



An Institute for Civil Services

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AIR 95

CSE 2023

MODERN HISTORY



8448496262



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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
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modern history 1

Test 28

81

Introduction
beginning is fine

The British often prided themselves in their "civilizational duty" towards the rest of the world, also called the "white man's burden". Part of this burden was educating India's youth. The true reason behind it, however, was transactional - educate Indians to make them pawns of the empire.

① Macaulay's Minute on Education, famously quoted as saying "we must produce people who are Indian in blood and colour but English in taste."

② Macaulay also ~~trist~~ belittled Indian education: "all of India's literature fits on one shelf of Western literature".

③ Focus was mainly on basic literacy, numeracy of individuals.

④ Individual growth of child/education as human capital development was overlooked by the government.

⑤ Responsibility of primary education was also checked by the government.

Relevant arguments are mentioned
You can also discuss about
- Charter Act, 1813
- English Education Act, 1835
etc.

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⑥ ~~major focus~~^{was} on English, western thought, western culture.

⑦ Complete dissociation from Indian thought / tradition / knowledge.

Through Indian Civil Services, such ~~men~~^{best} and women were recruited to ~~carry out~~^{they} clerk-level jobs under the British government.

Nevertheless, the British also ~~founded~~^{their} all-rounded education.

① Wood's Despatch was famous for stating the importance of primary level education.

② Orientalists respected the richness of Indian knowledge heritage.

③ Mother tongue ~~was~~ also encouraged at primary levels.

④ Commissions like Rayleigh Commission provided outlook for development of higher education - universities.

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पर कुछ भी लिखना
नहीं है।

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thus, while some groups disregarded
the idea of educating the masses
and wished to keep it to a minimum,
there was a group that encouraged
growth of Indians for their own
benefit.

Soon enough, the western liberal
ideas themselves became a tool for
the Nationalist Intelligentsia to fight
against the oppressive British, hence
defeating the British plan of exploitation.

6¹/₂

Concluding
remarks
are
fine

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Q2:

Beginning &
introduction
good

Lord Dalhousie was an important
Governor General in the 19th century
Colonised British India as he had both
positive and negative contributions to the
Indian National Movement.

Forced Annexation

① Doctrine of lapse was implemented
(not created) by Dalhousie in which it
was made a law that any province
without a biological heir to the throne
would be annexed to the British.

Description
of the points
is fine

② Reason for 1857 revolt - it was
this forced annexation of rule that
provoked rulers like Rani of Jhansi
into the 1st War of Independence - the
revolt of 1857.

③ Later Awadh was also annexed under
his rule on grounds of "maladministration"
by the Nawab - which was wholly
untrue.

Write
better in
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space.

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Infrastructure and Reforms

② Despite Draconian land laws, Pathan is known for his contributions to Indian economy.

Arguments relevant to the context

③ Canal irrigation saw major development during this time

- reducing pressure on groundwater
- use of canals for transportation made it cheap and quick.
- enhanced agricultural yield and reduced peasant burden.

Give the explanation

④ The beginnings of railway development, laying tracks for transport of freight as well as people further enhanced economic output.

Discuss these social reforms with their explanation also

⑤ Societal reforms like encouraging education of women, etc. was a feature of his rule.

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③ Dalhousie also presided over the
2nd Anglo-Sikh War, ending the
independence of the region.

Dalhousie is thus an important
milestone of modern Indian history
especially due to his contributions to
economic development.

Concluded
Well

6

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purpose only.

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उम्मीदवारों
को इस स्थान पर
उत्तर लिखने
ना चाहिए।

Q3:
How all these
started / emerged
political parties
late 19th Century
for starting of intro

In the 1850s, there was an a surge of political activity expressed in the form of political groups / organization with defined demands and active participation.

Before Indian National Congress:-

- ① Radhakant Deb :- British India Association
- ② Dadabhai Naoroji :- East India Association
- ③ Mahadeo G. Ranade :- Poona Sarvajit Sabha
- ④ Surendranath Banerjee :- Indian National Association
- ⑤ Pherozeshah Mehta :- Bombay Academy Association

These organizations signified the beginning of a nationalist sentiment and the concept of rights to individuals and the right of self-rule.

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In 1885, A.O. Hume alongside other prominent Indian leaders came together to form the Indian National Congress.

Reasons of its formation

① British change in India's political situation:

a. Good Government in India Act 1858 after the 1857 revolt handed over power to the British crown, dissolved the powers of the East India Company.

Greater discrimination in the British Indian Army → greater recruitment of supporting factions (eg. Sikh regiment).

② However, more freedom of expression given to Indians.

Hence it was said that INC was a "safety valve", a space for Indians to let off gas so that it didn't explode like 1857.

Not particularly
stick to formation and
emergence of Congress, discuss
backgrounds for emergence of
various political organisations
in India and their nature
what new principles
parts of struggle?

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However, on the other hand, British
policy of dirty suppression, discrimination
and indignity to Indians also led
the INC to be called a "lightning
conductor" for Indian anger.

Good { the political organizations of the
1850s were the seeds of a National
movement unparalleled in the world
over which would shake the
foundations of the Empire on which
the spirit never set!

Elaborate the
aspects of the
context.

5

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94:-

Battle of Plassey is known as the war that established British rule in India although there were multiple wars before and after it that consolidated this fact.

Lead Up to the Battle

① The Company had rights to trade/ use the royal insignia for the economic purposes. These rights were misused by the Company and this angered the Nawab of Bengal :- Siraj Ud Daula.

② Sirajuddaula had imprisoned many Britishers in a small enclosed space, leading to death by suffocation of a majority of them. And Turned as a "Black Hole Tragedy". This angered the British.

③ Thus, both sides came to a front and the war took place in 1757, resulting in the defeat of Sirajuddaula and establishing Mir Jafar as a "puppet Nawab".

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Discuss significance of battle of Plassey
- Wealth paid to British
- Zaminidari & 24 parganas

Significance of Battle of Plassey

① The defeat of Calcutta - the trade capital of the country was a significant victory of the British.

② Changes in Character of Administration

Robert Clive introduced dual government:

Nizami
Rights

Divani
Rights

- Administration
- Public management
- Crisis management.

- Economic rights
- Revenue from land
- Revenue from trade
- Budget management and control.

③ The Company was thus able to amass quick wealth from merchandise trade and establish itself fully in the Indian subcontinent.

Write the following points with their implications in the new way, how they altered a Company's administration

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the question number
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प्रश्न संख्या के
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नहीं लिखना
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Concluded
well. Hence, the Battle of Plassey is
remembered as the war that
began the exploitation of the country
and eventually brought about the
end of Mughal rule, after the
Battle of Buxar and the 1857
Revolt.

5

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95:-

The politics of the 18th century consisted of diverse factors:

- ↳ political rights / demands
- ↳ societal development movements
- ↳ Religio-cultural reform demands.
- ↳ Demands for economic improvement.

Economic Impact

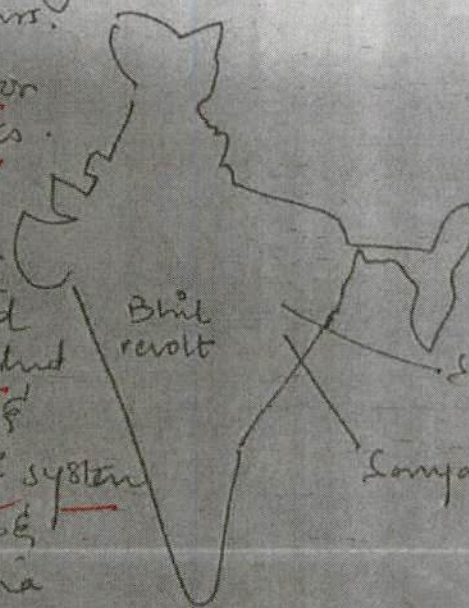
Peasant / tribal movements were often raised with respect to burdensome taxation and revenue settlements.

Uprisings against Zamindars.

Demand for land rights.

Permanent settlement

It led to establishment of Ryotwari & Mahalwari system in southern & western India respectively.



Bhil revolt

Santal rebellion

Sanyasi Revolt

Write Introduction clearly; how all these impacted

Economic features

8/18th Century politics properly

Valued points and explain how they impacted economy

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Social Impact

① Raja Ram Mohan Roy (father of Indian Renaissance) removed "Sati" in 1829 alongside formation of Brahmo Samaj.

② Widow Remarriage was introduced and encouraged by reformers like Ishwarchand Vidyasagar.

③ Caste "movements" - demand for rights by Jyoti Ba Phule and Savitribai Phule.

Cultural Impact

① Religious reforms - revival of Indian tradition.

② Dignity of the Indian heritage was raised, equal to western culture.
eg: Swami Vivekananda, Ramakrishna mission.

③ Ending the "evils" of religion like superstition while propagating "Arya" Upanishadic values. eg: Arya Samaj.

This is in context of 19th century

Need to understand the demands of the question and explain how cultural developments have been reflected

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Indian Society in 18th century was

- peasant majority, agrarian culture
- illiterate, deeply religious
- distanced from politics
- without national identity

However, the changes brought about by the national leaders eventually transformed India and created a foundation for the future leaders and the Indian National Movement.

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हम आशा है कि
यहाँ लिखना
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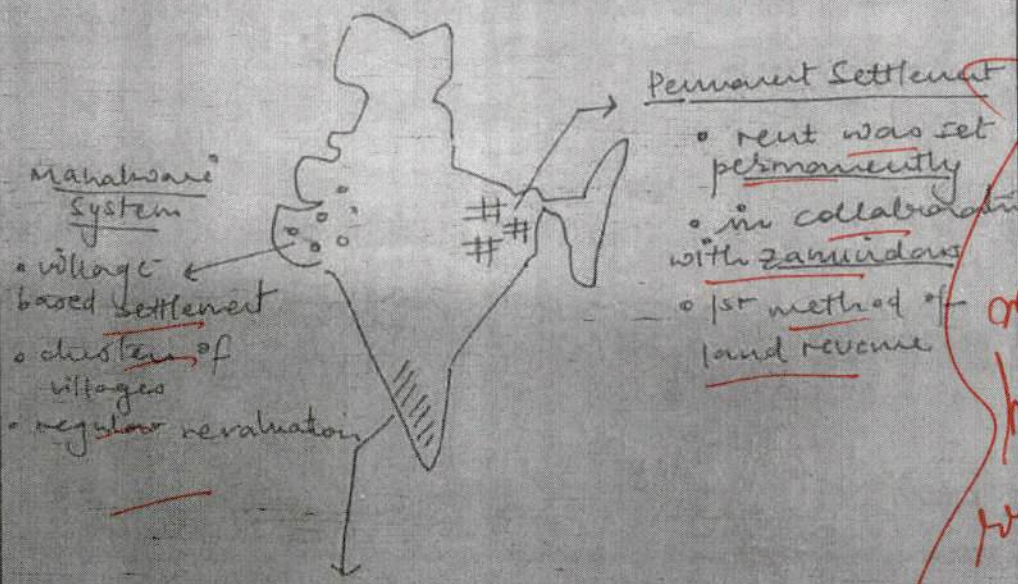
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अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

Good mapping
about
nature of
revenue policy
beginning of
intro

Land revenue has been the source of wealth and sustenance of overlords since time immemorial. The British carried forth this mechanism at a greater degree of oppression resulting in economic drain and agricultural backwardness.

Land Revenue Systems Under British

↳ prevalence of 3 basic systems of land revenue.



Also mention about how much rent was fixed!

↳ mention about periodic revision after 90 to 30 yrs.

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write anything except
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केवल प्रश्न संख्या ही
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Effect of Land Revenue System on Agriculture

- ① Excessive rent left little returns with farmers - stunted development of land/farming techniques.
- ② Permanent settlement set excessively high rents, allowing zamindars to oppress the peasants and hoard all extra earnings. These were not invested in lands either, thus mechanization was slow to take place.
- ③ Plantation systems and focus on commercialization lead to soil degradation and monoculture practices.
- ④ Excessive use of water lead to reduction in water table and contamination.
- ⑤ Collectivization / Cooperative system did not take hold.
- ⑥ Excessive dependence on lands put pressure on limited resources as population grew.

Effect of Economic Drain

- ① Raw materials produced were exported earnings pocketed by Britishers.

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② Selective imports policy banned raw material import and reduced tariffs on finished goods - bought by Indians - again pocketed by the British government.

③ Revenue earned from land was not spent on the people/region but was used to pay British officials, etc.

Hence, the land revenue policy of the British had multiple flaws that ultimately lead to peasant movements like Champaran, Eka, Tebhagha movements.

6

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The press, like social media today was one of the most effective vehicles of nationalism, as it was in all other parts of the world.

Role of the Press

In what?

① means of propaganda :- it was an easy way of spreading a message
eg: January 26th - Independence Day Pledge
→ spread by press (and radio)

② means of expressing dissent
eg: Tilak's "Shiraji's Utterances"

③ Regular politicization through various nationalistic newspapers
eg: Mahant & Kesari

④ Involvement of the masses - grassroots reach of Indian National Congress program, especially during "constructive work" of truce period.

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margin.

The press was a catalyst for
nationalism and the British
continuously sought to suppress it.

① Early suppression :-

② Indian Press Act - aimed to
curtail anti-British releases.

③ Vernacular Press Act under
Lord Lytton.

④ shut down any press that releases
anti-British news

⑤ confiscation of printing press/shop
if dissent

⑥ right to censor any material
government thinks unfit for public
peace.

⑦ Rowlatt Act (Defence of India Act)

⑧ aimed to suppress all forms of
dissent, labelled as "sedition"

⑨ World War I & II - the wars were
often used as an excuse to censor
material.

Antagonists
Year of the Act

Valid points
of criticism

Also discuss
about

See - p 4 A

Indian Press Act, 1908
etc

This is not
of suppressing
Act

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प्रश्नसंख्या को
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However, the ingenious leaders often found a way around it through the use of euphemisms / allegories / analogies.

The press was and continues to be a symbol of democracy, transparency and liberty. Its freedom was ^{an} essential part of the national struggle for independence.

Concluding
Remarks are
fine

5½



Q8.

19th century India faced a society that was transitioning between 'the old' and 'the new' as well as the 'oriental' & 'the western'. As a result 19th century India faced a two-pronged problem:-

(i) Social Transformation

(a) orthodox elements found it difficult to adjust to the rapid changes taking place in society with the advent of Europeans.

(b) trade took centre stage in people's lives.

(c) western influence created positive and negative sentiments.

e.g. missionaries were seen as a threat to Indian culture.

(d) Hegemony of Europeans and "inferiority" of the East.

(ii) Political Issues

(a) widely accepted Mughal raj was facing a bigger, more brute power.

Page

eg: Dual Government in Bengal, princely states elsewhere, etc created confusion.

(c) political rights attached with social demands.

New Ideas through Socio-Religious Reform

m. G. Ranaide

~~Pravina~~
Samaj

Henry Denzic

400 mg Zengal

Ishwar Chandra
Wajnsagen

→ Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Brahmo Samaj

Various
Reformers &
their organizations

Dry and
erratic

• Anya Samay

M. Phule, Savitribai Phule

Setyachodhak Samaj

② Revivalist ideas :- bringing back the importance of the Vedas, Upanishads gave Indians a sense of dignity in their ancient heritage.

② Reformist ideologies :- R.R. Roy helped abolition in 1829 while J. S. Chunder never encouraged schools for girls.

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प्रश्न संख्या लिखनी
बाहिर
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Western Discourse Ideas

- ① Scientific knowledge and reasoning was the main method of deriving conclusions and influencing change.
- ② Western philosophy was the source of transformative energy in India.
- ③ Modernity and the importance of change and growth was also a western element that leaders emphasized.

However, it was the work of social reformers of the 19th century that balanced the western ideals with the glory of Indian history thereby pushing for growth while maintaining dignity in the tradition of Indian past.

51/2

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अन्य बातें
यहाँ नहीं लिखनी हैं।

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इस खण्ड में
केवल प्रश्न संख्या
लिखनी है।
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Q9.

Definition of
the industrialization
is not proper

Reindustrialization refers to the process by which the British supported the growth of Indian merchandise and industry such that India went from being a major world exporter to an impoverished economy at the eve of its independence.

Phases of Reindustrialization

① mercantilism (early 1700s to 1820)

- a) British sought to establish themselves and monopolize trade.
- b) Not a period of imports (yet).
- c) Export of textiles
- d) high tax, oppressive work for the British.

② free market (up to 1850s)

- a) Import of British manufactured goods.
- b) India became a market for British goods.
- c) Modern education to change taste of Indians.
- d) Export of raw materials.
- e) Traditional markets suffered.

Points are fine
and mention
with correct
explanations

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में प्रश्न संख्या के
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③ Competition for Colonies (1920s)

a) "White man's Burden" was ~~they~~ the myth
used to justify continued rule.

b) Laying of railways for better trade
operations and control of freight.

c) consolidation of British rule.

Results of Deindustrialization

① stunted growth of India's industrial sector
(lagging even today).

② slow capitalization / mechanization / modernization
of industrial sectors. (low level of technology).

③ excess competition for traditional artisans
eg: potters, weavers.

④ Break down of patronage system due to
railway transport and flexible markets.

⑤ labour migration to cities for employment.

⑥ overcrowded agriculture (disguised employment).

⑦ small scale industries were also stunted,
due to active British suppression.

Relevant
points are
in the
Context

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

Thus, British policies were constantly centred on their own benefit, almost always at the cost of Indian agriculture, industry and society.

The 200 years of deindustrialization were met with heavy-industry 5 Year Plans soon after Independence to correct 2 centuries of oppression.

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Concluding
remarks
are
fine!

Please do not
write anything
except the
question number
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में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Q10.

Start introduction
with brief about
nature and objective
of peasant
movements
and tribal

Before the revolt of 1857, it ~~was~~ dubbed as
the 1st war of Nationalism/Independence, many
ockets of India underwent revolt - peasant
movements, tribal movements, sepoy rebellions, etc.

Before 1858: Nature of Leadership of Peasant/Tribal Revolts:-

Elaborate the
nature of the
leadership of that
time in the context

- ① Based on specific / personal grievance
(not nationalistic in nature).
 - ② Restricted to locality - does not spread wide.
 - ③ Call for action through spiritual / divine
methods / dictate.
 - ④ Fragmented plan of action (lack of
distinct organization).
 - ⑤ Emotion-centric rather than well-
organized.
 - ⑥ Charismatic leader.
- eg: Santals, Chuar uprising, Bhut, etc.

Demands of Tribal movements Post-Independence

① Land rights :- demand for right to use traditional land.

② movements against encroachment by state/
private body.

③ Forest Use Rights - use of minor forest
produce.

④ Right to carry forth tribal culture and
education (no forced amalgamation with
society at large).

Thus demands of tribal movements before
1858 and post-independence were very
much the same. The responses, however
were very different :-

① Whereas British suppressed rebellion,
Indian government introduced the "Tribal
panchshree" by Jh. Nehru to enhance
tribal rights.

Points are fine
but contain high
amount of particular
movements and
associated for the
rights.

- Good point
- ① Today, acts like Forest Rights Act, Environment Protection Act provide for tribal rights to land & produce as well as EIA for effective project clearance.

Conclusion well

Seeing Madam Draupadi Murmu as the president of the nation today is a grand step forward for the country's tribal population and a testimony to India's democratic framework, despite years of British oppression.

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