

TEST: 11 - MODERN INDIA + CULTURE

21 DECEMBER, 2019

MODERN HISTORY

UPSC Syllabus

- Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present- significant events, personalities, issues, etc.
- The Freedom Struggle - its various stages and important contributors /contributions from different parts of the country.

Sub-Topic Listing

(1) Before European Penetration in India

- Later Mughals
- Disintegration of Mughal Empire
- Rise of Regional States
 - ▶ Bengal
 - ▶ Hyderabad and Carnatic
 - ▶ Awadh
 - ▶ Mysore
 - ▶ Kerala
 - ▶ The Sikhs
 - ▶ Rajput states and Jats
 - ▶ Marathas
- Rise and fall of Marathas
- Socio and Economic condition of people in 18th Century
- Cultural life of people in 18th Century
- Scientific outlook in 18th Century

(2) Beginning of European Penetration in India

- Trade between India and Europe
- Portuguese Domination
- Spice trade of Dutch
- British trade expansion in India and its effect on India from 1600-1744
- Anglo-French Struggle and Subversion of Indian political power

(3) Expansion of British Empire in India 1756-1818

- British expansion in Bengal

- Importance of Battle of Plassey
- Clash between Mir Qasim and East India Company
- Dual system of administration in Bengal
- Wars under Warren Hastings and Cornwallis
- Expansion under Lord Wellesley
- Subsidiary Alliance policy of Wellesley
- Expansion under Cornwallis
- Overpowering of Maratha Confederacy

(4) Consolidation under British Rule, 1818-1857

- Conquest of Sind
- Conquest of Punjab
- Policy of Annexation of Dalhousie

(5) Structure of British Rule in India

- End of Dual Government and direct administration of Bengal (From 1772)
- Relations between East India Company and British state between 1765-1833
- Regulating Act of 1773 and Pitts India Act
- Charter Act of 1813 and 1833

(6) British Economic Policy in India from 1757-1857

- Commercial Policy of British from 1757-1857
- Effect of Battle of Plassey on Indian Trade
- Effect of Industrial Revolution on Economic relations with India
- Factors that Make Britain Favorable for Industrial Revolution

- Drain of Wealth
- Development of Means of Transport and communication and industries
- Land Revenue Policy of British (Permanent, Ryotwari, Mahalwari)
- Effect of Land Revenue Policy on Agrarian relations in India

(7) Administrative Policy of British

- Civil Service in India
- Role of Army
- Police
- Judicial organization during British Rule
- Introduction of Rule of Law
- Equality Before Law

(8) Social and Cultural Policy of British

- Modern Thoughts that influenced British Policies in India
- Conservatives and Radicals
- Policy of partial modernization
- Humanitarian Measures (abolition of sati etc)
- Spread of modern education

(9) Social and Religious Reforms in 19th Century

- Social and Religious reforms in 19th Century
- Role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in social and religious regeneration
- Radical trend between 1820 and 1830 (Derozio)
- Ishwar Chandra VidyaSagar (Girl education, child marriage, widow remarriage and caste hierarchy)
- Why impact of western Ideas felt more in Bengal than in Western India
- Fight Against Caste System, Untouchability and Widow remarriage, Child marriage
- Parsi Reforms
- Sikh Reforms
- Role of women
- State of Education in India during 19th Century

(10) Revolt of 1857

- Reasons for revolt of 1857
- Participation in Revolt
- Spread of Revolt
- Response of British
- Impact of Revolt of 1857

- Factors responsible for failure of Revolt of 1857

(11) Administrative Changes Post Revolt of 1857

- Government of India Act of 1858
- Indian council Act of 1861
- Role of Mayo, Lytton and Ripon
- Promotion of Local bodies and role of Ripon
- Changes in Army
- Changed Relationship with Princely States
- Reactionary policy of British
 - ▶ Divide and Rule
 - ▶ Restrictions on Press
 - ▶ Attitude towards social reform
 - ▶ Hostility towards educated Indians
- Labor Legislations

(12) Economic Impact of British Rule

- Ruin of Traditional Economy
- Impoverishment of peasantry
- Ruin of old zamindars
- Rise of new Landlordism
- Deterioration of Agriculture
- Development of modern industries
- Rise of new social class in India
- Poverty and Famines

(13) Nationalist Movement (1858-1905)

- Factors responsible for Rise of Nationalism
- Predecessors of Indian National Congress
- Indian National Congress
- Constitutional Reforms by Moderates
- Economic Reforms by Moderates
- Administrative and other reforms by Moderates
- Defence of Civil rights
- Method of Constitutional agitation of Moderates
- British Repsonse
- Evaluation of role of moderates

(14) Social and Religious Reform after 1858

- Factors responsible for Religious reform of 19th Century
- Religious reforms in Maharashtra
- Swami Dayanand and AryaSamaj
- Aligarh School of Thought
- Reform among Parsis

- Limitations of religious reform movement
- Movement to Improve position of Women
- Struggle Against Caste
- Effect of National Awakening on social reforms
- Social legislations in the 19th and 20th century

(15) Nationalist Movement (1905-1918)

- Growth of militant Nationalism
- How militant nationalists different from moderates
- Swadeshi and Boycott Movement and participation from different sections
- Women Participation before Gandhi
- Growth of Revolutionary Terrorism
- Indian National Congress between 1905-1914
- Morley Minto Reforms
- Muslim league and growth of communalism
- British used Muslim league to fight rising nationalism
- Nationalist and World War I
- Home rule league movement
- Revolutionary Organization like Ghadar Party
- Lucknow session of 1916

(16) Struggle for Swaraj

- Post world war scenario favorable for Nationalism
- Impact of Russian Revolution on National Movement
- Montague Chelmsford reforms
- Rowlatt Act
- Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi and his ideas
- Champaran Satyagraha, Ahmedabad Mill strike
- Satyagraha against Rowlatt Act
- JallianwalaBagh Massacre
- Khilafat movement and Non cooperation movement
- Impact of ChauriChaura Incident
- Role of Swarajists
- State peoples conference movements
- Rise of Socialism within congress
- Peasant, Tribal and workers agitation
- Socialist turn to Revolutionary terrorism
- Response of British to revolutionary terrorism
- Boycott of Simon Commission
- Nehru Report
- Significance of PoornaSwaraj Resolution

- Dandi March
- Programme of CDM (1930-34) and British response
- First Round table conference
- Gandhi-Irwin pact and second RTC
- Second phase of CDM
- Women Participation after coming of Mahatma Gandhi
- Communal Award
- Poona pact and Mahatma Gandhi fast unto death
- Mahatma Gandhi and BR Ambedkar approach to caste and untouchability
- Third RTC

(17) Nationalist Politics (1935-1939)

- Government of India Act, 1935
- Formation of Congress Ministries
- Growth of Socialist Ideas
- Congress and International Affairs

(18) Towards Independence

- National Movement in Princely States
- Growth of Communalism
- National movement and World War II
- August Offer , 1940
- Individual civil disobedience movement (1940-41)
- Cripps Mission and Reasons for Failure
- Quit India Movement and British Response
- Women participation in end stages of freedom struggle
- Azad Hind Fauj and SC Bose
- INA trials
- Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference
- 1945-46 elections and the communal divide
- RIN (Royal Indian Navy Mutiny)
- Labour and peasant Unrest all over Country
- Reasons Behind British Support for India's demand for freedom
- Cabinet Mission
- Towards Partition and independence
- Rise of Muslim communalism and partition of India
- The Indian independence Act July, 1947
- Role of Various Leaders
- Factors leading to Partition
- Why congress accepted partition of India

INDIAN CULTURE

UPSC Syllabus

- Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.

Sub-Topic Listing

(1) CULTURE and HERITAGE of INDIA

- Aims and objectives of performing arts and their development through various stages.
- Utility of performing arts during the ancient and the medieval period.
- Appreciate the contribution of classical dances, folk music as well as folk dances in Indian culture and Challenges faced by performing Arts
- Development of drama through various phases in India and recognize the contribution of folk theatre
- Examine the importance of the three art forms in the development of human personality.
- Religious and secular Art in India

(2) MUSIC

- Evolution of Indian Music
- Contribution of Some personalities : Amir Khusro, Mohammad Shah
- Hindustani Music evolution, features and impact
- Carnatic Music evolution, features and impact
- Hindustani and Carnatic music differences and similarities
- Regional music and its impact
- Modern Music

(3) DANCE

- Tracing Evolution of Dance (Rig Veda, Harappa, Nataraja)
- Classical Dances of India, their evolution and Theme
- Well known Classical dancers of India.
- Themes in Indian folk dances

(4) DRAMA

- Introduction (Natyashastra)
- Evolution of Drama in India
- Various texts relating to Drama period wise (ex Mahabhasya, mrichhakatika)
- Famous Modern Dramas and Dramatists.

(5) LANGUAGES& LITERATURE

- Vedic Literature
- Tamil language and Sangam Literature
- Classical languages : Evolution & impact on society
- Trends in Medieval Literature
- Modern Indian Literature

(6) ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA

- Architectural Style of HarappanCivilisation
- Influence of Buddhism and Jainism on Indian architecture
 - ▶ Stupas, Chaityas and Viharas
- Impact of Persian and Greek invasion on Indian culture
- Mauryan Architecture (322-182 BC)
- Post Mauryan Architecture
- Gandhara and Mathura school of Art
- Cultural development during Gupta Age
- Temple Architecture and Sculptures
 - ▶ Nagara and Dravida Styles
 - ▶ Early Temples
 - ▶ Rock Cut temples
 - ▶ Monolithic Temples
 - ▶ Free Standing Temples
- Pallavas as great temple builders
- Emergence of Nalanda as centre of learning
- Medieval Period architecture
 - ▶ Delhi Sultanate
 - ▶ Regional Kingdoms (Mandu, Jaunpuretc)
 - ▶ Vijaynagara Architecture
 - ▶ Mughal Architecture
- Evolution of temple construction in India
- Indo Islamic Architecture
- Colonial Architecture
- Utility of Architectural structures today and in Past
- Conservation and Preservation of Architectural Structures
- Spread of Indian Culture to Southeast Asia

(7) BRONZE SCULPTURES IN INDIA

- Harappan “Dancing Girl”
- Jain Tirthankaras Bronze Images
- Buddha bronze Images (ex Guptas and Vakatakas)
- Pala school of Art (Bronze images, Manuscripts)
- Pallava Bronze Images
- Chola Bronzes
- Nataraja

(8) PAINTINGS IN INDIA

- Prehistoric Rock Paintings
- Ancient Period
 - ▶ Murals Paintings
 - ▶ Bagh Caves
 - ▶ Sittanavasal Paintings
 - ▶ Armamalai caves
- Medieval Period
 - ▶ Pala school of miniature paintings
 - ▶ Mughal miniature paintings (synthesis of Indian and Persian style)
 - ▶ Role of Akbar and his successors
 - ▶ Development of Pahari, Rajput and Deccan Paintings
 - ▶ Theme of paintings in Medieval period
- Modern Period

- ▶ Bengal school of Art
- ▶ Renaissance or revivalist painting
- ▶ Madras School of Art
- Decorative Art
 - ▶ Madhubani
 - ▶ Kalamkari
 - ▶ Kalighat
 - ▶ Warli
 - ▶ Pattachitra
 - ▶ Theme of decorative paintings in India
- Theatre Forms of India
 - ▶ Significance of Traditional folk theatre in India
 - ▶ Different forms of traditional folk theatre in India
 - ▶ Sanskrit theatre in India
 - ▶ Challenges faced by theatre in India
- Puppet forms in India
 - ▶ Themes of puppetry in India
 - ▶ Forms of Puppetry
- Religious Philosophies
 - ▶ Buddhism and its impact
 - ▶ Jainism and its impact
 - ▶ Sufism and its impact
 - ▶ Vedanta Philosophy
 - ▶ Bhakti Traditions
