

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में
न लिखें
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[comment]

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1
(a)Section - A

Lord Curzon (1899-1905) reactionary policies led to partition of Bengal on religious ground between East and West Bengal in 1905.

Impact of Partition in freedom struggle

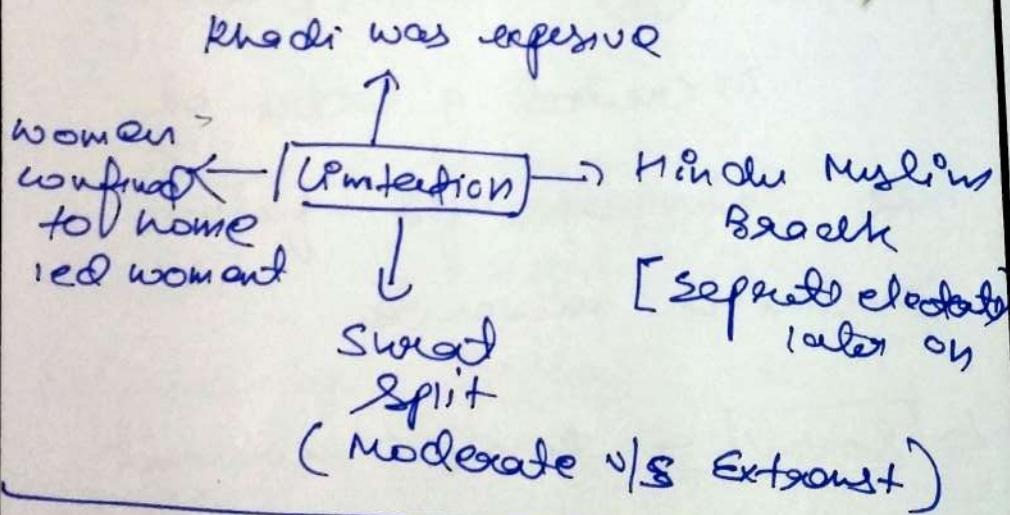
↳ Political → Shift to Gandhian movement can be seen in phases (e.g.) boycott, picketing.

↳ Created a cadre of ~~not~~ satyagrahis for future Gandhian movements

↳ Social → Swadeshi movement which followed partition led to politicisation of women and worker. Sarela Devi Chaudhary's physical participation inspired Bhikhabai Wodekar during C.M.

↳ It also led to rise of Revolutionary activity under Anushilan Samiti → Became base for Bhagat Singh.

Cultural → National Education developed under Sreechandra Chandra, Shantiniketan was set up. Abanindranath Nath Bhambhani and Rabindranath's Anga sonar Bangla inspired future struggle



In spite of these limitations, Khadi inspired later movement as said by Antonio Gramsci "Swadeshi was important battle in long drawn complex war of Indian independence"

(4)

Perceval Spear has argue that Clive was not a planner but experimental of empire.

Not a Planner, But Experimenter

↳ After Battle of Buxar, dual government was set up in Bengal under Clive. (1765-73)

↳ under it, Company exercised supreme political power by giving diwani and Nizamat function while Nawab was left ~~with~~ as figure head.

↳ Nawab with no power had unlimited responsibility of law and order of Bengal

- ↳ This experiment of duple model led to various issues in Bengal
- ↳ It generated bureaucracy, led to Agricultural failure and administration almost collapsed
- ↳ So, it was abolished by Hastings in 1773

Some of the possibility →

- ↳ Dual government model but with different structure was introduced by Pitt's India Act, 1781.

Duple more more concerned with draining India of her wealth and was called as 'neboob' back home.

(c)

Socio-religious reform movement of 19th century was result of the infusion of colonial culture and ideology into traditional culture.

Revivalism

↳ It was the phenomenon of 19th century which developed as a reaction to ~~into~~ challenge to traditional culture by British (e.g.) Abolition of Sati.

↳ Arya Samaj began to talk about infallibility of vedas with slogan of 'Go Back to Vedas'

↳ Prarajji Movement began to purge Islam of unislamic ideas and practices.

↳ Radhakanta Deb and his Dharma Sabha began anti abolitionist campaign against the abolition of sati by William Bentinck.

↳ They wanted to revive their traditional culture and shed all the colonial ideas and culture.

↳ Religious Revivalism can also be seen when Tilak began to propagate Ganapati and Shivaji festival.

↳ Reformist, on the other hand tried to gradually change existing culture with support of British.

These reform movement instilled self confidence among people and facilitated their participation in freedom struggle through awakening.

(d)
Awadh was annexed by Lord Dalhousie through his Doctrine of lapse after the death of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah (1856).

Cause of 1857 Revolt

① Annexation of Awadh

↳ Awadh furnished the largest amount of soldiers to British India army. So, it discontented army.

↳ Nawab's widow Begum Hazrat Mahal led the 1857 revolt against English in Lucknow.

② Summary settlement of 1856

↳ It was a summary type settlement where talukdars were deprived of their land.

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↳ Thus telugular also fought
against British

Other causes

↳ Political → Subsidiary Alliance,
Pax Britannica, Absentee Sovereignty.

↳ Economy → Commercialisation
of Agriculture, De-industrialisation.

↳ Administrative → Corruption,
Inam Commission, Civil Service rules

↳ Military → greased cartridges,
General Enlistment Act.

R.C Majumdar has argued that
Just like Julius Caesar was
more powerful after his death,
same goes for 1857 revolt

(e)

Swami Vivekananda was a disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and was responsible for popularising Hinduism worldwide.

Ideas of Vivekananda

- ↳ He was a devotee of Vedanta and its monotheism.
- ↳ He also ~~ff~~ appreciated western culture and thought.
- ↳ He gave concept of alternative modernity → combining spirituality of east and modernity of west.
- ↳ He took Hinduism out of India and participated in

World Parliament of Religions at Chicago in 1893.

↳ Here, his ideas were appreciated by every religious leader.

↳ He also advocated that good ideas of western thought and culture to be propagated to Indian masses.

↳ He established Ramakrishna Mission and continued Ramakrishna Matha established by his guru.

↳ He wanted India's position to back on pedestal of great civilisations.

universal ideas of compassion, humanity and kindness are universal values not restricted to east or west.

2
(a)

Dupleix was the governor of France in Pondicherry. He made Pondicherry a prosperous region and made France supreme power there.

Dupleix - Seeds of Subsidiary Alliance

↳ 1st Carnatic war (1740-48) →

Reason of war was Austrian war of succession but it was Dupleix who was the main person behind the war.

↳ He diplomatically intervened in Carnatic affairs and asked

Nawab of Carnatic to not allow British to use his land. This was done by him to make Pondicherry strong by going same time.

↳ But, later during Carnatic war, he ~~is~~ betrayed

Nawab and defeated him in
Battle of St. Thome.

↳ 2nd Carnatic war (1748 - 54).

↳ It was result of Dupleix ambition.

↳ He made alliance with
~~Nawab of Carnatic~~ as rival
to powers in Carnatic and
in Hyderabad.

↳ Thus in Carnatic, he sided
Chanda Shahib and in
Hyderabad, he sided Muzaffar
Jung.

↳ Bentincks now supported
Nasir Jung and Muhammad Ali.

↳ Dupleix first killed Anwar
ud din (Carnatic Nawab) and
acquired his territories.

↳ Then he killed Nasir Jung
and now got control.

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of Hyderabad including Northern
Circars and got huge sum
of money. Placed puppet
Nawab in throne.

1 Technique Perfected by EIC

↳ Wellesly started the subsidiary
alliance in 1799 whose base was
made by Duplex.

↳ Under it, Britishers force the
ruler to enter into agreement
with many condition attached like ->

↳ British residents and troops
to be stationed in the state

↳ Ruler will have to pay
the money for maintenance.

↳ Non payment of money will
lead to annexation of territory

↳ State could not enter
into treaty treaty

or war without permission of
resident.

↳ No European can be
employed without permission
of Britishers in war.

↳ In return, EIC would
not interfere in their internal
matters and would help them
against 3rd party attack.

↳ Many states like Nizam,
Mysore, Maratha was ~~annexed~~
by made part of this policy
by Wellesley

Thus, it was a trojan
horse tactics in empire building
which was perfected by English
East India Company

(e)

Commercialisation of Agriculture means the production of cash crops i.e. crops for commercial benefit instead of self consumption.

Pattern of Commercialisation in 19th century

↳ Crops were grown in keeping the interest of British.

↳ Cotton → Because of American Civil war (1861)

↳ Opium → To export to China

↳ Indigo → To support the Industrial Revolution of Britain. Indigo used as a dye.

↳ Regional Specialisation → Crops

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were grown keeping the mind
Ageo-climatic factors.

↳ United Province → Sugarcane

↳ West Bengal → Rice

↳ Central Province → Cotton

↳ Assam → Tea Plantation

↳ Commercialisation was result
of one-way free trade policy
of Britishers. As they required
market for ~~raw~~ finished product
and constant raw material from
colonies.

↳ Commercialisation led to
drain of wealth from India,
a pattern that was seen in
other sectors as well.

↳ It led to widespread shortage
of food items and led
to famine in 19th century

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In many parts of India especially
in Bengal.

It was the forced process on peasant

↳ Indigo → Planters forced the
peasant under Nij and ryoti system
to sign the patta and they
were forced to grow Indigo on
their best 25% of land.

↳ Loans were also
forced by the planters on the
peasants.

↳ High Land Revenue Demand
under zamindari system forced
peasant to shift toward cash
crops.

↳ In case of cotton plantation
in Bengal, land revenue rise

by 50% forced the peasant to go for commercial crops

It was not forced because →

↳ Cash crops were highly profitable than non cash food crops. Naturally, peasant shifted toward high value crop.

↳ Development of means of transport facilitated easy transport of crops to neighbouring provinces which gave high price for crops

↳ Easy Availability of loans, raw materials and implements for cash crops was another pull factor

Despite it, Commercialisation broke the self sufficiency of Indian villages and forced millions of farmers into poverty.

(c)

Swami Sahajram founded the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha in 1929. He was staunch follower of peasant rights.

Role of Sahajram in Kishan Sabha movement →

6) BPKS, 1929 → He demanded that illegal levies to be abolished and all the Bedakhili land to be returned to farmers.

7) He became the President of All India Kisan Sabha (1936) formed at Lucknow Session. Various Kisan Sabhas of Andhra, Odisha etc merged to form AIKS.

8) He introduced Kisan Manifesto

with radical demands like abolition of zamindari system; graduated income ~~tax~~ tax on agricultural income.

↳ Faizpur Session, 1937 → he introduced Agrarian Programme.

↳ But during Congress Ministry, Congress opposed Tenancy legislation, which led to rift with Sahjanand and Congress.

↳ Kisan Sabha now became independent.

↳ But, later due to rift with Communist, Sahjanand left All India Kisan Sabha.

Swami Sahjanand played a prominent role in participation of peasants in Civil Disobedience movement.

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5
(a)

Section-B

Non Alignment policy of Nehru was
result of cold war politics.

Under NAM, Nehru decided not
to join either of two block
of cold war - USSR and USA.

NAM aimed at retaining independence
from colonialism →

↳ Non Alignment Policy led to
formation of NAM under Nehru,
Abdul Nasser (Egypt), Sukarno (Indo)

↳ It was based on Panchsheel →

- ① Peaceful co-existence
- ② Mutual ~~non~~ equality
- ③ Non interference in internal
matter of other
- ④ Non annexation of other's
territory.
- ⑤ Mutual respect of each
other's territorial sovereignty

↳ Non Alignment was aimed to protect India and other newly independent nation from Neo-colonialism in which two big blocs controlled smaller states.

(e.g.) USSR controlling East European nations.

↳ So, Bandha aimed at protecting from such aggression.

↳ Non Alignment, thus prevented siding with either of the block.

But, soon members of NAM began to fight with each other (Team-India) and many took the sides of either block.

(e.g.) Sino India war → No NAM nation sided India.

NAM ~~has not~~ In the multilateral world today, non alignment of India has taken the shape of all alignment.

(6)

Leftism grew in India with the formation of Communist Party of India in 1924. It was heavily influenced by the Russian Revolution.

Leftism in Congress agenda

↳ Congress Presidents → Many leftist leaders became President
(e.g.) Nehru in 1936 and Bose in 1938.

↳ Karachi Session (1931) → Fundamental rights resolution and National Economic Programme resolution was passed.

↳ Emphasis was on controlled planning and creation of socialist state with focus on welfare of all.

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- ↳ Lucknow Session (1936) → Kisan Manifesto had radical demand like abolition of zamindari system which was influence of leftist.
- ↳ Faizpur Session (1937) → Agrarian programme of All India Kisan Sabha.
- ↳ Nagpur Session (1938) → National Planning Committee under Nehru by Bose was fundamental case of leftist influence on Congress agenda.

~~Congress~~ Leftist by mobilising peasant and workers fulfilled most of the Congress agenda even without mentioning it.

(C)

After Independence, biggest issue was the merger of princely state with Indian Union. Soon, by effort of Patel and ~~then~~ Menon, all princely state were merged in India.

Role of Princes in Electoral Politics

↳ Many Princes participated in elections and became MP and MLA's.

↳ Instrument of Accessions gave them many concessions of like briny taxes, Rajpramukhs in foreign nations, returning of titles.

↳ Many Princes were also given the governorship of newly created states.

↳ They either joined ~~mainstream~~
mainstream political party or
fought independently.

↳ Abolition of Privy Purses and
other concessions ~~became~~ ^{became}
the major burning issue in
electoral politics of that time.

↳ Peoples of the state continued
to have loyalty towards princes.
Therefore, they hardly ^{lost} ~~lost~~
any major election.

Princes not only took part
in electoral politics but also
in constitutional making process
and socio-economic development of
India.

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(2)

Renaissance means revival and rebirth of ancient Greek tradition in Europe while Reformation was challenge to established Catholic Church and emergence of Protestantism.

Modern Renaissance has importance of religion and Philosophy →

- ↳ Socio-religious reform movement of 19th century focused on religious aspect of society.
- ↳ Arya Samaj talked of Go Back to Vedas and infallibility of Vedas.
- ↳ Brahma Samaj ~~pre~~ preached Monothism which was the basic idea of Vedanta according to Raja Ram Mohan Roy → [Revivalist in content]
- ↳ They focused more on translating religious literature into the

vernacular literature to give legitimacy to their ideas

It should be treated as Reformation because →

- ↳ They challenged the existing religious practices and tried to change it gradually.
- ↳ Brahmo Samaj and Prarthana Samaj, therefore attacked caste discrimination, untouchability, idol worship, sacrifices etc.
- ↳ They challenged existing beliefs of differences between ~~sex~~ and talked of equality between sexes.

So, Indian Renaissance was kind of Renaissance and Reformation.

(e)

Dayanand Saraswati was a major social reformer who founded the Arya Samaj in 1875 in Bombay.

Element of Extremism and Social Radicalism

(A) Extremism →

↳ He gave slogan of "Go Back to Vedas" and believe in infallibility of Vedas.

↳ Arya Samaj initiated the shukri movement by reconverting the converted Hindus into Christianity.

↳ Samaj also initiated ganrakshini sabha which led to extremism.

↳ He upheld varna ashrama dharma system.

(5) Social Radicalisation

- ↳ He rejected post vedic addition to Hinduism.
- ↳ He, therefore rejected untouchability, caste discrimination
- ↳ He held both sexes equal.
- ↳ He advised raising marriageable age of girl to 14.
- ↳ He rejected idol worship, rituals and sacrifices.

Therefore, he challenged established social norms leading to social radicalism in his ideas

According to Annie Besant, it was Dayanand who proclaimed India for Indians.

6
(a)

After controlling Bengal through Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764), British turned their attention towards Deccan with Mysore as focal ~~to~~ point.

Reason of Mysore being threat

↳ Mysore controlled the rich Malabar trade with many items exported to British empire.

↳ ~~British~~ Rise of Mysore under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan posed direct threat to Britishers control over Malabar.

↳ when Tipu came to power he asked all the merchants

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not to trade with company and
all Mysore ports was closed
for Company

↳ Mysore became close to French.

Thus, British were facing the
twin attack danger and canatic
war ~~had~~ has been started
by now.

↳ It decreased the trade of
British in Deccan especially trade
in spices.

Tipu Sultan's pasturing became his
undoing →

↳ 2nd Anglo Mysore war (1780-84) →
when Haider Ali died,
Tipu took ~~signed~~ as charge

and signed Treaty of Mangalore with Britishers.

↳ 2nd Anglo Mysore War (1790-92) →

↳ Tipu sent ~~to~~ embassies to Turkey and France. This alienated British.

- He attacked Travancore King over issue of territories. British supported him

- Meanwhile, due to Tipu posturing of not making allies like Haider ~~did~~ did, ~~the~~ Cornwallis

formed anti-Tipu alliance with Nizam and Maratha

- Treaty of Srirangapatnam signed and he lost half of his empire, wealth as

Indemnity and his 2 son abdicated

- British took Malabar, Marathas took Deccan and Nizam took Area from Remar to Vellos

↳ 1st Anglo Mysore War (1799)

- When Tipu refused to sign the Subsidiary alliance, welelly defeated him in Battle of Sengapatnam and he died.

• This led to demise of Mysore which entered into Subsidiary alliance with Britishers.

As Colonel Mark Wilk opines that Haider was born to create an empire and Tipu to loose one

(b)

Lord Curzon was Governor General of India from 1899-1905 and was responsible for many reactionary policies like Partition of Bengal, Indian University Act, 1907

[Congress tottering to its fall]

↳ Curzon's state signifies the limitation of Moderate phase (1885-1905) of the Congress which coincided with his term.

↳ Almost all the demand of Moderates — constitutional, Administrative and Military remain unfulfilled, thereby leading to their failure.

↳ Their reliance on SP's (Protest, prayer, public meeting) is described by many as political mendicancy

↳ Their complete faith or English sense of justice and reliance on constitutional methods made them tottering towards fail.

↳ They failed to develop wide social phase, as majority of Moderates were Hindus and high caste Brahmins

↳ Moderates do not took social reforms on it's agenda, thereby inhibiting wide base.

↳ They never started mass struggle.

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↳ There was lack of funding and democratic character in Moderates according to extremists.

Assist in Peaceful Demise

↳ Curzon Policy of Partition of Bengal was aimed at division of Bengal on religious line so to hamper growing Nationalist sentiment.

↳ Curzon said "Congress was manipulated by best wirepullers and feckless creators" of Bengal.

↳ This led to growing differences within the Congress.

↳ Benares Session (1905) headed by Gokhale saw the

beginning of conflict of Moderates with Extremist. Moderate adopted resolution boycotting Congress.

↳ But Extremist wanted to take Swadeshi movement out of Bengal. As a compromise in Calcutta session, 4 resolutions were passed which Extremist wanted to return in next session.

↳ Internal split happened when Moderate fail to accept demand of Extremist → led to division within Congress.

↳ It was this policy of ^{partition} partition of Bengal which led to partition of Congress itself.

Thus, policy of ~~Repression~~ Repression - Conciliation - Suppression was

adopted by Britishers to assist in peaceful demise of Congress.

(C)

After withdrawal of Non cooperation
(1928) Movement, Gandhi was arrested
and he remained aloof from
politics due to ~~failure~~ of violence
and opposition by every section

So, by 1928, a dividend
provided entry point to Gandhi
in INM according to Gandhi's party

Nehru Report (1928)

- ↳ Nehru Report was result of
Lord Birkenhead's challenge.
- ↳ It mentioned right to Bear Arms,
Universal franchise, 19FR, ^{etc} ~~several~~
- ↳ But deadlock arose over issue
of dominion status. Nehru and BSR
wanted swaraj (complete independence)
to be mentioned) but final report
mentioned dominion status.

1) So during Calcutta Session, Mahatma Gandhi provided a compromise formula. If demand of Non-cooperation are not accepted by English, Congress will launch non-cooperation movement for full independence by 1929. This led to compromise and demand accepted. → Gandhi's statement came once again.

Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)

1) when British raised Land Revenue by 22%, Sardar Patel launched it.

2) Though Sardar was political leader, Gandhiji was spiritual leader behind the Satyagraha.

3) He supported the movement by writing in Young India. As compromise, British decrease it by 6%.

Both these opportunities were taken by Gandhiji and it formed the base to launch a Civil Disobedience movement in 1930.

8/2
(a)

Western Education was one of the modernising project of Britishers in India through which they tried to enslave Indians.

Introduction of western Education
was result of →

↳ Anglicist - Orientalist controversy

↳ Anglicist wanted English Education while Orientalist wanted vernacular.

↳ Charter Act, 1813 provided for ₹ 1 lakh / year for development of Education.

↳ Clause 43 was ambiguous and it led to rift between Anglicist and Orientalist.

↳ General Committee on Instructions (1823) was set with Orientalist

In majority. This orientalist education was provided.

↳ But, Raja Ram Mohan Roy opposed opening of Sanskrit college by Orientalist and Bentinck appointed Macauley chairman of committee.

↳ Macauley Minute led to introduction of western education in India.

↳ He argued that "a single shelf of European library is worth whole literature of Asia".

↳ Administrative Need → Macauley said "English education would create Indians in blood and colour but European in taste and spirit".

↳ English wanted Indians for lower rung of administration.

↳ Commercial Need → western educated will develop loyal class of Indians who will

have English taste and would
promote English manufactured
goods in India.

Role of Christian Missionaries

↳ Charter Act of 1813 allowed
Christian Missionaries to come
in India and perform their
activities freely.

↳ Charles Grant led Scotch

Baptist Missionary was the major
player in development of western
Education.

↳ ~~to~~ Many Convent School was
opened in many parts of India.

↳ Bethune School was also
opened for female education

Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar was also associated with Bethune school.

↳ Female Juvenile society was also established by Christian missionary for promoting of women child education.

↳ conversion astructures also in some way led to western education as christian converts were more aligned to western Education.

↳ They also reached Tribal areas and promoted western education among them. (e.g) North East.

As Gandhiji said that curse will not lay upon Macaulay but on educated Indians for enslaving us.

(b)

Non Cooperation ~~was~~ Movement began
in 1921 - 22 and Quit India
Movement started on 8 August
1942.

Withdrawal of NCM

- ↳ It was withdrawn on account
of Chauri Chauri incident where 22
police ~~men~~ were burnt alive.
- ↳ He believed that violence inhibited
mass participation, therefore Gandhi
favoured non-violence.
- ↳ He believed that authorities
use violence as an excuse to
suppress ~~the~~ movement.
- ↳ It was part of his STS Strategy
as struggle can't continue for
long as there arises fatigue in
~~it~~ ~~soon~~ it few time
later

Quit India Movement

On other hand, he refused to condemn violence of QIM.

↳ He said "I do not ask for your non violence today, everyone choose their own path. I believe in every Indian to launch a non violent struggle. But even if it demanded, I swear I will not flinch."

↳ Sydney Sarker has argued that "do or die speech of Gandhi on 3 August show militant mood of Gandhi."

↳ Gyansagar Pandey argued that "he has become undisputed leader of the movement over which he has little control."

Thus, it was clear that he was not losing faith in non violence as he has little control over the movement.

↳ He also realised that people had now gained enough experience of satyagraha, so they should decide their own course of action.

↳ ~~Gandhi~~ Gyanendra Pandey said "Gandhi provided them with psychological break by providing every man and woman freedom to take their own course if leaders are arrested."

↳ On the very next day, all leaders were arrested, therefore nobody was there to control the movement making it spontaneous.

↳ He was willing to deviate from his path not because he has lost faith on non violence, but because he knew any attempt to control the masses sentiment would be counterproductive.

↳ During NCM, movement was it's infancy stage and if due to violence, it ~~was~~ would have been suppressed, it would never rise again like COM (1932) as people would have lost confidence.

So, But India movement was peak of the INM and independence was so close, and any call of stopping masses could have delayed freedom.

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(C)

Census of 1881 was the 1st
decadal census of Indians
& history started by Viceroy
Lord Ripon (1880-89)

Impact on caste and religious
identities →

- ↳ Lower caste people saw it
a chance to fix their social
hierarchy.
- ↳ So caste groups and caste
associations were forced
to inclusion of their caste in
certain category.
- ↳ It was nothing but
"Sanskritisation" where lower
caste people saw the

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opportunity of social mobility
in caste census.

↳ Similarly, Muslims ~~are~~ came
together to mention their
caste and religious identity
in census.

Census 1881 was also a
tool to provide reservation
benefit to certain caste.

Census continued to be of
immense importance even in
today's context.