

+91 9815591973 support@examlife.info



- 
- 
- Home
- UPSC
 - Current Affairs IAS
 -    
 - Quiz IAS
 -     
 - UPSC News Editorial (/Eng)
 - Answer Writing ( /Eng)
 - UPSC Essay (/Eng)
 - UPSC GS (/Eng)
 - UPSC GS 1 ( /Eng)
 - UPSC GS-2 ( /Eng)
 - UPSC GS-3 ( /Eng)
 - UPSC GS-4 ( /Eng)
 - Kurukshetra ( /Eng)
 - Yojana ( /Eng)
 - IAS Strategy for Prelims
 - General Studies
 - CSAT
 - IAS Strategy for Mains
 - IAS GS 1
 - IAS GS 2
 - IAS GS 3
 - IAS GS 4
 - IAS Test Series
- Himachal HPAS
 - Himachal Daily Current Affairs
 -   
 - Daily Himachal GK Quiz

- Himachal HPAS
- Himachal News Editorial (Hindi/Eng)
- Answer Writing (Hindi /Eng)
- Himachal Essay (Hindi/Eng)
- Giriraj
 - Magazine
 - Giriraj Quiz
- Himachal
 - Himachal
 - Himachal Himachal
- HP Government Schemes
- Himachal Himachal Himachal Himachal
- Syllabus Prelims Himachal HPAS
 - GENERAL STUDIES
 - CSAT
 - English
 - Hindi
- Syllabus Mains Himachal HPAS
 - English,Hindi,Essay & One Optional
 - HPAS GS 3
 - HPAS GS 2
 - HPAS GS 1
- Himachal HPAS Test Series
- All You need to Know about Himachal HPAS
- HARYANA HCS
 - Haryana Current Affairs
 - Himachal Himachal Himachal
 - HCS Quiz
 - Himachal Himachal Himachal
 - Haryana News Editorial (Hindi/Eng)
 - Answer Writing (Hindi /Eng)
 - Haryana Essay (Hindi/Eng)
 - HR Government Schemes
 - Himachal Himachal Himachal Himachal
 - Syllabus Mains Haryana HCS
 - Syllabus Prelims Haryana HCS
 - HCS Prelims Test Series

- [Punjab PCS](#)
- [Punjab PCS Current Affairs](#)
- [Daily Quiz Punjab PCS](#)
- [Punjab News Editorial \(Eng\)](#)
- [Answer Writing \(Eng\)](#)
- [Punjab Essay \(Eng\)](#)
- [All you need to know about Punjab PCS Exam 2021](#)
- [Syllabus Prelims Punjab PCS](#)
 - [General Studies](#)
 - [Prelims GS 1](#)
- [Syllabus Mains Punjab PCS](#)
 - [PCS GS 1](#)
 - [PCS GS 2](#)
 - [PCS GS 3](#)
 - [PCS GS 4](#)
 - [Online PUNJAB PCS TEST SERIES 2020](#)
- [CSAT](#)
 - [CSAT English](#)
 - [Punjab PCS CSAT](#)
- [Concept Mindmaps](#)
 - [Polity \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [Geography \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [Environment \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [History \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [Economics \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [Science and Technology \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [CSAT Concepts \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [Maps \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [Art and Culture \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [International Affairs \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [Punjab PCS Concepts](#)
 - [Himachal HPAS Concepts \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [Haryana HCS Concepts \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
 - [Rajasthan RAS Concepts \(Hindi / Eng\)](#)
- [Concept Quiz](#)
 - [Polity Quiz \(Hindi/Eng\)](#)

- Geography Quiz (हिंदी/Eng)
- Environment Quiz (हिंदी/Eng)
- History Quiz (हिंदी/Eng)
- Economics Quiz (हिंदी/Eng)
- Science and Technology Quiz (हिंदी/Eng)
- CSAT Concepts Quiz (हिंदी/Eng)
- Maps Quiz (हिंदी/Eng)
- Art and Culture Quiz (हिंदी/Eng)
- Punjab PCS Concepts Quiz
- Himachal HPAS Concepts Quiz (हिंदी/Eng)
- Haryana HCS Concepts Quiz (हिंदी/Eng)
- Rajasthan RAS Concepts Quiz (हिंदी/Eng)
- Mains
 - UPSC Answer Writing (हिंदी/Eng)
 - HPPSC Answer Writing (हिंदी/Eng)
 - Haryana HCS Answer Writing (हिंदी/Eng)
 - Punjab PCS Answer Writing
- Exam Blogs
 - UPSC Exam Blogs
 - Himachal Exam Blogs
 - Punjab exam Blogs
 - Haryana Exam Blogs
 - Rajasthan Exam Blogs
 - E-Magazine
 - E-Magazine for HPAS
 - हिंदी/English में हिंदी-हिंदी
 - E-Magazine for Punjab PCS
- UPCOMING EXAMS
 - National Exams
 - Himachal Pradesh Exams
 - Punjab Exams
 - Test Series Planner
- About US
- Sign Up
- Login
- facebook 

▪ instagram 

▪ youtube 

MENU

Click on Drop Down for Current Affairs

Topics Covered



- Summary:
- What is the news?
 - Vaikom Satyagraha: A Spark that Ignited Temple Entry Reform
 - Reason:
 - A Fight for Equality:
 - The Power of Satyagraha:
 - A Movement of Unity:
 - A Legacy of Change:
 - Temple Entry Proclamation:
 - It's important to note:
 - Beyond Temple Entry:
 - What are the factors Leading to Satyagraha?
 - QuizTime:
 - Are you Ready!
- Read the Below Instructions Carefully:
 - Please Rate!
- Mains Questions:
 - Question 1:
 - Model Answer:
 - Question 2:
 - Model Answer:
 - Relevance to the UPSC Prelims and Mains syllabus under the following topics:
 - Prelims:
 - Mains:

Summary:

- **Background:** In 1924, the Vaikom Satyagraha occurred in Travancore (now Kerala), challenging the exclusion of Ezhavas the right of all Hindus (lower castes) to enter temples and using public roads near the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple.
- **Non-Violent Agitation:** Thousands of protestors, including women and children, peacefully demanded entry to temple and access to the prohibited roads.
- **Unity Across Castes:** Ezhavas led the movement, gaining support from other communities.
- **Legacy:** The Vaikom Satyagraha inspired temple entry reforms across India, symbolizing the fight against caste discrimination.

What is the news?

- This year, April 1st, marks the 100th anniversary of the Vaikom Satyagraha in Kottayam, Kerala.

Vaikom Satyagraha: A Spark that Ignited

Temple Entry Reform

- The year was 1924. In the princely state of Travancore (present-day Kerala), a peaceful yet powerful movement called the Vaikom Satyagraha unfolded. This non-violent agitation, led by Mahatma Gandhi's disciples and local activists, marked a pivotal moment in India's history, igniting a nationwide fight for social justice and equality – specifically, the right of all Hindus to enter temples.

Reason:

- The Kingdom of Travancore did have a rigid caste system that discriminated against lower castes.
- Ezhavas, a prominent lower caste community, faced social exclusion and limitations.

A Fight for Equality:

- For centuries, the rigid caste system in India denied entry to temples to people from lower castes, particularly the Ezhavas, a prominent Hindu community in Kerala. The Vaikom Satyagraha specifically challenged the exclusion of Ezhavas from using the public roads surrounding the historic Vaikom Mahadeva Temple. This seemingly mundane issue held a profound significance – it

symbolized the larger fight for social inclusion and the eradication of untouchability.

The Power of Satyagraha:

- The Vaikom Satyagraha, led by visionary leaders like T.K. Madhavan, K. Kelappan, and C.P. Kesava Menon, employed the principles of Satyagraha or non-violent resistance. Thousands of protestors, including women and children, peacefully assembled and courted arrest by attempting to access the prohibited roads. This unwavering commitment to non-violence garnered national attention and exposed the injustice of the caste system.

A Movement of Unity:

- The Vaikom Satyagraha transcended caste boundaries. While the Ezhavas were at the forefront of the movement, it attracted support from other communities, including Nambudiris (upper caste Brahmins). This unified front against caste discrimination demonstrated the growing social consciousness within India.

A Legacy of Change:

- The Vaikom Satyagraha, which lasted for over 600

days, ultimately led to a compromise. While the temple itself remained inaccessible to Ezhavas, they were allowed to use the public roads around it. This victory, though incomplete, laid the foundation for future temple entry reforms. It inspired similar movements across India, paving the way for the eventual dismantling of discriminatory practices within temple premises.

Temple Entry Proclamation:

The Vaikom Satyagraha did not achieve complete success in terms of allowing Ezhava Hindus entry into the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple itself. The movement lasted over 600 days and ultimately led to a compromise:

- **Limited Access Granted:** Ezhavas were allowed to use the public roads on three sides of the temple, which were newly constructed.
- **Temple Entry Restricted:** The eastern gate of the temple and the temple itself remained closed to Ezhavas.
- **While this wasn't the full victory envisioned by the movement, it was a significant step forward. It demonstrated the power of non-violent resistance and laid the groundwork for future temple entry reforms across India.**

It's important to note:

- The Vaikom Satyagraha became a catalyst for other temple entry movements throughout India.
- In 1936, the Maharaja of Travancore finally signed the Temple Entry Proclamation, which removed the age-old ban on entry for Ezhavas and other lower castes into temples managed by the state.
- So, while the Vaikom Satyagraha didn't achieve immediate temple entry for Ezhavas, it paved the way for this historic change a decade later.

Beyond Temple Entry:

- The Vaikom Satyagraha's legacy extends beyond temple entry. It showcased the effectiveness of non-violent resistance in achieving social change and inspired future generations of activists fighting for equality. It remains a potent symbol of India's ongoing struggle against caste discrimination and the pursuit of a more inclusive society.

What are the factors Leading to Satyagraha?

The factors leading to Satyagraha, the non-violent resistance movement pioneered by Mahatma Gandhi, were multifaceted and evolved over time. Here are some key aspects:

Nationalist Aspirations and British Rule:

- **Opposition to Colonial Rule:** Satyagraha emerged as a response to British colonial rule in India. It aimed to achieve self-rule (Swaraj) through peaceful resistance to unjust laws and discriminatory practices.

Socio-Economic Issues:

- **Injustice and Exploitation:** Satyagraha addressed various social and economic injustices prevalent under British rule. These included discriminatory taxation, land grabbing, and exploitation of Indian resources.
- **Upliftment of the Downtrodden:** The movement aimed to improve the lives of marginalized communities, including peasants, laborers, and the untouchables.

Social Reform and Moral Awakening:

- **Fight Against Caste System:** Satyagraha challenged the rigid caste system and advocated for social equality. It aimed to dismantle discriminatory practices like untouchability and promote inclusivity.
- **Religious Influence:** Inspired by Gandhi's interpretation of Hinduism, Satyagraha emphasized principles of truth (Satya), non-violence (Ahimsa), and self-reliance (Swaraj).

Effectiveness of Non-Violent Resistance:

- **Alternative to Violence:** Satyagraha offered a peaceful alternative to armed rebellion against

British rule. It aimed to win over the oppressor through moral persuasion and expose the injustices of the system.

- **Mass Mobilization and Unity:** The movement emphasized mass participation and civil disobedience, uniting diverse sections of Indian society against British authority.
- **Psychological Impact:** By enduring suffering through non-violent protests, Satyagraha aimed to shame the oppressor and garner international sympathy for the Indian cause.

Evolution of Satyagraha:

- The factors leading to Satyagraha evolved throughout various movements like the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Civil Disobedience Movement, and the Quit India Movement. Each campaign addressed specific issues but upheld the core principles of non-violent resistance.

It's important to note that these factors often intertwined. For example, fighting for economic justice for peasants might be seen as both a response to British economic policies and a way to uplift marginalized communities. Understanding the interplay of these factors provides a richer understanding of the motivations behind Satyagraha.



Examlife

On Whatsapp Now

Introducing Examlife Channel - Your Ultimate Destination for Daily Most Important Current Affairs and Quiz! Follow Examlife Channel today!



QuizTime:


⌘ ⌘

0 votes, 0 avg

0

Are you Ready!

Thank you, Time Out !

Created by  **ExamLife**
General Studies
CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

Read the Below Instructions Carefully:

- Click on - Start Quiz

- Attempt all questions (You can attempt or leave)
 - After Attempting Last Question.
 - Enter Name & Email
 - Click on - Check Result
 - Scroll down - Check out Solutions too.
- Thank you.

Loading ...

1 / 5

Category: General Studies

Which of the following factors contributed to the rise of the Vaikom Satyagraha?

- Growing influence of the British East India Company.
- Rise of social reform movements like SNDP and NSS (Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam and Nair Service Society).
- Discontent with high land taxes imposed by the British.
- None of the above

Prev

Finish

Next

2 / 5

Category: General Studies

The Vaikom Satyagraha, though not achieving immediate temple entry for Ezhavas, had a significant long-term impact. Which of the following best describes this impact?

- It led to the partition of India and Pakistan.
- It sparked a nationwide movement for temple entry reforms.
- It established a socialist economic system in India.
- It resulted in an armed rebellion against the British Raj.

Prev

Finish

Next

3 / 5

Category: General Studies

The Vaikom Satyagraha, a non-violent protest movement in Kerala, primarily aimed to:

- Grant self-rule (Swaraj) to India.
- Challenge the denial of temple entry to Ezhava Hindus.
- Promote economic self-sufficiency in villages.
- Advocate for the rights of princely states.

Prev

Finish

Next

4 / 5

Category: General Studies

The leader of the Vaikom Satyagraha adopted the principles of Satyagraha, popularized by:

- Bhagat Singh
- Mahatma Gandhi
- Rani Laxmibai
- Swami Vivekananda

Prev

Finish

Next

5 / 5

Category: General Studies

The Vaikom Satyagraha is considered a landmark event because:

- It marked the beginning of the armed struggle against British rule.
- It showcased the effectiveness of non-violent resistance

for social change.

- It led to the immediate abolition of the caste system.
- It resulted in the imposition of heavy taxes on Indian farmers.

Prev

Finish

Check Rank, Result Now and enter correct email as you will get Solutions in the email as well for future use!

Check the Result

Your score is

0%

Restart quiz

Please Rate!

Send feedback

Mains Questions:

**Below Mains
Question**

Write in Comment Section



Question 1:

The Vaikom Satyagraha is considered a landmark event in the history of social reforms in India. Discuss the factors that led to the movement and its long-term impact on Indian society. (250 words)

Model Answer:

The Vaikom Satyagraha, launched in 1924, was a pivotal moment in the fight against caste-based discrimination in India. Several factors fueled the movement:

- **Exclusion from Temple Entry:** The immediate trigger was the denial of access to the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple for Ezhava Hindus, a prominent lower caste community. This symbolized the broader issue of untouchability and the social exclusion faced by lower castes.
- **Rise of Social Reform Movements:** The early 20th century saw a surge in social reform movements like the SNDP (representing Ezhavas) and NSS (representing Nairs). These movements advocated for upliftment of lower castes and challenged discriminatory practices.
- **Nationalist Aspirations:** Though not the central focus, the Vaikom Satyagraha indirectly resonated with the nationalist movement's desire for Swaraj (self-rule). It highlighted the need for social justice and equality as a pre-condition for true

freedom.

The Vaikom Satyagraha, despite not achieving immediate temple entry for Ezhavas, had a lasting impact:

- **Catalyst for Change:** It became a model for future temple entry movements across India, paving the way for the dismantling of discriminatory practices within temples.
- **Power of Non-Violence:** The movement showcased the effectiveness of Gandhi's Satyagraha principles, inspiring future generations of activists fighting for social justice.
- **Social Awakening:** It exposed the injustices of the caste system and ignited a debate on social reform within Indian society.

Question 2:

Critically analyze the effectiveness of the Vaikom Satyagraha in achieving its objectives. (250 words)

Model Answer:

The Vaikom Satyagraha's effectiveness can be viewed from two perspectives:

Limited Success in Immediate Objective:

- The movement did not secure full access to the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple for Ezhavas. Ezhavas were only allowed to use newly constructed public roads around the temple, not the temple itself.
- It took another twelve years for the complete removal of the ban on entry for Ezhavas and other lower castes through the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936.

Long-Term Significance:

- The Vaikom Satyagraha sparked a nationwide conversation about caste discrimination and the need for social reform.
- It demonstrated the power of non-violent resistance as a strategy for social change, inspiring future movements like the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- It laid the groundwork for progressive temple entry reforms across India, ultimately achieving its broader objective of dismantling discriminatory practices within temples.

Conclusion:

- While the Vaikom Satyagraha did not achieve immediate temple entry for Ezhavas, it proved to be a crucial stepping stone towards a more egalitarian society. Its legacy lies in its role as a catalyst for social change and the demonstration of the effectiveness of non-violent resistance in achieving social justice.

Remember: These are just sample answers. It's important to

further research and refine your responses based on your own understanding and perspective. Read entire UPSC Current Affairs.

Relevance to the UPSC Prelims and Mains syllabus under the following topics:



Prelims:

- **Modern Indian history from the middle of the eighteenth century until the present:** This section broadly covers the socio-political movements that shaped modern India. The Vaikom Satyagraha can be studied here as a significant social reform movement challenging caste-based discrimination.

Mains:

- **Essay:** The Vaikom Satyagraha can be a relevant case study for essay topics related to social justice, non-violent resistance, or social reform movements in India.

- **Modern Indian history from the middle of the eighteenth century until the present:** This section broadly covers the socio-political movements that shaped modern India. The Vaikom Satyagraha can be studied here as a significant social reform movement challenging caste-based discrimination.
- **Indian Society:** This section focuses on the social fabric of India, including aspects like caste system, religious practices, and social reform movements. The Vaikom Satyagraha is relevant to understand the historical context of caste discrimination and the fight for social justice.
- **History (Optional):** If you choose History as your optional, you can discuss the Vaikom Satyagraha within the context of social reform movements in India and its impact on caste dynamics.
- **Sociology (Optional):** The Vaikom Satyagraha can be relevant to questions on social stratification, social change, and social movements. You can analyze the movement's role in challenging the caste system and its contribution to social reform.



*Click here to read in
Hindi.*

CLICK HERE



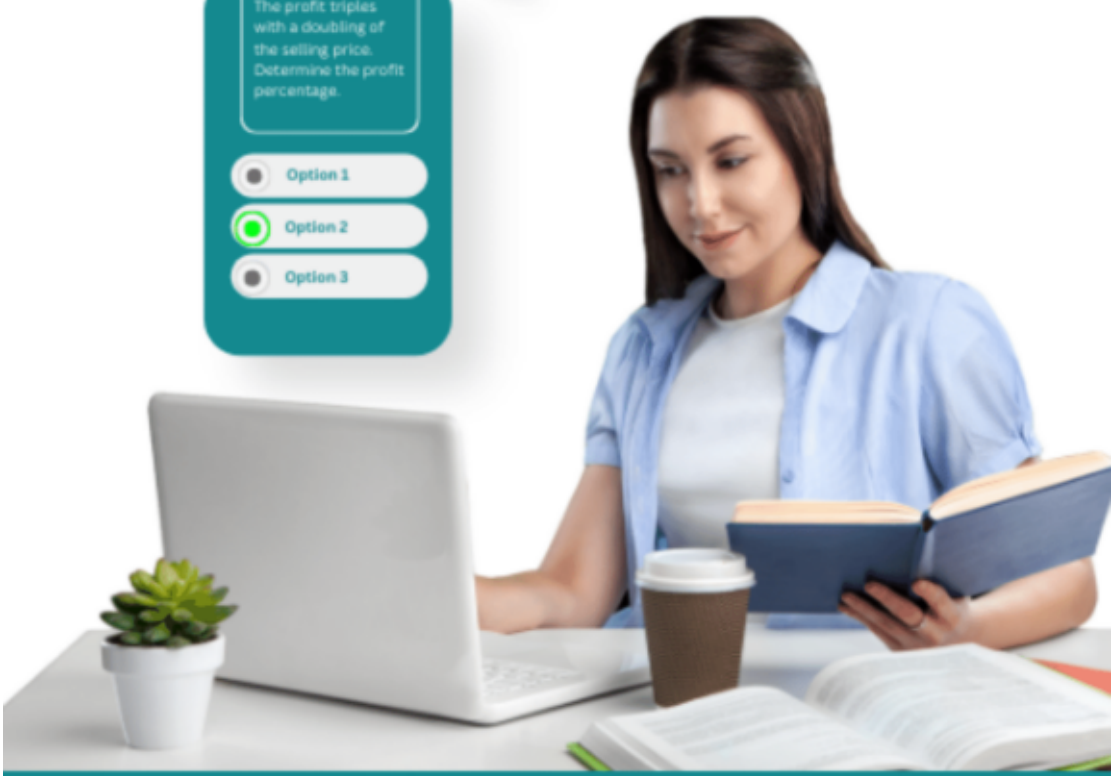
Quiz Time

The profit triples with a doubling of the selling price. Determine the profit percentage.

Option 1

Option 2

Option 3



Try Quiz Now

START



UPSC

- National Current Affairs
- UPSC Quiz
- Editorials
- Mindmaps
- E-Magazine
- Free Mock Test
- Prelims Test Series

संसाधन

- [संसाधन](#) [संसाधन](#) [संसाधन](#)
- [संसाधन](#) [संसाधन](#)
- [संसाधन](#)
- [संसाधन](#)
- [संसाधन](#)
- [संसाधन](#) [संसाधन](#)
- [संसाधन](#) [संसाधन](#)

Examlife Online Prelims Test Series

Enroll Now

Himachal HPAS

- HP Current Affairs
- HPAS Quiz
- HP Editorials
- HP Mindmaps
- HPAS E Magazine
- HPAS Free Mock Test

- HPAS Prelims Test Series

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रश्नपत्रिका

- उत्तर प्रदेश प्रश्नपत्रिका
- उत्तर प्रदेश प्रश्नपत्रिका
- उत्तर प्रदेश प्रश्नपत्रिका
- उत्तर प्रदेश प्रश्नपत्रिका
- उत्तर प्रदेश प्रश्नपत्रिका
- उत्तर प्रदेश प्रश्नपत्रिका
- उत्तर प्रदेश प्रश्नपत्रिका
- उत्तर प्रदेश प्रश्नपत्रिका

Punjab PCS

- Punjab Current Affairs
- PPSC Quiz
- Punjab Mindmaps
- Punjab Editorial
- Punjab E-Magazine
- PPSC Free Mock Test
- PPSC Prelims Test Series

Haryana HCS

- Haryana Current Affairs
- HCS Quiz
- HCS Editorials
- HCS Mindmaps
- HCS E-Magazine
- HCS Free Mock Test
- HCS Prelims Test Series

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रश्नपत्रिका

- उत्तर प्रदेश प्रश्नपत्रिका

- [Home](#)
- [About Us](#)
- [Services](#)
- [Contact Us](#)
- [Privacy Policy](#)
- [Terms & Conditions](#)
- [FAQ](#)

Useful Links

- [UPSC](#)
- [Haryana HCS](#)
- [Himachal HPAS](#)
- [Punjab PCS](#)
- [Contact us](#)
- [About us](#)
- [Privacy Policy](#)
- [Haryana HCS](#)
- [CSAT](#)
- [Home](#)

Social Media



Examlife Online Prelims Test Series

Enroll Now

- Punjab PCS Exam ([Click Here](#))
- Himachal HPAS Exam ([Click Here](#))
- [\[unclear\] \[unclear\]](#) ([Click Here](#))
- UPSC Preparation ([Click Here](#))
- [\[unclear\] \[unclear\]](#) ([Click Here](#))

© 2024 www.examlife.info. All Rights Reserved.