

CULTURE + MODERN INDIA

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name Pooja RanawatRoll No. 17133Mobile No. [REDACTED]Date 6/09/17Signature P. Ranawat

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Q1. Pottery has been known as lyrics of handicraft and significantly symbolized the status of culture and society. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

A.

~~Pottery has been a traditional crafts~~
in India since the times of the
Indus Valley civilisation pre-dating
further to the Stone Ages.

Black.
NBPW
Painted Re
Glossy.
Shapes.
Cup/Age
- Craftsman

Remarks

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Remarks

Q2. Gandhar school of art was melting pot of Indo-Greek-Roman arts of sculpture, but Mathura school of art developed indigenously. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

A2. Art has a major reflection of the cultural ethos of the society. The Gandhara and Mathura schools of art are also reflective of the mix of cultures prevailing at that time.

⇒ Gandhara school :

Situated in ancient Peshawar region of Pakistan the Gandhara school of Buddhist Art was influenced by the Indo-Greek-Bactrian styles.

The sculptures of the Buddha had a distinct eye for detail; narrow eyes, contemplative and calm posture with no elaborate ornamentation.

The sculptures were made of mica/blue schist.

The Greek influence of geometrical accuracy as also precision based work influenced the style of sculpture.

The prominent examples include Buddha Head at Taxila, Seated Buddha at Gandhara etc.

⇒ Mathura school :

Situated in the region around Madhya Pradesh this art school was influenced by the surrounding local environment, relief and culture.

The sculptures of Buddha reflected a more

Remarks

indigenous outlook with drapery, shallow and rounded face; fleshy body posture. They were made of red sandstone found in the

local region of Mathura

More School analysis of growth with time

The prominent examples - standing Buddha, Buddha with the halo etc - found at Mathura, Sarnath etc.

In conclusion, Buddha took an idol form from a symbolic form in Mathura & Gandhara. However the styles reflected the culture of the region, the geographical relief & resources and the physio-social characteristics.

5

Remarks

Q3. Painting is one of the most delicate forms of art giving expression to human thoughts and feelings through the media of line and color. In this light trace the origin and development of wall paintings in India and their significance. (12.5 Marks)

Ans. Painting has been a part of Indian civilisation right from its inception years. This wall painting traces its initial evolution as rock paintings by the tribesmen, hunter-gatherers. The content reflected daily life themes of hunting, folklore, nature-worship etc. These include rock paintings at Bhimbetka, MP, Lomus Rishi caves etc.

The next phase of wall paintings is seen in the form of murals in the walls of temples and other religious architecture including that of caves. These include murals in Kerala, wall paintings in temples of South-TN, Chennai, Madurai as also the Dilwara temples of Mt Abu Rajasthan.

The paintings of Mahaparinibbana at Ajanta caves and other cave paintings at Ellora reflect the socio-cultural ethos of the region.

⇒ Wall paintings and their significance:
They reflected the ordinary day to day life of that period whereas wall paintings

Remarks

in temples and caves reflect the form of nature or religious worship, the common folklore, events of birth - death, marriage ceremony etc.

These paintings ~~so~~ serve as a historical record and give an insight into the life of people during that era.

It helps to understand the traditions, attitudes, beliefs and social status of society.

Most importantly, they served as a medium of expression and reflect the creative

development of the people.

thus give a record of the and time of that era.

10/10
 Good analysis - Paintings and time

Elaborate

Remarks

Q4. Indian Classical music evolved in two major forms. While tracing the origin of Indian classical music, discuss major similarity and differences in Hindustani and Carnatic music. (12.5 Marks)

A4. Music forms an important component of Indian cultural repository. The two distinct forms and their features are as follows.

<u>Hindustani music</u>	<u>Carnatic music</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focus on <u>raag and taal</u> - more concerned with <u>melody</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the focus is more on <u>swar</u> or the <u>raag</u>.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of various <u>gharanas</u> under their <u>guru</u> - kirana, banaras etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no strict <u>separation</u> into <u>gharanas</u>.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developed into forms like <u>khayal, thumri, dadra, tappa</u> etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evolution into forms - <u>kirti</u>, etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - musical instruments used are <u>tabla, pakhawaj, dhol</u> etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - instruments include <u>violin, veena, tabla, mridangam</u> etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - various <u>gurus</u> came and added their own <u>features</u> - majorly <u>Amir Khusro</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trinity of <u>Tyagaraja, Muthuswamy, Dikshitar</u>.

Remarks

Hindustani classical music traces its origin to the period of Amir Khusro who made a major contribution. He introduced many ragas — aman, ghora, sanam and also brought the rabab and sarangi to Indian shores.

The music evolved from darapad to other styles under the patronage of various gharanas.

The Carnatic school is a major school in the southern Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka etc. The emphasis is more on vocal rather than melody.

These two schools have enriched the musical repertoire and contributed in their own way to cultural diversity.

Also discuss the similarities

Remarks

Briefly discuss 'as intro' and then discuss various forms

Q5. Storytelling has been one of the major themes of Indian classical dances. Identify these dances and discuss their major characteristics. (12.5 Marks)

A5. - Kathak is one of the major classical dances whose name itself traces its origin to storytelling. Kathak evolved from the Kathakars in Northern India who told stories of historical and mythological interest. They told stories of child Krishna his dalliances with the gopis etc.

Its growth and changes with time

Bharatnatyam is a classical dance of Tamil Nadu and tells the story of Shiva and his life events and heroic actions.

Sankirtana is another dance which elaborates the stories of Radha, Krishna and episodes from Ramayana and Mahabharata with a particular Manipuri fervour.

Kathakali is another classical dance of Kerala which describes the victory of Mahakali over the Asuras (demons). It thus conveys the story of good over evil.

Odissi is a classical dance of Odisha reflective of the devdasi tradition practised in the region. A simple graceful dance, it

Remarks

conveys the stories of Ramayana and other mythological classics through its nritta and nritya.

Kuchipudi from Andhra Pradesh also involves a local fervour of dance-drama and mythology in its performance.

The above classical dance forms reflect how nat-nritya incorporates the mythology and folklore of the region and expresses it in the medium of dance.

5

Remarks

Not covered in ans.

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Q6. The Revolt of 1857, an unsuccessful but heroic effort to eliminate foreign rule and turn the clock back. Do you agree with the statement? (12.5 Marks)

A6. VD Savarkar has referred to the Revolt of 1857 as the 'First War of Independence'.

Background :-

The Revolt was a result of dissatisfaction among the civilians and soldiers like which included:

- Economic causes - of famine, rising prices etc
- Social causes - policies of discrimination, unrest due to land revenue policies.
- Political causes - introduction of Enfield rifle was one of the major triggering points.

Revolt

The Revolt took place from Meerut on 10th May and the soldiers marched to Delhi to declare Bahadur Shah as their leader. Soon

it spread to other parts of the country.

Lucknow - under Birjis Qadr

Bareilly - under Maulvi Ahmadullah

Jhansi - Rani of Jhansi

Other areas included parts of Bombay, Kolkata, parts of Uttar Pradesh etc.

Success :

The Revolt put up a strong resistance and was able to create a sense of national

Remarks

consciousness among the people.
 It gave the people a feeling of solidarity
 and showed the collective capacity of
 masses to resist foreign rule.

Failure:

The major failure was absence of a strong
 and organised leadership.

Even after putting up resistance, the rebels did
 not have a future plan of action and
 was no less than return to old social
 order.

lack of resources and failure to reach
 southern and eastern parts.

Thus, in words of Bipin Chandra, with
 all its organisational failures, the revolt
 managed to generate national
 consciousness and shared solidarity against
 colonial rule.

Analytically discuss how
 it was retrospective in
 approach and outlook

Try to understand
 and fulfill the
 requirement of
 the questions

3+

Remarks

Also cover the positive interventions

INC, PAS Relqs. Fed, Land Rev, Admin

Q7. Emergence of political organizations in the second half of the 19th century was a result of the changes brought about by the Britishers in India to its social and political landscape. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

A7. The second half of 19th century was marked by a rise of social and economic conflicts leading to formation of organisations.

Changes in social landscape:

- 1] Army - the British changed the composition and structure of Army post 1857 to reflect a European dominance.
- 2] Passing of Vernacular Press Act (1878) curbing press & media freedom.
- 3] Passing of Acts relating to sati (1829), Child marriage, Widow Remarriage etc.
- 4] British land revenue policies of Permanent settlement etc created burden and discontent.

Formation of Organisations:

- The Indian National Congress was one of the major offshoot of the socio-political distress.
- Formed in 1885 to establish a platform for collective solidarity against British and raising issues of interest in India.
- The East India Society was formed in London by Dadabhai Nauroji to agitate for public opinion and political reform in India.
- The Asiatic Society of Bengal by William Jones, Indian Landholders Association etc reflect the

Remarks

awakening towards different issues.

At the international level, Madam Bhikaji Cama and Savarkar set up organisations at Paris and Geneva to garner support for Indian cause.

These organisations were a result of the immense discontent and exploitation by British land, administrative and socio-economic policies.

The educated middle class awakening and critique by leaders like Nauroji of "Drain of Wealth" led to these organisations which demanded an end to exploitation and grant of rights to Indians.

Factors like introduction of modern education, administrative integration of India, introduction of democratic political system by Britishers, etc.

Remarks

Q8. "The Extremists of today will be the Moderates of tomorrow, just as the Moderates of today were the Extremists of yesterday". Elucidate the statement in the context of Indian freedom struggle. (12.5 Marks)

A8. This statement reflects the gradual evolution of the Indian freedom struggle which started off as a demand for political reforms to complete overthrow of British rule.

The Indian freedom struggle saw two critical phases

Moderates	1905 - 1915
Extremists	1915 onwards

- The Moderates included leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Rajendra Prasad, Gokhale who followed the policy of struggle - Truce - struggle.
- They employed the techniques of prayers, petitions, propaganda and memorandum to seek British concessions.
- The Extremists like Lal - Bal - Pal were more radical in approach and preferred to use extra-constitutional means to achieve Swaraj or freedom from the British.
- They detested politics of prayer & petition as political mendicancy and went for revolts, strikes etc.
- The Indian freedom struggle saw this evolution extended to revolutionary Terrorists who saw heroic actions as a means to.

Remarks

achieve political freedom without engaging the masses.

• Next came the phase of entry of Gandhi who saw mass movements as the key to overthrowing colonial dependence.

• The phase of Gandhian mass movements was thus more extremist in nature which included Non-Co-operation, Civil Disobedience and finally Quit India movement.

• The methods and tactics employed were more rigorous, multiple and radical in approach with every passing phase.

The evolution of the freedom struggle from 'Passive Resistance' to 'satyagraha' (active resistance) to 'Do or Die' reflects the extremism of today from moderates of past.

Analytically elaborate -

Remarks

Q9. Describe the circumstances leading to the formulation of Nehru report? Also, critically examine the features of Nehru report; explain what was the response of the Muslim League to the Nehru report? (12.5 Marks)

A9. The Nehru report of 1928 forms a basis to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution today.

⇒ Circumstances leading to its formation:

- The abrupt call off of the Non-Cooperation movement due to Chauri Chaura had led to a fall in morale of leaders. The coming of the Simon Commission - an all white commission recommending constitutional reforms for British India was further resented by the leaders.
- This raised a question on the ability of Indians to formulate their own constitution.

⇒ Nehru report 1928

The report is thus seen as an attempt towards framing an independent charter for India.

- The report was confined to British India and envisaged India as a federation.

The important features were - constitution of India into a sovereign democratic republic - secular country with adequate safeguards

Demanded
Dominion
Status

Remarks

Precisely mention the major features

the the minority

to follow the rule of law and secure freedom from poverty etc

no separate electorates but provision of reservation of seats (For whom?)

→ Response of Muslim League

Mentions it

What were the demands of ML?

It was rejected by the Muslim League as it demanded a separate electorate.

Despite this, the Nehru report was adopted

at the Constituent Assembly as Objectives Resolution and thus forms the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. It recognises the capacity of Indians for self-rule.

Related criticisms

How Nehru report rejection paved way for future course of action?

Q10. The largest gain of the Congress ministries during the 18-month government post 1937 elections was psychological gain for Indians. In light of the above statement, explain the important steps taken by Congress ministries in Provinces. (12.5 Marks)

A10. The Congress government for 18 months sought to undo many of the injustices and discriminatory practices followed against the Indians.

The participation in the elections itself was coloured by the creation of Changars and No-Changars faction - with one focussing on legislative backdoor entry and the other on constructive programme.

The election of the Congress gave a platform to the Indians to raise their voice against unjust practices.

They demanded reduction in land revenue, created roadblocks to important bills against Indians, utilised politics of agitation to highlight exploitative policies of the British.

This was a major psychological gain due to following reasons:

- i) it strengthened belief in the capacity of Indians for self-rule.
- ii) strengthened people's conviction about Indian

Remarks

More reforms and initiatives by Congress ministries
Related criticism

government able to redress their grievances
in future.

It strengthened the desire for self-rule
and leave the chains imposed by the British.

2)

Remarks

Q11. "The Revolt of 1942 was in fact short-lived. Its importance lay in the fact that it demonstrated the depth up to which nationalist feeling has reached in the country".
Elucidate.

(12.5 Marks)

All. 'Do or Die' characterised the nationalist spirit of the Revolt of 1942 famously called as Quit India movement.

- The failure of the August offer, the Cripps Mission created a sense of frustration and dissatisfaction with the policies of the British.
- It was further augmented by the timing of the IInd World War which was seen as an opportune time to extract concessions.
- Gandhiji thus gave the call for 'Quit India' and asked the people to undertake mass civil disobedience and rest only after freedom is achieved. The movement was characterised by bursts of violence, attack on railways, stations, check posts, people rose in revolt and disrupted lines of communication. Established Prati Sankars, do refused to pay taxes, rents etc.
- The avoicet of nationalist leaders led to emergence of grassroots leadership. People were further emboldened by Nehru's statement

Remarks

to prefer violence to cowardice, act in self-defence and not suffer blows for a cause that is unjust.

- The movement thus led to a mass action where different sections of society including merchants, traders, women, lawyers, civil servants, sepoy in the army all rose up in revolt to demand an end to British rule.

The movement ended with the British sending a Cabinet Mission stating the plan to form a Constituent Assembly for India at the earliest.

What were the indications of events during Quit India for British Rule in India?

Remarks

Q12. Describe the evolution of land revenue collection system under British? Also examine the major differences between the major land revenue systems? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. British policies of land revenue were profit-focussed and neglected its socio-economic impact on the tenants as also the cultivators.

The first offshoots of a targeted policy were driven by two motives:

- ensuring a constant source of revenue.
- compensating for the loss of capital engaged in war-time maintenance.

The three systems developed as follows:

	Region	Tenure	Impact
<u>Permanent Settlement (1793) under Cornwallis</u>	West Bengal, Oissa, Eastern	revenue to be fixed permanently	zamindars became beneficiaries
<u>Ryotwari under Munro</u>	Madras, Bombay, south	revised after a fixed term of 10-30 yrs.	exploitation of the ryots turning to tenants
<u>Mahalwari under Colebrooke</u>	Punjab, NWestern parts of India	revised periodically	exploitation and unrest.

Remarks

Mention more features

The permanent settlement created a new class of zamindars loyal to the British and after giving 1/10th of the share, started exploitation of cultivators.

The ryotwari system envisaged a direct relation between the peasant (ryot) and the British. However, higher revenue demands led to their exploitation.

The mahalwari system saw village headman (head of mahal / village area) as the land-revenue point for the British.

6= Thus, with all its variations these systems created a tremendous dissatisfaction and unrest among peasants resulting into usurpation of lands by British due to non-payment of revenue. This formed the background for agrarian revolts of later years.

Remarks

Q13. The Chalukaya architecture of Badami is one of the most striking and distinct architecture style in India. Describe its unique features, while highlighting its contribution to Deccan architecture? (12.5 Marks)

A13. The Chalukyan architecture stands as a magnificent example of Nagara style of architecture predominant in the South.

This style is characterised by elaborate gopurams (entrance lofty gates), mandapams, garbhagrihas and the mesmerising vimana (pyramidal structure of temple complex).

Important architectural masterpieces include:

- Vitthala temple complex
- Durga temple at Aihole
- Caves at Badami
- Pattadakal temple complex
- Hampi and adjoining areas

These architectural monuments are mainly reflective of the culture and ritualistic tradition of the times.

The temples are guarded by fierce duwarpalas and have huge mandapams to accommodate religious or ceremonial gatherings.

The lofty gates or archways are beautifully decorated and the traditional vimana

Remarks

Specific features of abbasid style of architecture required

reflects the sculptural craftsmanship of that period.

With elaborate temple tanks and ponds, they reflect the administrative importance of these structures too.

They functioned as centrepieces of trade and commerce in the city.

The Badami style of architecture contributes its rich craftsmanship and detail to the Deccan school. The grand lofty structures with its focus on indigenous water harvesting systems like sungar, routes for commerce and preservation of regional fervour are the other contributions towards Deccan school.

Remarks

31
Ref hints

Q14. What is the difference between Scheduled Language and Classical Language in India? What exactly are implications of getting classical language status? (12.5 Marks)

A14. Language forms an important component of Indian diversity and is hence offered protection under the Indian constitution.

• Scheduled languages mainly refer to the list of 22 languages mentioned in Schedule VIII of the Indian constitution. These range

from Assamese, Hindi, Bengali to the latest addition of Bodo, Santhali, Maithili etc. No. of languages

• These languages are not only native to Certain particular regions with independent writing obligation scripts but are also spoken by a predominantly large population regarding them?

• A classical language on the other hand is one recognised on basis of following:

- antiquity of texts and record History over a period of 1500-2000 years
- rich repertoire of works
- may have discontinuity in the works
- represents significant cultural, religious tradition.

This has led to recognition of Tamil, Sanskrit, Odissi etc as classical languages

Remarks

Name of six languages which have been accorded the status of classical languages based on the rich contributions to religious and traditional history.

- A scheduled language thus serves as an administrative purpose while a classical language has a cultural significance to the traditions of India.

Implications of a classical language status include:

- i) instituting a special chair in the name of promotion of that language
- ii) provision of grants / funds for further research.

Thus, a classical language gets additional benefits due to its important place in the socio-cultural history of the country.

Remarks

Q15. Elaborate the role of Cholas in spreading the Indian culture to South-east Asia while highlighting its architectural heritage today in those countries? (12.5 Marks)

A15.

- The Uttan Merur inscription of the Cholas represents one of the high points of the Chola architecture and its contribution to the world.
- The inscription mentions the democratic culture and international reach of the Cholas to countries in ~~south~~ south and South East Asia including the Sri Vijaya empires.
- The Cholas had an elaborate Navy with a focus on trade not only within but also outside the core region or kingdom.
- Rajaraja Chola has believed to have conducted significant naval expeditions and conquests which also earned him the title of Gangakondicholapuram (conqueror of the Ganges).
- Tributes and gifts were sent for construction of temples and elaborate religious architecture.
- In India, the big temples of Gangaikondacholapuram, Brihadeshwara temple exhibit the craftsmanship which was gradually spread.

Remarks

to shores of Indonesia, Java, Sumatra and Malaya.

2

Elaborate upon diffusion of material and religious culture to S-E Asia.

Remarks

Q16 Elaborate on the 'Back to Vedas' movement of the 19th century and examine its contribution to revival of pride in Indian heritage? (12.5 Marks)

A16. 'Back to Vedas' was a prominent slogan of the Arya Samajist movement in 1875 led by Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

The Arya Samaj movement came on the backdrop of socio-religious reformation happening in the ~~initially~~ ^{initially} ~~Reformist~~ ^{Reformist} society. It was essentially a revivalist movement which focussed not on a complete reform of existing order but a focus on revival of past glorious traditions.

It focussed on the 'infallibility of the Vedas' and the resort to rituals and traditions mentioned in the Vedas to fight the chaos in society.

It was against untouchability, caste discrimination of any kind and proposed widow remarriage and equal rights for all.

Its main focus however was to revive the past glorious tradition of India and choose the best practises from the Vedas.

Remarks

Became revivalist in approach
with movements like Siddhi and Cow protection.

- Two important issues led to its split in later years:

⇒ meat eating vs. vegetarianism.

⇒ sanskritisation vs. anglicisation.

- The Arya Samaj movement made an important contribution by its focus on the relevant Indian practices and principles mentioned in Vedas. Rather than focusing on complete reform of social order, it tried to draw inspiration from Indian civilisational values & heritage.

It thus contributed to a school of thought which did not totally discard Indian tradition but sought to reform the social order within the traditional frame of Vedas and other literature.

Focus on simple living and natural surroundings

Q17. Henry David Thoreau influenced the thought process and vision of Mahatma Gandhi. Which later influenced the resistance during freedom struggle? Elaborate.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans.

Thoreau with his magnum opus book 'Walden' had a major influence on Gandhi. Essay on Civil Disobedience

Foremost among the ideas was the idea of 'Passive Resistance'. Thoreau had given an elaborate theory of Passive Resistance which included resistance to any kind of co-operation with the unjust. It was an important article of the pacifist school of thought.

Mahatma Gandhi used this concept of Passive Resistance in formulation of his strategy of Satyagraha. Satyagraha went a step beyond passive resistance where one kindles hatred towards evil but not the evil doer.

Satyagraha appeals to the conscience of the evil doer and requires a strict observance of non-violence or ahimsa.

Another difference is that Passive Resistance may use violence or force in the event of a necessity. Satyagraha on the

Remarks

Discuss the ideas of Thoreau in detail

other hand completely absolves use of force or violence.

This formulation and practise of Satyagraha is seen in all the events led by Gandhi - be it the struggle against Racial discrimination in South Africa, the Non-co-operation observed during the Ahmedabad Textile Workers strike leading upto the Non Co-operation movement of 1920-22.

This ideology of Satyagraha without the use of violence made Gandhi a 'Mahatma' in the process of achieving Independence for India.

Remarks

Q18. Examine the reasons behind growth of communalism in India and discuss their impact on society and freedom struggle? (12.5 Marks)

A18. Communalism is the chauvinistic ideology of seeing one's religion / sect as supreme and others in conflict to one's own.

→ Reasons behind growth of communalism:

- i) Economic backwardness: The mismatch in the pace of growth and development and historical unequal benefits of wealth created Hindu-Muslim rift.
- ii) Political reasons: British policy of divide & rule, favouritism and discrimination towards particular sections created discontent.
- iii) Social reasons: The class structure of society with emphasis on caste already created created divisions which got amplified by religious discrimination and preferential policies towards a particular community.

→ Impact on society:

The Hindu-Muslim rift, Muslim Sikh rift are reflective of distorted policies. They lead to creation of fear of majoritarianism, feeling of discontent and an attitude of interests of both being in conflict. This leads to violence and riots in society.

Remarks

Side-effects of Socio-religious reform movement and militant nationalism

→ Impact on freedom struggle:

The Indian National movement showed tremendous Hindu - Muslim solidarity in initial years and 'in spurts later on'.

The growth of communal consciousness led to competition for seats, disagreement on common plans for achieving Swaraj and loyalist behaviour towards the British.

It thus prevented a united front against the British leading to partition also called the 'Communal Holocaust'.

4 1/2
Remarks

Q19. Was the impact of shift of power from British East Indian Company to British Crown on India, good or bad. Give reasons in support of your answer? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The shift of power from East India Company to the British Crown is carried under the Act for the Good Government of India or the Government of India Act 1858.

→ The Act made the following changes:

i) It transferred the power from company and created the post of Viceroy of India.

ii) The proclamation of Queen Victoria declared the intention to stop further annexation.

iii) The Princely states were treated as loyal guards to protection of the empire.

iv) The character of the Army was changed to reflect a European dominance to prevent another revolt.

v) The post of secretary of state was created who was a member of the British cabinet.

→ The shift of power put an end to the exploitative policies of the company. However the exploitation ended.

Remarks

All three systems were these prior to 1857

only in form and ^{not} not in structure.

The exploitative trading practices were replaced by exploitative land revenue policies of Ryotwari, Mahalwari etc.

The administrative control of the British was now expanded and recognised.

They made significant changes in the political, social and judicial systems.

ex: establishment of Federal Public Service commissions etc.

Was in process before 1857

With the development of certain physical infrastructure and industries, the exploitation became institutionalised and led to death of indigenous industries.

Thus, the White Man's burden was

turned into a selective and sustained form of subordination of the Indians.

4
Ref hints

How it negatively impacted India?

In detail

Q20. Highlight the role played by the press during the freedom struggle to unite the people and communicate the vision of leaders to masses with special reference to vernacular press? (12.5 Marks)

A20. The press played an important role in creating a nationalist consciousness through three important means:

i) Information

ii) views

iii) opinion

Beginning with the role in information, the press highlighted the exploitative practices, critique of economic policies as also providing a scenario of political events happening in the country.

The role of journals like Swadesmitran, Sudhakar, Ayan Prakash, Maratha, Kesari helped in social and religious reformation.

Press reporting of the revolutionary activism of the period of 1920's - 1930's created a sense of nationalist consciousness, heroism of the martyrs, and inspired a solidarity which led to massive participation in Non-cooperation, Quit India etc.

Remarks

The vernacular press played the role of conveying the events in the country to the local populace in their local language. It thus enhanced reach and was able to connect people from all over the country.

The press was unfettered by restrictions or bans and continued to highlight speeches like the one on Arrest of Gandhiji on grounds of sedition, the Public Safety Bill debate and speeches after the Bomb in 1928.

Thus, it worked as a catalyst to creating a feeling of national consciousness among masses in every remote corner of the country.

Briefly about Vernacular Press Act to highlight the growing influence of press.

Remarks