

# Gallant IAS Academy

## Gurushishya 3.0 Prelims Telepathy

### Modern India Capsule Revision-

### UPSC Prelims 2024

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#### The Advent of Europeans in India

##### Portuguese Arrival:

- Vasco da Gama's arrival in Calicut (1498).
- Establishment of trading posts in Goa, Daman, and Diu.
- Role of Albuquerque in consolidating Portuguese power.
- Introduction of new crops like cashew and tobacco.
- Spread of Christianity by Jesuit missionaries.
- Portuguese influence on Indian architecture and cuisine.
- Development of Goa as a major port and cultural center.

##### Dutch East India Company:

- Establishment of factories in Masulipatnam, Surat, and Pulicat.
- Decline due to competition with the British and French.
- Focus on spice trade, particularly in Kerala.
- Introduction of modern shipbuilding techniques.
- Contribution to cartography and mapping of Indian coasts.
- Conflicts with the Portuguese in the Malabar region.

##### British East India Company:

- Establishment of trading posts in Surat, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta.
- Charter Acts and expansion of political control.
- Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764).
- Regulating Act of 1773, Pitt's India Act of 1784.
- Introduction of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal (1793).
- Impact of industrial revolution in Britain on Indian economy.

##### French East India Company:

- Establishment of factories in Pondicherry, Mahe, and Chandernagore.
- Dupleix's ambitions and conflict with the British.
- Role in the Carnatic Wars.
- Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) and Treaty of Paris (1763).
- French influence on architecture in Pondicherry.
- Decline after the loss of Seven Years' War.

##### Danish East India Company:

- Establishment of trading posts in Tranquebar and Serampore.

- Limited impact compared to other European powers.
- Contribution to the spread of Protestant Christianity.
- Introduction of printing press in Serampore.
- Role in education and printing of Indian languages.
- Withdrawal and sale of settlements to the British.

#### Conflicts Among European Powers:

- Carnatic Wars, Battle of Plassey (1757), Battle of Wandiwash (1760).
- Impact on regional Indian politics and economics.
- Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) ending the First Carnatic War.
- Role of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula in the Battle of Plassey.
- French and British rivalry for dominance in India.
- Influence on the structure and strategies of Indian armies.

#### The Revolt of 1857

##### Causes of the Revolt:

- Political, economic, social, and military grievances.
- Introduction of the Enfield rifle and greased cartridges.
- Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Indian states.
- Economic exploitation and heavy taxation.
- Social reforms perceived as threats to traditional customs.
- Resentment among soldiers due to discrimination and pay issues.

##### Major Leaders and Centers:

- Rani Lakshmbai (Jhansi), Bahadur Shah II (Delhi), Nana Saheb (Kanpur), Tantia Tope, Begum Hazrat Mahal (Lucknow).
- Kunwar Singh in Bihar.
- Khan Bahadur Khan in Bareilly.
- Ahmadullah Shah in Faizabad.
- Role of local zamindars and peasants.
- Widespread participation from various social strata.

##### Course of the Revolt:

- Initial successes, siege of Delhi, fall of Kanpur and Lucknow.
- Major battles like the Battle of Meerut, Siege of Lucknow.
- Role of British military reinforcements.
- Scorched earth tactics and atrocities committed by both sides.
- Suppression by the British using superior military technology.
- Harsh reprisals and mass executions by the British.

##### Consequences of the Revolt:

- End of Mughal rule, abolition of East India Company's rule.

- Establishment of direct British Crown control.
- Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858) promising non-interference in religious matters.
- Reorganization of the army to prevent future revolts.
- Reforms in administration and policy.
- Beginning of Indian nationalist sentiment.

#### Analysis of the Revolt:

- Nature (first war of independence or sepoy mutiny).
- Strengths and weaknesses of the rebellion.
- Lack of unified leadership and coordination.
- Reasons for failure, including superior British resources and strategies.
- Legacy and inspiration for future freedom movements.
- Historiographical debates on the impact and significance.

#### Impact on Indian Society:

- Changes in British policies towards Indians.
- Strengthening of British military presence.
- Increased racial animosity and segregation.
- Rise of socio-religious reform movements.
- Changes in land revenue policies.
- Beginning of modern Indian political consciousness.

#### Socio-Religious Reform Movements

##### Brahmo Samaj:

- Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1828).
- Focus on monotheism, abolition of sati, women's rights, and education.
- Role in the abolition of Sati (1829).
- Emphasis on rationalism and modern education.
- Influence on subsequent reform movements.
- Efforts to modernize Hindu society.

##### Arya Samaj:

- Founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati (1875).
- Emphasis on Vedas, social reforms like widow remarriage, and Shuddhi movement.
- Promotion of Vedic education and schools.
- Campaign against caste discrimination.
- Support for Indian independence and Swadeshi.
- Influence on later national leaders and freedom fighters.

##### Prarthana Samaj:

- Established by Atmaram Pandurang.
- Emphasized social reforms, women's education, and abolition of caste discrimination.

- Influence of Western education and ideas.
- Advocacy for remarriage of widows.
- Support for female education.
- Influence on later reform movements in Maharashtra.

#### Ramakrishna Mission:

- Founded by Swami Vivekananda (1897).
- Promoted Vedanta, social service, and educational activities.
- Focus on universal brotherhood and interfaith dialogue.
- Establishment of educational and health institutions.
- Promotion of Indian culture and spirituality globally.
- Inspiration for the Indian Renaissance and national awakening.

#### Theosophical Society:

- Led by Annie Besant.
- Promoted revival of ancient Indian wisdom, education, and social reforms.
- Support for Indian independence and Home Rule Movement.
- Establishment of the Central Hindu College in Varanasi.
- Influence on Indian nationalist leaders.
- Promotion of the study of comparative religion and philosophy.

#### Aligarh Movement:

- Led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Focus on modern education and social reforms for Muslims.
- Establishment of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (later Aligarh Muslim University).
- Advocacy for scientific and rationalist education.
- Efforts to bridge the gap between Muslims and the British government.
- Influence on Muslim political thought and identity.

#### The Indian National Movement (continued)

##### Role of Revolutionary Movements:

- Activities of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, and organizations like Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).
- Role of Ghadar Party and Indian Independence League.
- Assassination attempts and bombings (e.g., Kakori Conspiracy, Assembly Bomb Case).
- Martyrdom and trials of revolutionaries (e.g., Bhagat Singh's execution in 1931).
- Influence on youth and radical sections of society.
- Impact on British policies and repression.

#### Partition and Independence (1947):

- Role of Indian National Army (INA) and Subhas Chandra Bose.
- Cripps Mission (1942) and Quit India Movement (1942).

- Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) and its failure.
- Mountbatten Plan (1947) and its implementation.
- Communal riots and mass migrations.
- Impact on political boundaries and population demographics.

### Economic Impact of British Rule

#### Drain of Wealth Theory:

- Propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Analysis of economic exploitation and resource drain.
- Impact on Indian trade and industry.
- Critique of British economic policies.
- Statistics on revenue extraction and trade imbalance.
- Influence on nationalist economic thought.

#### Land Revenue Systems:

- Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari systems.
- Impact on agriculture and peasantry.
- Changes in land ownership patterns.
- Increase in rural indebtedness and poverty.
- Role in famines and agrarian distress.
- Influence on agrarian movements.

#### Commercialization of Agriculture:

- Introduction of cash crops like cotton, indigo, and opium.
- Impact on traditional farming and food security.
- Changes in agricultural practices and land use.
- Development of plantation economies.
- Role of Indian intermediaries and traders.
- Impact on rural social structure.

#### Industrial Impact:

- Decline of traditional industries (e.g., handloom, handicrafts).
- Rise of modern industries (e.g., railways, telegraphs).
- British monopoly over Indian markets.
- Role of Indian entrepreneurs and Swadeshi industries.
- Influence on urbanization and labor migration.
- Development of industrial infrastructure.

#### Impact on Trade and Commerce:

- Changes in trade patterns and commercial networks.
- Imbalance of trade and British control over exports.
- Exploitation of natural resources and raw materials.

- Role of British trading companies and Indian intermediaries.
- Influence on maritime trade and shipping.
- Development of ports and trading hubs.

#### Economic Nationalism:

- Role of Indian industrialists (e.g., Jamshedji Tata, G.D. Birla).
- Swadeshi enterprises and boycott of British goods.
- Economic policies of the Indian National Congress.
- Promotion of indigenous industries and self-reliance.
- Influence on nationalist economic thought.
- Role of cooperative movements and rural development.

#### Social and Cultural Awakening

##### Education Reforms:

- Introduction of Western education and English language.
- Wood's Dispatch (1854) and its impact on education policy.
- Hunter Commission (1882) and recommendations for primary education.
- Establishment of universities in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
- Role of missionary schools and colleges.
- Impact on social mobility and modernization.

##### Press and Literature:

- Growth of vernacular press and newspapers.
- Role of newspapers like "The Hindu," "Amrita Bazar Patrika," and "Kesari" in national awakening.
- Influence of literature on nationalist thought.
- Development of regional and national literary movements.
- Role of writers and poets in freedom struggle (e.g., Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay).
- Censorship and repression of nationalist press by the British.

##### Role of Women in Reform Movements:

- Participation of women in socio-religious reform movements (e.g., Pandita Ramabai, Tarabai Shinde).
- Advocacy for women's education and rights.
- Role in national struggle (e.g., Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant).
- Formation of women's organizations and associations.
- Contributions to social and political movements.
- Impact on gender equality and women's empowerment.

##### Art and Architecture:

- Influence of Western art and architectural styles.

- Development of new architectural styles blending Indian and European elements.
- Promotion of Indian art and cultural heritage.
- Role of institutions like Shantiniketan and JJ School of Art.
- Revival of traditional crafts and folk arts.
- Influence on national identity and cultural pride.

#### Impact of Western Ideas:

- Influence of Enlightenment ideas and liberalism.
- Social reforms challenging traditional customs (e.g., caste system, child marriage).
- Spread of scientific and rationalist thought.
- Role of reformers in modernizing Indian society.
- Impact on political thought and nationalist movements.
- Dialogue between Indian and Western intellectual traditions.

#### Growth of Indian National Identity:

- Emergence of a collective national consciousness.
- Promotion of Indian culture and heritage.
- Role of festivals, symbols, and rituals in fostering unity.
- Influence of national leaders and thinkers (e.g., Vivekananda, Aurobindo).
- Development of national education systems and curricula.
- Impact on the formation of modern Indian identity.

#### Constitutional Developments

##### Regulating Act of 1773:

- First step towards centralization of administration.
- Establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta.
- Appointment of Governor-General.
- Introduction of checks on East India Company.
- Role in administrative reforms.
- Influence on subsequent constitutional changes.

##### Pitt's India Act of 1784:

- Dual control of the British government and East India Company.
- Establishment of Board of Control.
- Strengthening of British governmental oversight.
- Introduction of more stringent regulations.
- Impact on administrative efficiency.
- Influence on policy formulation.

##### Charter Acts (1813, 1833, 1853):

- Expansion of British control and trade.
- Introduction of English education and missionaries.



- Legal and administrative reforms.
- Impact on Indian society and economy.
- Role in shaping colonial governance.
- Influence on Indian political consciousness.

#### Government of India Act 1858:

- End of Company rule, establishment of British Crown's control over India.
- Appointment of Secretary of State for India.
- Reorganization of administrative structure.
- Impact on Indian governance.
- Changes in British policy towards India.
- Influence on subsequent constitutional developments.

#### Indian Councils Acts (1861, 1892):

- Introduction of legislative councils.
- Limited representation of Indians.
- Role in administrative reforms.
- Impact on Indian political participation.
- Influence on nationalist demands for self-governance.
- Gradual introduction of democratic principles.

#### Minto-Morley Reforms (1909):

- Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims.
- Expansion of legislative councils.
- Impact on communal representation.
- Role in fostering communalism.
- Influence on nationalist politics.
- Gradual steps towards constitutional reform.

#### Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919):

- Introduction of dyarchy in provinces.
- Expansion of legislative councils.
- Limited self-governance for Indians.
- Role in political awakening.
- Impact on Indian administration.
- Influence on future constitutional developments.

#### Government of India Act 1935:

- Introduction of provincial autonomy.
- Federal structure of government.
- Establishment of All India Federation (not implemented).
- Impact on Indian politics and governance.



- Role in the freedom struggle.
- Influence on post-independence constitution-making.

#### Indian Independence Act 1947:

- Partition of India and establishment of India and Pakistan as independent dominions.
- Transfer of power from British to Indian leaders.
- Impact on political boundaries and population demographics.
- Role in ending British colonial rule.
- Formation of independent governments.
- Influence on post-colonial political developments.

#### Important Personalities

##### Mahatma Gandhi:

- Leader of the Indian independence movement.
- Advocate of non-violence (Satyagraha).
- Led key movements like Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India.
- Role in mass mobilization and participation of women.
- Championed issues like untouchability, rural upliftment, and self-reliance (Swadeshi).
- Established institutions like the Sabarmati Ashram and Sevagram.
- Influenced global leaders and movements for civil rights and freedom.
- Authored influential works like "Hind Swaraj" and "The Story of My Experiments with Truth."

##### Jawaharlal Nehru:

- First Prime Minister of India.
- Leader in the freedom struggle, advocate of socialism, secularism, and modern education.
- Played a key role in drafting the Indian Constitution.
- Promoted scientific temper and established institutions like IITs and AIIMS.
- Architect of India's foreign policy of non-alignment.
- Authored significant works like "Discovery of India" and "Glimpses of World History."
- Played a pivotal role in shaping modern India's political and economic landscape.

##### Subhas Chandra Bose:

- Leader of the Indian National Army (INA).
- Advocated armed struggle for independence.
- Established the Azad Hind Government.
- Formed alliances with Axis powers during World War II.
- Promoted the slogan "Jai Hind" and the concept of "Chalo Delhi."
- Inspired militant nationalist movements.
- His mysterious disappearance remains a topic of intrigue and debate.

##### Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:

- First Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India.
- Played a key role in integrating princely states into India.
- Known as the "Iron Man of India."
- Led the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).
- Advocated for administrative reforms and civil services.
- Played a significant role in the framing of the Indian Constitution.
- Instrumental in the establishment of All India Services.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:

- Principal architect of the Indian Constitution.
- Leader of the Dalit movement.
- Advocated for social justice, equality, and abolition of untouchability.
- Played a key role in the formulation of Indian legal and political frameworks.
- Founded the Independent Labour Party and later the Republican Party of India.
- Authored influential works like "Annihilation of Caste" and "The Buddha and His Dhamma."
- His efforts led to significant social and political reforms in India.

Sarojini Naidu:

- Prominent freedom fighter and poetess.
- First woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress.
- First woman to serve as a governor in independent India (Governor of Uttar Pradesh).
- Known as the "Nightingale of India."
- Played a significant role in the Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movements.
- Advocate for women's rights and education.
- Authored notable poetry collections like "The Golden Threshold" and "The Bird of Time."

**GALLANT IAS**