

**72nd BPSC Mains**

# GS-1

## HISTORY MODULE

(SAMPLE)



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Mains Mentorship for 72<sup>nd</sup> BPSC Mains

Guided By- Suraj Jha



## Madhubani Painting

Madhubani Painting, also known as Mithila Painting, originates from the Mithila region of Bihar & parts of Nepal.

This art form dates back to ancient time during Ramayan era when King Janak commissioned these paintings for his daughter Sita's wedding.

### Features :-

① There are two types of this paintings

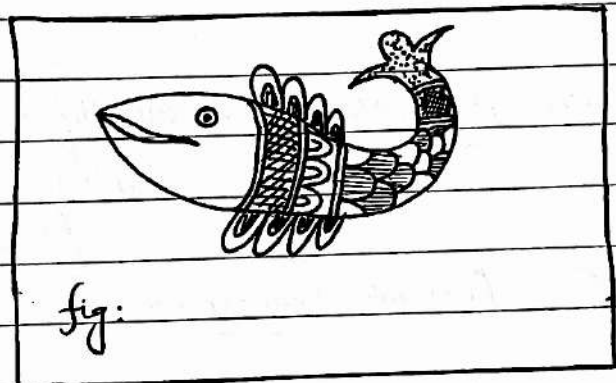


fig:

#### Kall Paintings

##### Gosani

- religious in nature

##### Kohbar

- room of newly wedded couples.

(sensual paintings)

#### Aripan/Rangoli Paintings

- in courtyard & in front of gate
- ground rice mixed with water & colours used.

⇒ showcase vegetation, flora/fauna, magic (tantric), god/goddess, etc

eg Image of god/goddess -  
Ram Sita, Durga,  
Radha-Krishna etc

eg Image of Kamdev,  
Rati, Yakshini, Male  
& female sex organs.

major role of Brahman  
& Kayastha families

+  
vegetative pictures  
in background



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② Colour used in paintings -- natural sources

eg Red : kusum flower ✓

orange : Palas flower ✓

black : kajal

③ Style : Bold lines & vibrant colour

+  
Geometrical patterns & symbolic motifs.  
(show in above fig)

④ Base Material - initially on mud walls & plastered walls  
But now : canvas, paper, cloths etc

⑤ Current scenario :

\* Recognition : Awarded GI status (2007) &  
gained global fame ✓

\* many museum : exhibition ✓  
eg Japan ✓ (paintings of Shashikala Devi)

⑥ Important famous painters :-

Sita Devi, Ganga Devi, Padmashri Jagdamba Devi etc



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## Significance of Madhubani painting:

- ① Cultural: represent prosperity, fertility & religious devotion.
- ② economic: livelihood for rural artisans, boost tourism, garners global demand.
- ③ women's participation: empowers their arts
- ④ Social: story telling through arts - (medium of Creative expression)
- ⑤ Environmental: promote sustainability  
     ↳ natural material used.

Therefore, Madhubani painting is a timeless art form that beautifully preserves the culture, traditions & creativity of the Mithila region.

Its vibrant design & deep symbolism continues to inspire & connect ppl across the globe.

Must  
remember  
"Brand Bihar"

## Legacy of BIHAR

Bihar has shaped the subcontinent's political thought, religion, literature, science, economics, art & social ideas for nearly 3000 years. Its legacy spans the ancient Mahajanapada period to the medieval & modern era.

### ① Political legacy:

⇒ world's earliest Republic - Vriji confederacy (# gantantra 6<sup>th</sup> cen BC)

⇒ Centre of India's earliest <sup>⊕</sup>  
large empire: Magadha dy.

- Rajgir fortification,
- war tech - Rathamusala

⊕ Gupta Emp.

↳ golden Age of India

⊕ Mauryan Emp.

~ India's 1<sup>st</sup> unified empire

# Kautilya - Arthashastra  
World's earliest treatise on statecraft, economics, espionage.

# Ashoka, The Great - his  
Dhamma policy ✓  
(ethical governance sys.)

⇒ Shanku - Mithila school  
Contribution to  
Nyaya philosophy

of Ganga Vachaknavi &  
Yajnavalkya debates  
in Brihadaranyaka  
Upanishads.

### ② Religious & philosophical legacy:

⇒ Bihar ~ Cradle of Buddhism

⇒ Insq - Nalanda - 1<sup>st</sup> great residential  
International University

⇒ Scholars - Nagarjuna, Dharmapala,  
Dignaga etc

⇒ Jainism - Mahavira attained Nirvana  
@ Pawapuri

### ③ educational legacy:

⇒ Nalanda U: 10K+ students &  
2K+ teachers  
(various subjects)

⇒ Vikramshila U. - Tantric Budd. & logic

⇒ Odantipuri & Tehhara U: centre of  
Mahayana & Vajrayana teaching



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#### ④ Literary legacy :

⇒ Ancient : Pali Tripitaka (compiled here)  
Ashvaghasa's Buddhacharita  
Vatsyayana's Kamasutra ✓

⇒ Medieval :

\* Maethili - Vidyapati - Padarali, Kirtilata  
 \* Sanskrit - Panini's grammatical traditions & Jyotirishwar Thakur  
Vairna Ratnakar (1<sup>st</sup> encyclopedia-type work)

\* Bhojpur/Magahi :

↳ Losikayan, Alha etc (Bhikhari Thakur)

\* Modern lit - Ramdhari Singh Dinkar  
(Rashmi Prathi, Urvashi)

Phanishwar Nath Renu - Maila Aanchal (regional realism)  
Nagajun, Benipuri etc

#### ⑤ Scientific & Mathematical legacy :

⇒ Aryabhatta - Born near Patliputra  
 + value of  $\pi$ , trigon tables  
 + earth rotation on its axis  
 + solar/lunar eclipse expl<sup>n</sup>

⇒ Patliputra as Scientific Centre

+ evidence of advanced metallurgy, archi, drainage sys.

⇒ Medicine & Ayurveda

+ Nalanda's curriculum included Charaka & Sushruta sys.

+ Rasashastra & Healing tradition thrives in Gaya-Rajgir Belt.

#### ⑥ Economic & Urban legacy :

⇒ Urban planning & governance

↳ Megalopolis described by Megasthenes (Indica) & Patliputra

⇒ Trade & Commerce

↳ major trade hub - Ganga R  
 spices, cotton, lac, ivory etc

#### ⑦ Folk Traditions & Societal legacy

⇒ Folk music : sohar, Kajari, Chhat song  
- Sharda Sinha - Padma

⇒ Theatre - Bidesiya (Bhikhari Thakur) dep<sup>t</sup> migration, poverty, gender issues  
Launda Naach, Nautanki

⇒ Festivals - Chhath Puja - unique eco-spiritual traditions  
Sama-Chakera, Jitiya, Sadhul etc  
fagua - noli song & playful traditions

Concl<sup>n</sup>:

Bihar's legacy is a civilisational force-shaping Political ideals, spiritual rev<sup>n</sup>, scientific breakthrough, artistic expressions, that continue to inspire India's intellectual depth & transformative imagination.

#### ⑧ Artistic & Cultural legacy

⇒ Visual Arts - Buddhist ✓ - Vajrayana Art  
- Mauryan ✓ Pillars, Sculpture

⇒ Folk & Classical Art

① Madhubani Painting ✓  
Mangusha P  
Patna Qalam ✓

② Crafts - Sikki work, lac Bangles,  
Stone Carving (Gaya), Terracotta

#### ⑨ Social Reform Legacy

① Freedom struggle - Changaman Sahya - nation building

② J.P. Narayan - total Revol<sup>n</sup> most

#### ⑩ Women's Agency

↳ Mithila led intellectual traditions: Gargi, Maitreyi

Modern: Mahasundari Devi,  
Usha Kisan Khan



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## : Pitt India Act 1784 :

Pitt India Act of 1784 was a British Parliament Act that established a dual system of control over India. It aimed to address the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773.

Increasing oversight of Crown.

Background

failure of the Regulating Act of 1773

Military Setbacks

of 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)

### Provisions :

- ① EIC's Territories: British possession in India.
- ② est. of dual govt : Board of Control  
(It can bypass order of Co Directors in emergency)
- ③ GG's Authority - Warren Hastings  
↳ 3 members & have veto power
- ④ Sepr of commercial & Political function
- ⑤ Authority to appoint GG: still with Court of Directors, but with approval of crown.
- ⑥ property disclosure : required civil & military officers to disclose info.

### Significance :

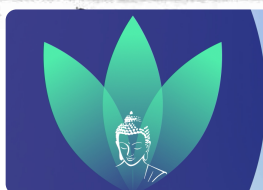
- ⇒ recognition of territories
- ⇒ Increased parliamentary control
- ⇒ Intro. of sepr of power for 1<sup>st</sup> time
- ⇒ putting Indian Admin<sup>n</sup> under direct govt control

### Drawback :

- ① Persistence of Corruption
- ② Neglect of Indian interest
- ③ Ambiguities in Dual control sys.

### Conclusion :

The Act, 1784 institutionalized State control over Company rule, ending commercial supremacy & laying the constitutional foundation of Centralized British governance in India.



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# Champaran Satyagraha

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Intro: The Champaran Satyagraha (1917) was Gandhi's 1st Civil disobedience experiment on Indian soil. Rajkumar Shukla, a farmer from Bihar persuaded Gandhi ji to intervene against unjust "Tinkathia Indigo system".

Causes: ① Tinkathia System: forced indigo cultivation on 3/20<sup>th</sup> land

- ② Exploitative Rent & illegal dues: Atwas, Salami, etc
- ③ Use of courts & Police against peasants:  
~ Criminal case for breach of contract
- ④ Fall of Indigo price worldwide - compensation through exploitation
- ⑤ Gandhi's intervention: on Shukla's Appeal
- ⑥ Coercion & violence by planters - Beating, confiscations etc
- ⑦ famine-like distress & poverty - crop failure + debt bag aggravated anger

## Why watershed movt

- ① 1st experiment of Satyagraha in India: Non-violent ✓
- ② Gandhi's emergence as National leader ✓
- ③ Shift to Mass politics - Nationalism became people-centric
- ④ End of fear psychology - peasantry openly defied colonial orders
- ⑤ Direct Action Approach  
↳ from prayer/petition to constructive, field based Action
- ⑥ Integration of local grievances with National struggle
- ⑦ Revival of people's faith in Congress - relevant among rural masses for 1<sup>st</sup> time
- ⑧ Start of Gandhian era (1917-47) - est. template for future movt.



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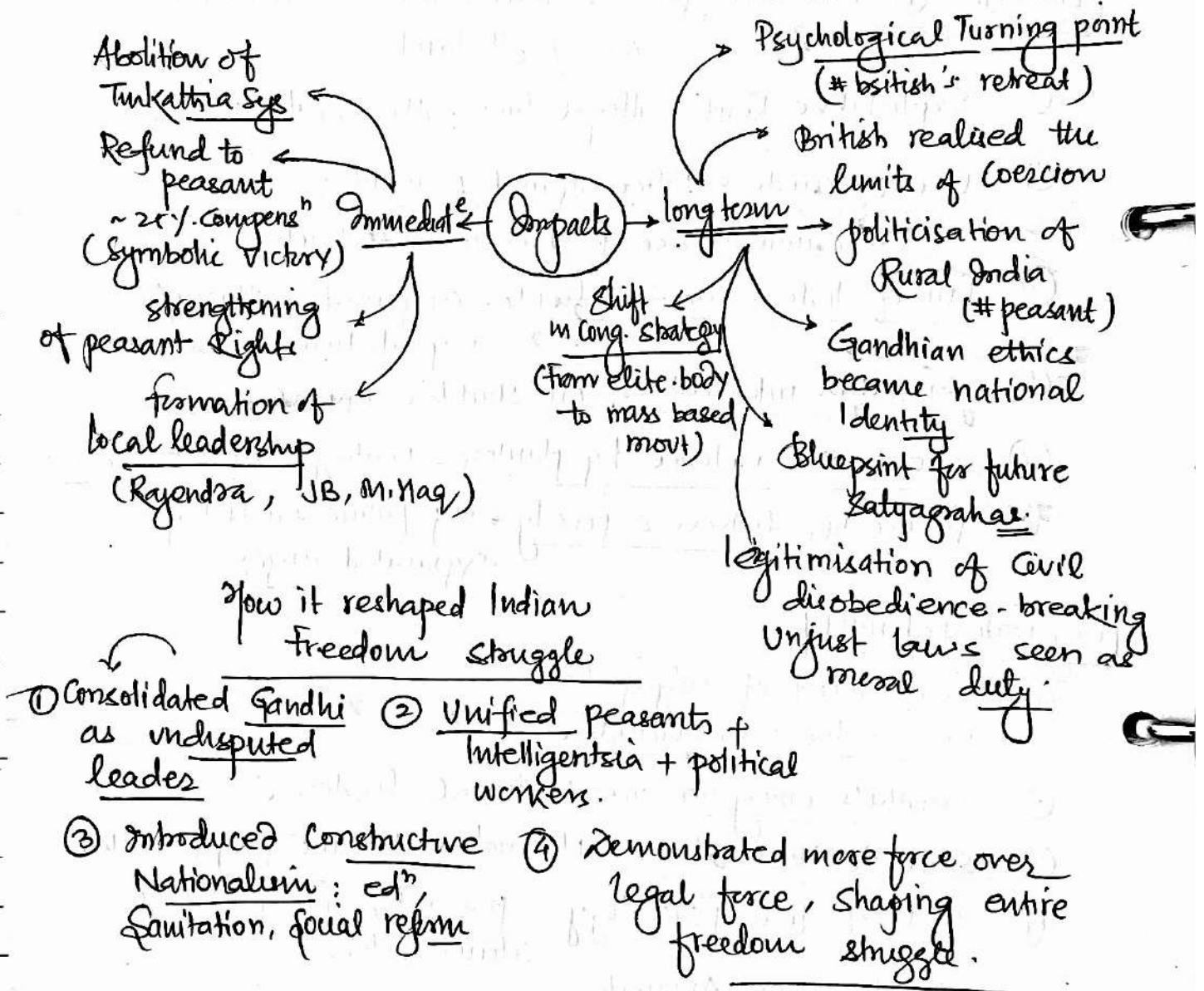
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⑨ Administrative Accountability - forced Raj to appoint official inquiry committee include Gandhi ji

⑩ Recognition of Gandhi's Method - British accepted demand through negotiation

⑪ Peasant issues entered National Agenda - Agrarian exploitation became a core theme of Indian Nationalism.



⇒ The Champaran Satyagraha played a significant role in igniting India's larger independence movt. The movt proved the power of non-violent resistance, marked Gandhi's rise in national struggle, and shaped the path that ultimately led to India's independence.



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## Modern Education: Development in Bihar & its impacts

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Bihar has a glorious heritage in the education since ancient time. It has been home to one of the oldest university of India - Nalanda, Vikramshila & Udaypur.

Initially education system in Bihar was based on vedas, shastras, philosophies but lacked scientific advancement taking place in other parts of the world.

### Phases of development

Phase-1: As per survey of W. Adam - Education system was highly developed & widespread.

⇒ Pathshala, Maktabas for elementary education

& Chatuspathi & Madarsas } for higher education.

Phase-2: early 17<sup>th</sup> cen to 1813

⇒ Till 17<sup>th</sup> cen: 4 types of ed<sup>n</sup> system in Bihar: (# grants of local kings)

⇒ 1781: est. of Calcutta Madrasah by Hasting - study of Muslim laws & others.

⇒ 1791: Sanskrit College @ Varanasi : J. Duncan ~ study of Hindu laws & philosophy



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Phase-2: After 1813

(Charter Act of 1813) - Sanction 1 lakh/annum for education.

⇒ 1817: Calcutta College - english education in western humanities & science

⇒ 1835: Macaulay's Minute - advocated for 'Downward filtration theory' i.e. Eng. as Medium for education

↓  
Resulting

1<sup>st</sup> modern western education school in 1835

@ Patna, Purnia etc

⇒ 1847: 1<sup>st</sup> girl school opened in Patna (St. Joseph school),

⇒ 1854: Wood's Dispatch: landmark development in history of education in Bihar  
(Magna Carta of english ed<sup>n</sup> in India)

Resulting

one University at each presidency - Calcutta, Bombay, Madras)

Patna College (1863) - affiliated to Calcutta University

Also, Zila School in Deoghar, Motihari, Chaibasa etc

⇒ 1882-83: Hunter Comm<sup>n</sup> on Education

Later in 1902: Releigh Comm<sup>n</sup> - led to enactment of "Indian University Act (1904)".

↓  
Agri. Research Centre & Experiment @ Pusa

1881: A Survey training school: Bihar School of engineering (1900) ⇒ technical ed<sup>n</sup>



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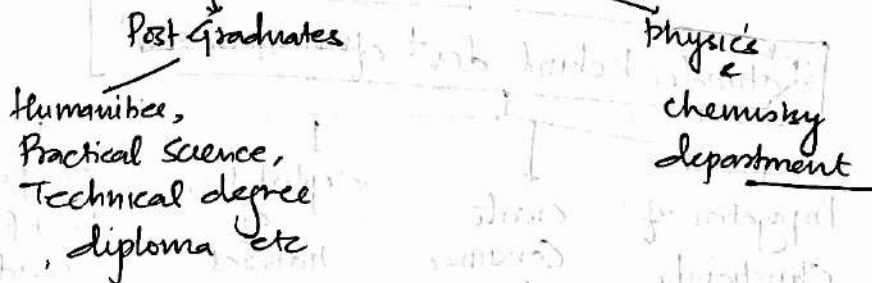
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⇒ A committee by Bihar + Orissa govt in 1914 to inquire about women's education

## Phase-4: Growth of technical & Advanced ed<sup>n</sup>

⇒ Saddlers Comm<sup>n</sup> (1917-19) ~ Patna University



⇒ 1925: Prince of Wales Medical College (Now PMCH)

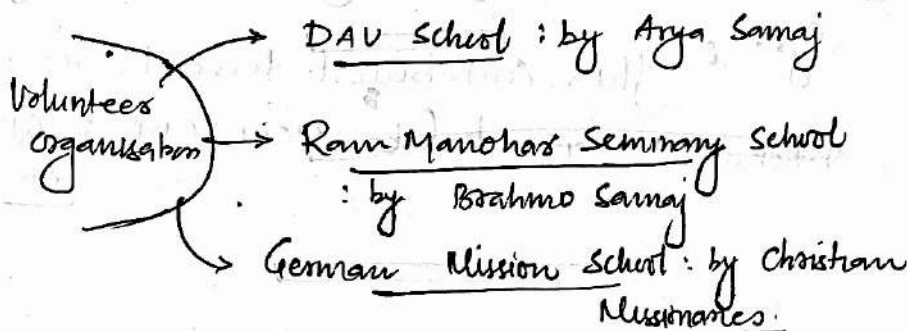
1928: Patna Science College — (exclusively for science education)

⇒ 1926: Indian school of Mines @ Dhanbad & govt. school of Ayurveda @ Patna — granted status of college in 1947.

⇒ 1930: Patna Veterinary College ✓

Later, 1940: 1<sup>st</sup> College exclusively for women ~ Patna women's college & 1944: Sergeant Plan of ed<sup>n</sup> ✓

Apart from British efforts, some efforts / Contribution made by Indians / organisation etc



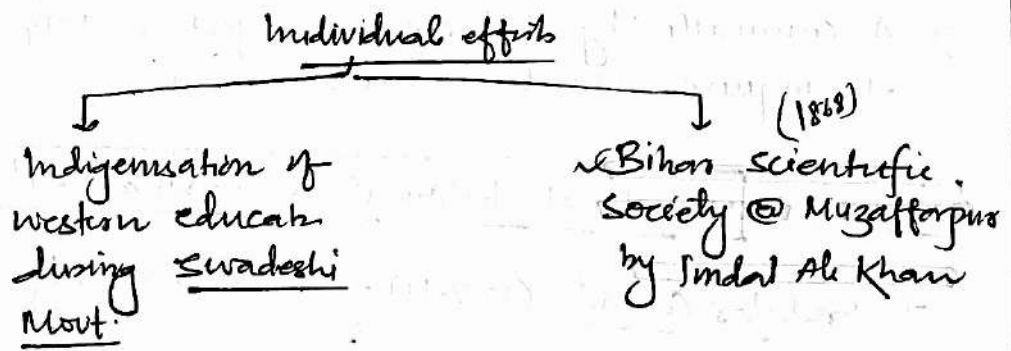
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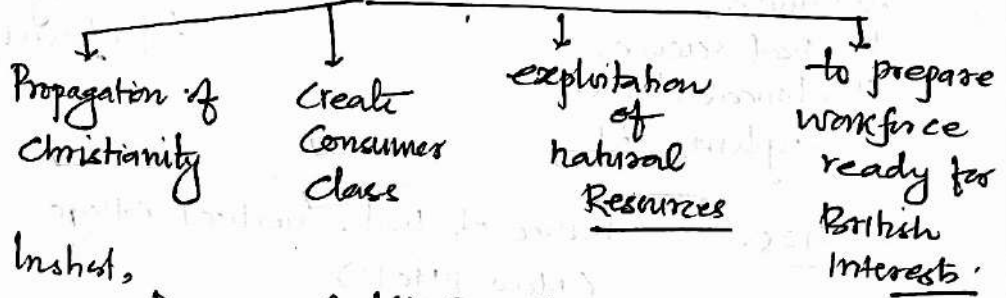
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### Rationale behind devt of western Ed<sup>n</sup>



In short, Downward filtration theory aims:  
 "to create a class "Indian in blood & colour, but English in tastes, opinions & intellect."

### Impacts — Critical Analysis :-

- Positive
- ① Rational & scientific temperament devt : due to western & technical education
  - ② Demand of separate statehood & awareness about political rights
  - ③ people attached to principles of democracy, equality, rule of laws etc.
  - ④ awareness on hypocrisy of British Raj Sys. & Thus, contributed towards mass national movement like NCM, CDM & QIM etc

Use PESTLE

③ Rise of middle class lawyers/doctors/ civil servants

Negative

- ① British Rule & pride were glorified.
- ② Rural population of Bihar out of ambit of modern english 'ed'
- ③ lack of focus on women's education  
eg by 1921, only 2% of Indian women could read & write
- ④ decline of traditional educational system.
- ⑤ Neglected mass education, limited to cities & towns only
- ⑥ Situation still prevails even after 76 yr. of Independence.  
eg 51.5% literacy of women in Bihar (2011 census)

Way forward :

- \* political leadership has not paid enough attention, Hence need of that!
- \* Bringing back all those IITs, AIMS, IIMs graduates to their states to help in devt
- \*
- \*

Despite being the hub of education in ancient time, Bihar lagged during medieval & colonial era before independence and even after independence.

The land of Bihar which produced many gems of Art, Science, medicine & even



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## → Gandhi jee →

1. Factor Responsible for the emergence of Gandhi as an eminent nationalist leader:

① International Prep: South Africa as the political laboratory: (1893-1914)

- tested technique of Satyagraha
- skill employed: Indian opinion, Phoenix settlement & Tolstoy Farm, Civil disobedience

- ⑥ Support from established leaders & organisation:

of Gopal Krishna Gokhale (mentor), Congress platform, reconciliation b/w moderates & extremist

- ⑦ Context of Global Ideas & Indian Society:

global: Rise of moral politics (Tolstoy, Ruskin)

: Disillusionment with war time violence (WW-1)

↳ India: deep social division (Caste, communal tension), Rural distress & economic exploitation, "He provided an integrated vision"

### Political Vacuum in India -

The nation needed a new leader

⇒ Moderates: lost public faith

Extremist: weakened

Home Rule: Declined

⇒ Nation traumatised by repression

- ③ Gandhi's Moral & spiritual Capital - his personal Austerity, simplicity, fearlessness

↓ Satya    ↓ Ahimsa    ↓ Swaraj    ↓ Sarvodaya    ↓ Trusteeship

- ④ Transformation of Nationalism into a mass movement:

"brought new social Bases into the national struggle".

↓ Peasant through Champaran & Kheda    ↓ worker: Ahmedabad    ↓ women: Constructive prog.    ↓ Rural Mass: Khadi, Charkha, Swadeshi

- ⑤ He delivered results w/o violence:

Nationwide Admirations

of Champaran (1917), Ahmedabad Mill strike (1918),

- ⑧ personality Traits that inspired Trust:

↓ Simplicity & Austerity

↓ Moral Consistency

↓ Fearlessness  
exceptional organisational skills



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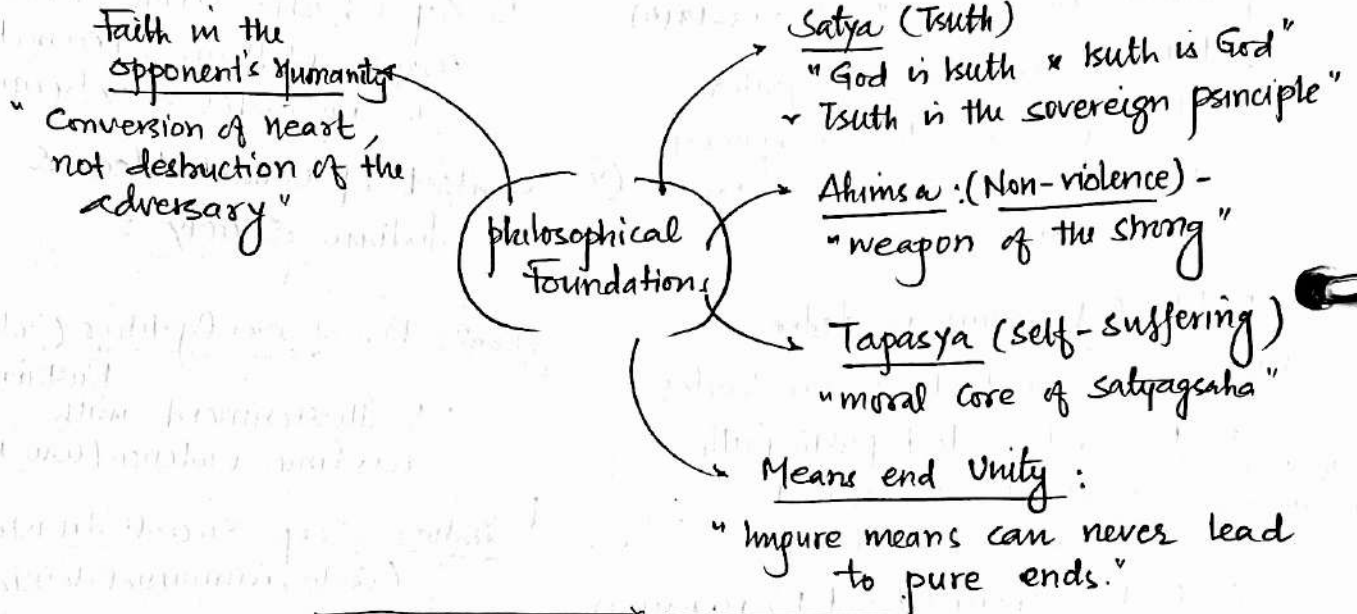
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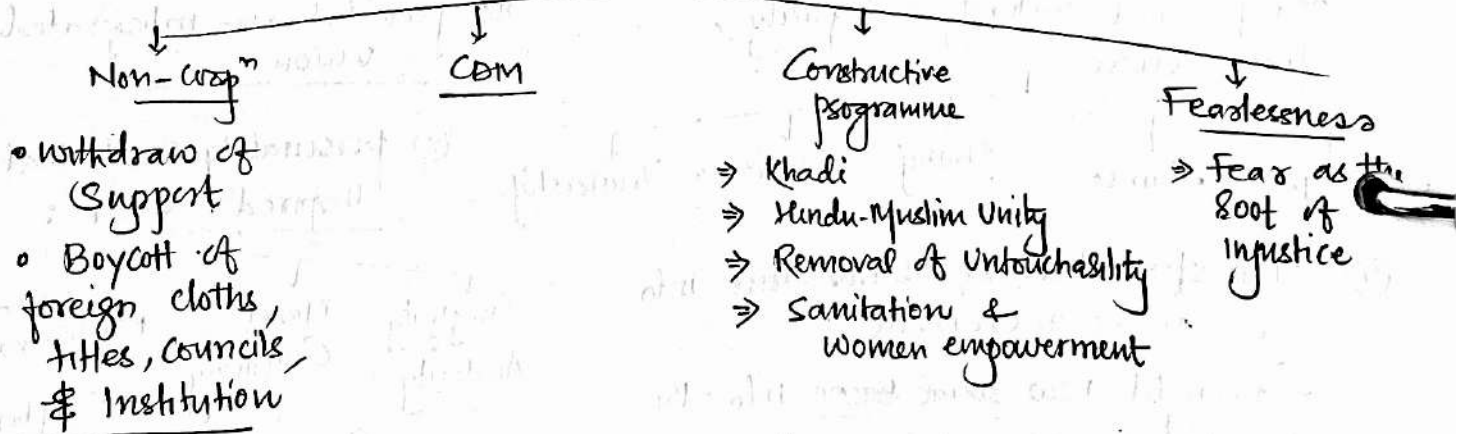
## Gandhi's views on Satyagraha :

Satyagraha, for Gandhi, was not a political device but a moral philosophy based on the belief that Truth (Satya) & non-violence (Ahimsa) possess transformative power.

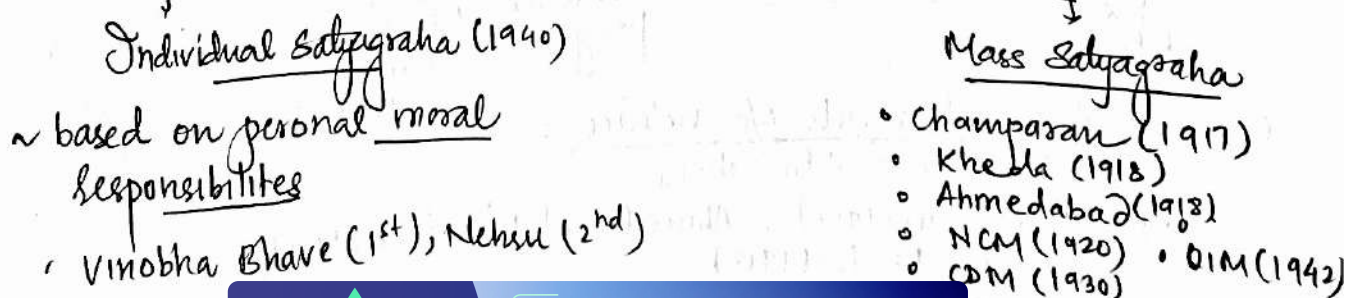
"Satyagraha = Force of Soul"



## Key Components of Gandhi's Satyagraha



## Types of Satyagraha (As per Gandhi)



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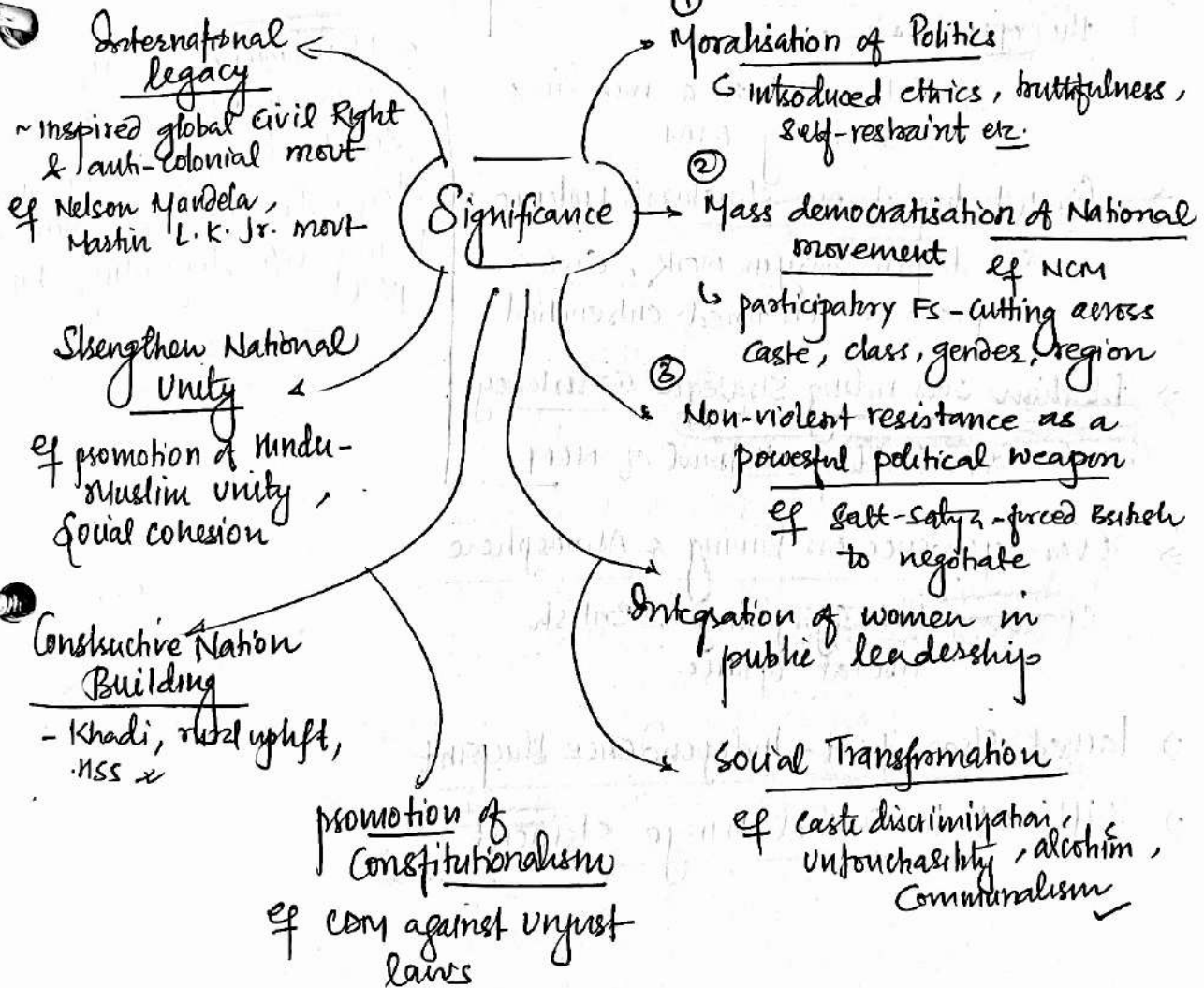
\* The world rests on the bedrock of satya/truth.

It is not the weapon of the weak, the coward, the unarmed & helpless but it is a weapon of the morally vigilant & active.

→ was w/o violence  
→ resistance of evil by Good.

What Satyagraha is Not

- not passive resistance
- not a weapon of the weak
- Not coercion
- not means to humiliate the opponent



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## Limitations :

- ⇒ High moral discipline required.  
ef. Chauri-Chaura incident (1922)
- ⇒ Slow method - Not suitable for urgent crises :  
ef. Communal riots during partition despite Gandhi's fasts
- ⇒ Lacked Uniform support within National Movement : ef. Revolutionaries & extremists felt : too ~~too~~ mild
- ⇒ over-Reliance on the Moral Conscience of the oppressor :

ef. British acted as a war-time State during 2nd

- ⇒ Limited impact on structural violence :  
ef. despite Harijan work, Caste practices remained entrenched.

- ⇒ Idealism over-riding Strategic consistency :  
ef. Sudden withdrawal of NCM

- ⇒ Over-dependence on timing & Atmosphere  
ef. on global sympathy, British liberal opinion

- ⇒ Lacked clear post-Independence blueprint

- ⇒ Difficult to control fringe element

Satyagraha - based on 2 foundational principles of Gandhi.

- ① Non-violence
- ② Ends & Means

Gandhi : the objective of NM is to est. Ram Rajya. If aim is to achieve Ram Rajya, the method can't be that of Ravana.

Thus, Satyagraha represents the Continuity of ends & means.

~ Non-violence is the characteristic of humans. Acc. to him; one can not degrade the other human being w/o degrading himself.



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