The socio-religious reform movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century indeed set a **foundation of intellectual and cultural consciousness**, challenging **social evils and promoting an inclusive national identity**. This transformation provided the socio-cultural fabric that **underpinned India's independence movement**, ultimately uniting diverse groups in the fight against colonialism.

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