



# Lucknow IAS Academy



सत्यमेव जयते



**Mains Answer Writing Practice**

**Day 5**

**Modern History**

**Specific Instructions for Mains answer writing:****Introduction –**

Keep it short not more than 2, 3 lines. This is just an example. You can use your own introduction

**Body –**

First understand the demand of the question. Directly hit the demand of the questions, use headings and subheadings as necessary.

**Keyword –**

Here we have to make a comment about the statement. Comment means commentary - So break the whole statement into parts and give the details of it.

Write in points below each heading. Don't forget to support your points with example.

Way of Highlighting Keywords - Use underline, Encircling the whole word in rectangular box and writing the word in CAPITAL LETTER. Don't use one method more than two times on one page.

**Heading one** - details/Examples

**Heading two**- Give details Examples **Heading three** -Give details\ Examples

**Conclusion:**

Connect it with what happened after that or present.

**Q1. Events of 1857 brought a landmark shift in British policies towards India. Comment.**

**Model Answer:**

**Introduction:**

Revolt of 1857 began as a sepoy mutiny but eventually secured the participation of the masses. Analysing the event of 1857 from the perspective of British:

- Princely states did not join the rebellion. Eg: Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Kashmir, Rajputana, did not join the rebellion.
- The English educated middle class, the rich merchants, traders and zamindars of Bengal helped the British to suppress the revolt.
- Indian soldiers cannot solely be relied to safeguard the British interest in India. Recruits from Punjab Nepal and North Western Frontier had helped British during revolt.
- The Revolt of 1857 eventually broke out over the incident of greased cartridges. A rumour spread that the cartridges of the new enfield rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs and before loading these rifles the sepoys had to bite off the paper on the cartridges. Both Hindu and Muslim sepoys refused to use them. i.e., the interference in religious policies are proving counterproductive.

The revolt of 1857 marks a turning point in the history of India that led to far-reaching changes in the system of administration and the policies of British government.

**Changes in civil administrative policies:**

**Changes in civil administration:**

- British parliament passed an act for the better Government of India in 1858.
- It declared Queen Victoria as the sovereign of British India -provided for the appointment of a secretary of state for India, who was the member of British cabinet
- the direct responsibility of the administration of the country was assumed by British crown and company rule was abolished
- the era of annexation and expansion had ended and the British promised

to respect the dignity and rights of the native princess who acted as 'bulwark' in the revolt of 1857.

- the Indian states came under the paramountcy of British crown.
- the English adopted the policy of non-interference in the religious policies of Indians as it alienated the orthodox section of the society . Thus the era of reform has ended.

#### **Changes in military administration:**

- The numbers of Indian soldiers were drastically reduced as compared to the number of European soldiers. The concept of 'divide and rule' was adopted with separate units being created on the basis of caste, community and religion.
- Recruits were to be drawn from the martial races of Punjab Nepal and North Western Frontier who had prove loyal to the British during the revolt.
- Not to give any key and strategic post to Indians, an old policy, was followed strictly after 1857.

In conceptual terms, the British who had started their rule as outsiders, became insiders by vesting in their monarch the sovereignty of India.



**Q2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was far ahead in his times. In the light of this statements elucidate his contributions in making of modern India?**

**Model Answer:**

**Introduction:**

Raja Rammohan Roy was the father of Indian renaissance and the maker of modern India. He was a tireless social reformer who inaugurated the age of enlightenment and liberal reformist modernization in India. Ram Mohan Roy was greatly influenced by western modern thought and stressed on rationalism, humanism and modern scientific approach.

**Body:**

**Situation prevailing in Raja Rammohan Roy's time:**

- Caste system, untouchability and superstitions were prevailing and Brahmins were having monopoly over rituals and religion. Social disabilities have worsened the conditions of marginalised communities.
- The condition of women were most suffocating, they were facing the brunt of sati and life of a widow was more like hell. Child marriages, female foeticide, denial of property rights to women were socially acceptable norms.
- Indian system of education suffered from lack of scientific understanding. Role in making modern India:
- He campaigned against the caste system, untouchability, superstitions and use of intoxicants
- -he played proactive role in the emancipation of women and especially on the abolition of sati and widow remarriage.
- His efforts led to the abolition of Sati under the governor generalship of William Bentinck in 1829.
- He attacked child marriage, illiteracy of women and the degraded state of widows and demanded the right of inheritance and property for women.
- He believed that religious orthodoxies have become detrimental to social life and sources of trouble to the people. He founded Brahma Sabha in 1828, whose aim was the worship of the eternal God. It was against

priesthood, rituals and sacrifices. It focused on prayers, meditation and reading of the scriptures.

- To improve the education system, He supported David Hare's efforts to establish the Hindu College in 1817. He himself established Vedanta College where courses in both Indian learning and Western social and physical sciences were offered.
- Ram Mohan was attracted to Islamic monotheism. His idea of single, unitarian god was a corrective to the polytheism of orthodox Hinduism and to Christian trinitarianism. He believed that monotheism supported one universal model for humanity.

**Conclusion:**

Raja Ram Mohan Roy concluded that religious reform is both social reform and Political modernisation.



Q3. Explain how the emergence of press in the 19th century contributed to the growth of nationalism and struggle for independence in India.

**Model Answer:**

**Introduction:**

Newspapers were a tool to highlight the plight of the exploited people in hopes of creating a movement for swaraj. Bengal Gazette was the first newspaper, established in 1780, noted for its satirical tone and repeated ridicule of the British Raj.

**Body:**

These included The Hindu and Swadesamitran under G. SubramaniyaAiyar, The Bengalee under Surendranath Banerjee, Voice of India under DadabhaiNaoroji, Amrita Bazar Patrika under Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh, Indian Mirror under N.N. Sen, Kesari (in Marathi) and Maharatta (in English) under BalgangadharTilak, Sudharak under Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Hindustan and Advocate under G.P. Verma.

**Contribution in growth of nationalism:**

The main aim of these newspapers was not to make profit but to serve the public

- Many newspapers took note of the Raj's strategy of using Hindu-Muslim discord as a weapon to distract people from any real attempt at revolting on a nationwide scale. Eg: Payam-e-Azadi
- Leaders started underground newspapers to spread the idea of Swadeshi and restrictive policies of British.
- Press was used as a tool to deliver the information far and wide and deeper into remote areas.. where each news item and editorial would be read and discussed thoroughly in local libraries. Thus enabled not only political education but also political participation.

**Contribution in struggle for independence:**

- With the help of the press, freedom fighters, journalists, columnists, and writers collectively defied the British tyranny. Eg: Bangadoot of Ram Mohan Roy.
- It focussed on political propaganda and education, formation and propagation of nationalist ideology, training, mobilisation and consolidation of public opinion.

- To control the rising influence of press, The following acts were formulated by the British Government to curb press: Censorship of Press Act, 1799
  - Licensing Regulations, 1823
  - Metcalfe Act 1835
  - Licensing Act, 1867 Vernacular Press Act, 1878
  - Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908 Indian Press Act 1910

**Conclusion:**

Press is an essential element of world development and is considered the fourth pillar of democracy. It acts as the watchdog of society and plays a vital role in a country's social, political, economical, and international affairs.





**Q4. Moderates and extremist were two faces of the same coin. In the light of this statement bring out the differences between moderates and extremists.**

**Model Answer:**

**Introduction:**

Moderates and extremist both wanted to serve the mother India but the methods and strategies used by them were different.

**Body:**

**Difference between Moderates and Extremists**

Moderates	Extremist
1: Social base- zamindari and upper middle classes in towns.	1: Social base- educated middle and lower middle classes in towns.
2: Ideological inspiration- western liberal thought and European history.	2: Ideological inspiration- Indian history, cultural heritage and Hindu traditional symbols.
3: Believed in England's providential mission in India.	3: Rejected 'providential mission theory' as an illusion.
4: Believed political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and cultural interests.	4: Believed that political connections with Britain would perpetuate British exploitation of India.
5: professed loyalty to the British crown.	5: Believed that the British Crown was unworthy of claiming Indian loyalty.
6: Believed that them the movement should be limited to middle class intelligentsia; masses not yet ready for participation in political work.	6: Had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate and to make sacrifices.
7: Demanded constitutional reforms and pay for Indians in services.	7: Demanded swaraj as the panacea for Indian.
8: Insisted on the use of constitutional methods only.	8: Did not hesitate to use extra constitutional methods like boycott and passive resistance to achieve their objectives.
9: They were patriots and did not play the role of a comprador class.	

	9: They were patriot who made sacrifices for the sake of the country.
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**Conclusion:**

The immense contribution of both moderates and extremist are remembered because ultimately they played the role of preparing breathing ground for Gandhian style of freedom struggle and mass mobilization.



**Q5- What do you understand by attitude? Describe its content structure and function.**

**Model Answer:**

**Introduction:**

Attitude is defined as 'a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favor or disfavor'. Reporting an attitude involves the expression of an evaluative judgement about a stimulus object. In other words, reporting an attitude involves making a decision concerning liking vs. Disliking.

**Body**

According to Jung, attitude is a readiness of the psyche to act or react in a certain way. This means that the evaluations which people make about any occurrence can range from extremely unfavourable to the extremely favourable, or can be more moderate.

Attitude can be classified as either,

- **Explicit:** If a person is aware of his attitudes, and they influence his behaviour and beliefs, his attitudes are explicit, i.e., attitudes formed consciously.
- **Implicit:** A person may be unaware of his implicit beliefs though these still have some influence on his conduct and behaviour, i.e., subconscious attitudes.

Or they can be classified as

- Positive attitude, for example finding good in every situation.
- Negative attitude, for example feeling a mistake is a failure.
- Neutral attitude, for example feeling someone else will solve the problem.

## Components of Attitude

Every attitude has three components that are represented in what is called the ABC model of attitudes: **A for affective, B for behavioural, and C for cognitive:**

- **Affective (Emotional):** It consists of the feeling which the object, person, issue or event evokes. The behavioural part consists of the manner in which the attitude influences a person's behaviour.
- **Behavioural (Conative):** Conative in psychology means a mental process involving the will-impulse, desire or resolve.
- **Cognitive:** It means 'relating to the process of acquiring knowledge through reason, intuition and perception'. It consists of a person's thoughts and beliefs about the attitude object.

## Functions of Attitude

The attitude aids to develop a self-concept of an individual. It helps in guiding our actions towards people, ideas, objects etc.

**Daniel Katz (1960)** outlines four functional areas:

1. **Knowledge:** Attitudes provide meaning (knowledge) for life. The knowledge function denotes to individual need for a world which is consistent and relatively stable. This permits people to predict what is likely to happen, and so gives sense of control.
2. **Self / Ego-expressive:** The attitudes expressed by people help communicate who they are and may make them feel good because they have asserted their identity. Self-expression of attitudes can be non-verbal also.
3. **Adaptive:** If a person holds exhibits socially acceptable attitudes, other people will reward them with approval and social acceptance. Attitudes are to do with being a part of a social group and the adaptive functions helps us fit in with a social group. People seek out others who share their attitudes, and develop similar attitudes to those they like.
4. The **ego-defensive function** is described as holding attitudes that protect self-esteem of an individual or that justify actions that make

them feel guilty. Positive attitudes towards ourselves, have a protective function in helping us reserve our self-image.

Apart from these, attitude has other functions also like **externalisation, value expression and other utilitarian functions.**

**Conclusion:**

An attitude describes persons' enduring favourable or unfavourable cognitive evaluations, feelings, and action tendencies toward some object or idea. Attitude shaped by the various internal and external agencies determine our response to the situations in the real world. The right attitude has the power to take an individual across any hurdle. Therefore it is necessary that one's attitude is moulded by the right agencies so that his outlook is shaped in the best possible way.



**Q6: Write a short note on architecture of Uttar Pradesh and comment on its maintainability.**

**Model Answer:**

**Introduction:**

Uttar Pradesh's architectural heritage depicts its cultural richness inspired by the confluence of **Buddhist, Hindu, Indo-Islamic and Indo-European cultures**

**Body:**

- The ancient architectural wonders in Uttar Pradesh include **Buddhist Stupas and Viharas, ancient monasteries**. Some prominent are **Dhamekh Stupa of Sarnath**, Pillar Inscription of Kaushambi by Samudragupta. The Sarnath Archaeological Museum also has the famous Ashokan lion capital which has the National Emblem of India and national symbol on the Indian flag.
- Uttar Pradesh is also rich in temple architecture. Famous temples in Uttar Pradesh are the Kashi Vishwanath Temple in Varanasi, Dashavatara Temple built in 6<sup>th</sup> century BC in Deogarh, and Krishna Janmabhoomi in Mathura. The Dashavatara Temple is related to the iconic architectural temple structure which is described in the Vishnudharmottara Purana.
- The temple of Kashi Vishwanath is built in the Nagara Style of temple architecture whose relevance can be found in the Northern part of India, especially Uttar Pradesh.
- **Indo-Islamic Architecture** is a seamless fusion of **Hindu, Islamic, and Central Asian culture**. The splendour of UP's Indo-Islamic buildings has received world acclaim. Three of its monuments are UNESCO-acclaimed World Heritage sites. This includes **the Taj Mahal, the Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri**.
- Modern Period saw mausoleum of many British Rulers like Mausoleum of **Lord Cornwallis** in Ghazipur.

Maintenance and conservation of architecture is crucial in protecting a country's cultural heritage. It aims to preserve and restore historic structures. It ensures longevity for future generations. In India Archaeological Survey of India under the provisions of the AMASR Act, 1958 mandated with the **identification, Protection, and maintenance** of historical monuments. Approval from the ASI is required for any renovations or excavations at heritage sites. Approximately 745 sites/monument such as Navgrah Temple (Lalitpur), Bari Chhatri Manzil (Lucknow) etc. has been declared as Monuments of National importance by ASI to promote, protect and maintain.

### Conclusion:

Ancient Architectures are important for cultural identity of future generations. Preserving and protecting them is of utmost importance. The Indian Government recognizes the significance of these sites. The Government also enacted laws and regulations to ensure their safeguarding.



**Q7: Uttar Pradesh is mostly agriculture based economy. Give your suggestion to diversify the economy of Uttar Pradesh.**

**Model Answer:**

**Introduction:**

Uttar Pradesh is the third largest state economy in India. In 2021-22, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Uttar Pradesh is 16.8%. and its Contribution to India's GDP is more than 8%. The GSDP growth has been estimated at 19% for 2023-24. For 2022-23, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Uttar Pradesh was forecast to be Rs 20,48,234 Crore.

**Body:**

However, Uttar Pradesh is unique as compare to other top economy states of India because Agricultural contribution to Gross State Value Added (GSVA) has been steadily growing and is 26% in 2020-21. Industry sector is lagging, and has further been hampered by the pandemic. It contributed 25% to GSVA in 2020-21. Uttar Pradesh is facing an asymmetric stress of the workforce on the agriculture sector.

**Reasons agriculture Economy:**

- Lack of access to credit and financial resources hinders the ability of people to invest and diversify their livelihoods and also makes challenging for entrepreneurs and small businesses to start and expand.
- Industries are tends to concentrate in developed area, resulting in a lack of diverse economic activities in agriculture specific region.
- Lack of adequate infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, irrigation, telecommunications, housing, health and education, damages the growth of non-agriculatural sectors and reduces access to markets, services and opportunities.
- The lack of educational and vocational opportunities hinders the development of new economic sectors which increases dependencies on agriculture.



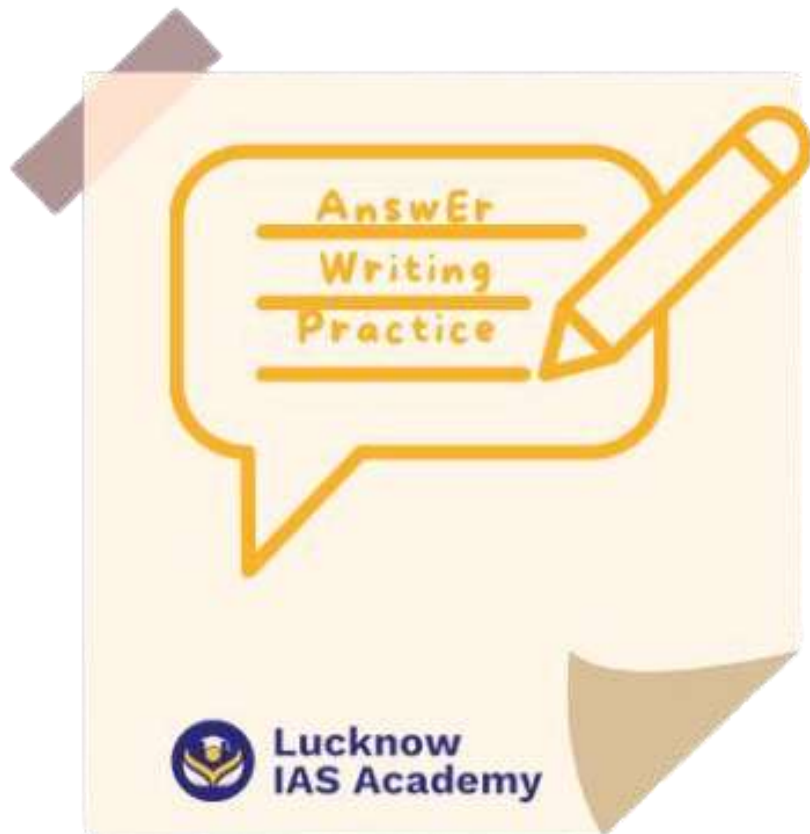
### What needs to be Done for Diversification:

Diversification of economy requires a multi-pronged approach which includes:

- Improve transportation, communication, and other basic infrastructure in to attract businesses and investment. Such as building Expressways like Purvanchal Expressway, enhance air connectivity.
- Enhance access to credit and financial resources by taking more initiatives like **PM Svanidhi Scheme**.
- Encourage entrepreneurship and provide support to startups by bringing better implementation of policies such as **UP Start-ups Policy 2020, Uttar Pradesh MSMEs Promotion Policy 2022**.
- Promote the development of **diverse industries (like Food Processing, Traditional goods & services, rural tourism, etc.)** which can be done by identifying and nurturing sectors that have growth potential and align with the local resources what being done under the **One district, One Product scheme**.
- Enhance access to quality education and skill development programs in rural areas by **vocational training and internship as per the needs of industries under UP Skill development Mission and Skill India..**
- Invest in infrastructure and resources that enable remote work and telecommuting opportunities in rural areas.

### Conclusion:

Economic diversification is important as it encourages positive economic growth, increase productivity and creates more employment opportunities. It is also important for the survival of economy in the time of crisis.



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