

ANUBHUTI (70th BPSC MAINS TEST SERIES)

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Short Notes:**a) Patna Kalam*****Patna Kalam (also known as Patna School of Painting)***✓ **1. Main Demand of the Question:**

- The question is likely asking you to:
 - a) Describe the origin, evolution, and features of the Patna Kalam.
 - b) Highlight its significance in Indian art history, especially within the context of Mughal and regional styles.
 - c) Evaluate its cultural relevance, themes, and legacy, particularly in colonial and early modern Bihar.

✓ **2. What to Include in Introduction and Conclusion:****Introduction Should Include:**

- Define Patna Kalam as a regional school of painting that emerged as an offshoot of the Mughal miniature style.
- Mention its origin in Bihar (18th century) and association with migrant Mughal artists.

Conclusion Should Include:

- Summarize the unique contribution of Patna Kalam to folk realism, local culture, and social documentation.
- Mention its decline with the advent of photography, but emphasize its continued relevance in the study of vernacular artistic expressions.

✓ **3. Main Dimensions to Be Written in the Answer:****A. Origin and Historical Context:**

- Emerged in late 18th to early 19th century in Patna, Bihar.
- Rooted in the Mughal painting tradition, carried forward by artists who migrated post-Mughal decline.
- Patronized by local aristocrats, British officials, and merchants.

B. Style and Characteristics:

- Use of watercolors on paper and mica.
- Painted on bazaar themes instead of royal courts – uniqueness lies in its focus on common people.
- Subjects included daily life scenes, festivals, trades, occupations, street scenes, and local landscapes.

C. Major Artists and Patrons:

- Sewak Ram, Ishwari Prasad, Jairam Das, Fakir Chand among key artists.
- Patronized by East India Company officials and local elites.

D. Significance and Contribution:

- Documented the socio-economic life of colonial Bihar.
- One of the earliest forms of urban realism in Indian art.
- Played a key role in the transitional phase between classical miniatures and modern Indian painting.

E. Decline and Legacy:

- Declined due to the advent of photography and printing technology.
- Now preserved in museums like Patna Museum, Victoria & Albert Museum, and British Museum.
- Forms part of Bihar's cultural identity and studied in Indian art history.

✓ 4. Important Keywords to Be Used:

- Mughal miniature painting
- Urban folk art
- Watercolor on mica
- Realism in Indian painting
- Social documentation
- Vernacular aesthetics
- British patronage
- Patna School
- Bazaar scenes
- Colonial art transitions

✓ 5. Other Important Points to Keep in Mind:

- Use examples of actual paintings if possible (e.g., "Bangle Seller", "Fruit Vendor").

- Link the style to broader art traditions (contrast with Mughal, Pahari, and Rajput schools).
- Maintain a balanced tone—discuss both achievements and reasons for its decline.
- Mention how it is distinctively Bihari, representing local ethos rather than imperial power.
- Use headings and subheadings to organize the long answer clearly (especially in 38-marker).

b) Topic: Mauryan Art and Architecture

✓ 1. Main Demand of the Question:

- Describe and evaluate the development of art and architecture during the Mauryan period (322–185 BCE).
- Discuss its distinctive features, materials used, and major contributions.
- Highlight its significance in the evolution of Indian art, including royal and popular traditions.
- Mention how religion and state patronage influenced Mauryan art.

✓ 2. What to Include in Introduction and Conclusion:

Introduction Should Include:

- Mention that the Mauryan period marks the beginning of monumental art in India.
- Introduce it as a synthesis of indigenous tradition and Persian-Achaemenid influences, patronized especially under Ashoka.

Conclusion Should Include:

- Summarize the lasting impact of Mauryan art, such as polished stone techniques, Ashokan pillars, and early Buddhist architecture.
- Emphasize how it laid the foundation for future artistic traditions in India, including Gupta and post-Mauryan art.

✓ 3. Main Dimensions to Be Written in the Answer:

A. Royal Art (State-Sponsored)

- Ashokan Pillars: Made of chunar sandstone, highly polished, monolithic; topped with animal capitals (especially Lion Capital of Sarnath, India's national emblem).
- Rock Edicts: Spread across India; inscriptions with Ashoka's Dhamma message.
- Palaces and Pillared Halls: Megasthenes described Pataliputra palace as majestic; architecture inspired by Achaemenid and Hellenistic styles.

B. Popular Art (Folk Traditions)

- Yaksha and Yakshini statues: Early life-size stone sculptures representing fertility deities.
- Use of terracotta figurines in rural contexts.

C. Stupas and Religious Architecture

- Early stupas at Sanchi and Bharhut were originally Mauryan.
- Ashoka is credited with building 84,000 stupas to enshrine Buddhist relics.

D. Techniques and Materials Used

- High polish on sandstone (Mauryan polish).
- Use of chunar sandstone, wood, and brick.
- Monumental scale and symmetrical planning.

E. Legacy and Influence

- Set the precedent for imperial art in India.
- Influenced later art forms in Shunga, Gupta, and Buddhist cave architecture.
- Provided the first state-sponsored expression of Indian spirituality in visual form.

✓ 4. Important Keywords to Be Used:

- Mauryan polish
- Monolithic pillars
- Lion Capital of Sarnath
- Ashokan Dhamma
- Achaemenid influence
- Yaksha-Yakshini
- Terracotta figurines
- Megasthenes' Indica
- Early Buddhist architecture
- Pillared hall of Pataliputra

✓ 5. Other Important Points to Keep in Mind:

- Use diagrams/sketches of Ashokan pillar or Lion Capital if space allows.
- Include specific site names (Sarnath, Lauriya Nandangarh, Rampurva, Sanchi).
- Mention religious and political symbolism in Mauryan architecture.
- Use headings and bullet points to structure your long answer clearly.
- Don't ignore non-Buddhist elements like folk art and local deities

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c) Topic: *Government of India Act, 1935***✓ 1. Main Demand of the Question:**

- Explain the **features and provisions** of the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Assess its **significance, implementation, and limitations**.
- Evaluate its role in the **constitutional development of India** and how it served as a **blueprint for the Indian Constitution**.

✓ 2. What to Include in Introduction and Conclusion:**Introduction Should Include:**

- Contextualize the Act as the **most comprehensive legislation passed by the British Parliament** regarding India.
- Mention that it was a result of **Simon Commission recommendations, Round Table Conferences, and the White Paper of 1933**.

Conclusion Should Include:

- Acknowledge the Act as a **landmark step in India's constitutional evolution**, though **flawed and rejected by the Congress**.
- Emphasize its **legacy** in shaping the **Indian Constitution (1950)**, especially in federal and administrative structures.

✓ 3. Main Dimensions to Be Written in the Answer:**A. Historical Background and Objectives**

- Simon Commission (1927) and its rejection by Indian leaders.
- Three Round Table Conferences (1930–32).
- White Paper of 1933 and Joint Select Committee report.

B. Key Provisions of the Act

- **Federal Structure:** Proposal for All-India Federation (provinces + princely states).
- **Provincial Autonomy:** End of dyarchy at the provincial level.
- **Dyarchy at the Centre:** Executive powers split between Governor-General and ministers.
- **Bicameral Legislature:** Federal Assembly and Council of States.

- **Division of Powers:** Three lists – Federal, Provincial, and Concurrent.
- **Establishment of RBI** (Reserve Bank of India).
- **Introduction of Federal Court** (1937).
- **Extension of Franchise** (still limited but expanded).

C. Criticisms and Limitations

- **No Responsible Government at Centre:** Governor-General retained overriding powers.
- **Federal Scheme Never Implemented:** Princely states didn't join.
- **Limited Franchise:** Only about 10–14% of population could vote.
- **Retained Emergency Powers:** Repressive tools remained intact.

D. Significance and Legacy

- Act became the **constitutional basis for British India till 1947**.
- Served as a **template for many features of the Indian Constitution** (e.g., federalism, all-India services, three lists).
- Reflected the **continued reluctance of British rulers to transfer real power**.

✓ 4. Important Keywords to Be Used:

- All-India Federation
- Provincial Autonomy
- Dyarchy
- Simon Commission
- Round Table Conferences
- White Paper (1933)
- Federal Court (1937)
- Reserve Bank of India (1935)
- Limited franchise
- Constitutional continuity

✓ 5. Other Important Points to Keep in Mind:

- Use **comparisons with the 1919 Act** to highlight progress or stagnation.
- Use **tables or bullet points** for provisions to save time and space.
- Include **perspectives of national leaders**:
- **Congress rejected the Act** as it did not grant complete independence.

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- **Ambedkar supported the limited benefits**, especially in terms of administrative reform.
- Mention how the Act **continued in operation until the Indian Independence Act, 1947**.

d) **Topic: Munda Uprising (Ulgulan Movement)**

✓ **1. Main Demand of the Question:**

- Explain the **causes, course, and consequences** of the Munda Uprising.
- Discuss the **role of Birsa Munda** and how the movement reflected **tribal resistance** against British colonialism and feudal exploitation.
- Assess its **historical significance** in the broader context of India's freedom struggle and **tribal consciousness**.

✓ **2. What to Include in Introduction and Conclusion:**

Introduction Should Include:

- Brief mention of the **tribal discontent in Chotanagpur** during the late 19th century.
- Introduction of **Birsa Munda** as a charismatic tribal leader who led a powerful revolt against **British rule and exploitative intermediaries**.

Conclusion Should Include:

- Acknowledge the Munda Uprising as a **symbol of tribal assertion and identity**.
- Emphasize its importance in creating **a sense of unity among tribal groups** and inspiring **future tribal movements**.

✓ **3. Main Dimensions to Be Written in the Answer:**

A. Background and Causes

- **Land alienation** due to introduction of zamindari and moneylenders.
- **Exploitative practices** by dikus (outsiders), moneylenders, missionaries, and colonial officials.
- Breakdown of **Khuntkatti system** (traditional Munda landholding).
- Cultural and **religious suppression** by missionaries.

B. Role of Birsa Munda

- Declared himself a **divine figure (Bhagwan)** and a messiah of the Mundas.
- Preached **religious reform and social purity**.
- Mobilized Mundas against **British officials, missionaries, and landlords**.

C. Course of the Uprising (1899–1900)

- Began with attacks on **churches, police stations, and British loyalists**.
- Rebellion centered in **Ranchi, Singhbhum, and Khunti** regions.
- Birsa arrested in 1900 and died in custody.

D. Suppression and Consequences

- Movement was brutally suppressed by the British.
- Led to the **Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (1908)** which restricted land transfers from tribals to non-tribals.
- Strengthened **tribal identity and resistance consciousness**.

E. Historical Significance

- First organized **tribal resistance movement in Eastern India**.
- Birsa Munda became a **folk hero and martyr**.
- The movement laid the foundation for **tribal rights discourse** in India.

✓ 4. Important Keywords to Be Used:

- Khuntkatti system
- Dikus (outsiders)
- Ulgulan (Great Tumult)
- Bhagat movement
- Birsa Munda
- Chotanagpur plateau
- Tribal assertion
- Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908
- Colonial agrarian policies
- Socio-religious revivalism

✓ 5. Other Important Points to Keep in Mind:

- Use **map references** (Chotanagpur, Ranchi, Khunti, Singhbhum) if possible.
- Don't just describe the uprising—**analyze its causes and outcomes**.

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- Use **quotes** or **references** to **tribal folklore** if available.
- Draw links to **other tribal movements** (Santhal, Kol) for a comparative edge.
- Use **subheadings** and **bullet points** to organize the long answer effectively.

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Q. Evaluate the contribution of the Moderate nationalists in laying the foundation of the Indian freedom struggle. How did their methods and ideology shape the early phase of Indian nationalism?

This question demands:

- A balanced evaluation of the **contributions** of Moderates like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and others.
- Discussion on **their methods** (petitions, resolutions, dialogues) and **ideological approach** (faith in British sense of justice, economic critique, constitutionalism).
- How their ideas **shaped early nationalist consciousness** and created the base for future phases like the Extremist and Gandhian movements.
- A critical reflection on their **limitations and legacy**.

e) Topic: Jayaprakash Narayan (JP)

✓ **1. Main Demand of the Question:**

- Explain the **contribution of Jayaprakash Narayan** during the **freedom struggle**, especially during the **Quit India Movement**.
- Evaluate his **post-independence ideological journey**, including **socialist politics, Sarvodaya movement**, and the **JP Movement (1974–75)**.
- Assess his **legacy as a moral leader**, critic of authoritarianism, and promoter of **total revolution**.

✓ **2. What to Include in Introduction and Conclusion:**

Introduction Should Include:

- Introduce JP as a **multi-dimensional figure: a freedom fighter, socialist thinker, and moral-political guide**.
- Mention his association with **Congress Socialist Party (1934)** and his deep influence on both **nationalist and post-independence politics**.

Conclusion Should Include:

- Emphasize his role as a **symbol of principled opposition and people's power**.
- Reflect on how his ideas on **party-less democracy, decentralization, and ethical politics** continue to inspire Indian democracy.

✓ **3. Main Dimensions to Be Written in the Answer:**

A. Early Life and Ideological Formation

- Influenced by **Marxist and Gandhian thought**; educated in the USA.
- Co-founded **Congress Socialist Party** in 1934.

B. Role in the Freedom Movement

- Prominent figure in the **Quit India Movement (1942)**.
- Organised **underground resistance**, formed **Azad Dasta**, and **escaped from Hazaribagh Jail**.
- Advocated for **mass mobilisation and radical methods**.

C. Post-Independence Contributions

✓ 1. Socialist Politics:

- Opposed the **Congress's centralised power**, championed **democratic socialism**.
- Left active politics in 1954 to work for **Sarvodaya and Bhoodan movements** with Vinoba Bhave.

✓ 2. Total Revolution (Sampoorna Kranti):

- Led **JP Movement (1974–75)** against corruption, misgovernance, and authoritarianism in Bihar.
- Became the **moral centre** of opposition to **Indira Gandhi's Emergency (1975–77)**.
- His call for **Total Revolution** aimed at reforms in **education, politics, economy, and morality**.

D. Legacy and Relevance

- Regarded as the **Loknayak (People's Leader)**.
- Architect of the **first non-Congress government (Janata Party) in 1977**.
- Remembered for **value-based politics**, democratic ethics, and **grassroots empowerment**.

✓ 4. Important Keywords to Be Used:

- Loknayak
- Congress Socialist Party
- Quit India Movement
- Azad Dasta
- Hazaribagh Jail escape

- Party-less democracy
- Sarvodaya
- Bhoodan Movement
- Sampurna Kranti (Total Revolution)
- JP Movement
- Emergency (1975–77)
- Ethical politics

✓ 5. Other Important Points to Keep in Mind:

- Ensure **balanced treatment** of his role before and after independence.
- Use names of **specific events, places (e.g., Bihar, Hazaribagh), and movements** to show depth.
- Highlight his **evolution from revolutionary socialist to Gandhian reformer**.
- Avoid merely listing events; focus on **ideological contribution and moral leadership**.
- Use **subheadings and bullet points** for a well-organized answer (especially in long answers worth 38 marks).

Q2.

📌 Self-Evaluation Note for Students

Question: Evaluate the contribution of the Moderate nationalists in laying the foundation of the Indian freedom struggle. How did their methods and ideology shape the early phase of Indian nationalism?

✓ 1. Main Demand of the Question:

- **Evaluate:** You must **assess both strengths and limitations** of the Moderate nationalists.
- The question has **two parts**:
 - a) **Their contribution** to laying the foundation of the freedom struggle.
 - b) **How their methods and ideology shaped** early Indian nationalism.
- Focus should be on their **legacy**, not just a chronological narration.

✓ 2. What to Include in Introduction and Conclusion:

Introduction Should Include:

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- Briefly define **Moderate nationalism** (1885–1905).
- Mention the **historical context** (post-1857, formation of INC in 1885).
- Set the tone for their **contribution and ideological uniqueness**.

Conclusion Should Include:

- Moderates were **the architects of modern political awakening**.
- Though their methods were later challenged, they **laid the groundwork** for constitutional politics and **mass political consciousness**.

✓ **3. Main Dimensions to be Written in the Answer:**

A. Historical Context & Rise of Moderates

- Formation of INC (1885), socio-economic awakening, British response post-1857.

B. Contributions of Moderates

- **Political training & awakening** (constitutionalism, petition, debate).
- **National unity** (pan-Indian perspective).
- **Economic critique of British rule** (Drain Theory – Dadabhai Naoroji).
- **Press and Education** (use of newspapers, demand for educational reforms).
- **Institution building** (role in INC, setting up forums for national dialogue).

C. Methods and Ideology

- **Faith in British justice**, use of **prayers, petitions, and protests**.
- Belief in **gradual reform** through constitutional means.

D. Legacy & Evaluation

- Created a **base for mass nationalism**.
- Inspired future leaders and thinkers.
- Criticized later for being **too moderate** and **elitist**, but their role in **political socialization** is foundational.

✓ **4. Important Keywords to Be Used:**

- Constitutional agitation
- Political modernity
- Economic nationalism
- Indian National Congress
- Drain Theory
- Safety-valve theory (can be used critically)
- Prayer, Petition, Protest
- Political education
- Awakening of national consciousness
- Evolutionary vs Revolutionary approach

✓ 5. Other Important Points to Keep in Mind:

- Maintain **analytical tone**—don't just describe events.
- Use examples of **key leaders** (Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta, Surendranath Banerjee).
- Use **headings/subheadings** for structure (especially for 38-marker).
- **Avoid generic praise**—highlight **specific contributions and limitations**.
- Include a **balanced critique** to show depth of understanding

Q 2)

📝 Question for Practice:

"The Quit India Movement witnessed mass upsurge across the country, but it assumed a uniquely radical and organized form in Bihar." Discuss the role of Bihar in the Quit India Movement of 1942 and how it shaped the broader freedom struggle.

📝 Self-Evaluation Note for Students

✓ 1. Main Demand of the Question:

- The question requires you to:
 - a) **Discuss Bihar's role** in the Quit India Movement.

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b) Explain **how it contributed to the broader national movement**.

- Focus should be on **regional contribution, organized resistance, and unique features** of the movement in Bihar.

✓ 2. What to Include in Introduction and Conclusion:

Introduction Should Include:

- Brief overview of **Quit India Movement (1942)** as a **mass civil disobedience movement** launched by Gandhi.
- Mention that although leadership was arrested, **Bihar emerged as a stronghold** of underground and mass resistance.

Conclusion Should Include:

- Highlight that Bihar's contribution showcased **people-led, decentralized, and organized resistance**.
- It **kept the movement alive despite the absence of national leadership**, and laid the foundation for **mass-based nationalism in later years**.

✓ 3. Main Dimensions to be Written in the Answer:

A. Context of Quit India Movement

- Why the movement was launched (e.g., WWII, Cripps Mission failure).
- Immediate arrest of national leaders.

B. Role of Bihar in the Movement

- **Underground Leadership:** Jayaprakash Narayan, Yogendra Shukla, formation of **Azad Dasta**.
- **Guerrilla Warfare and Sabotage:** Disruption of railways, attacks on police stations.
- **Student and Youth Participation:** Flag-hoisting at Patna Secretariat (August 11, 1942), martyrdom of students.
- **Role of Women:** Tara Rani Srivastava, Saraswati Devi.
- **Formation of Parallel Governments:** Example from Gaya.

C. Impact and Legacy

- Demonstrated **mass political consciousness in Bihar**.


- Strengthened **regional nationalism** and fed into **post-1942 revolutionary efforts**.

✓ 4. Important Keywords to Be Used:

- Operation Zero Hour
- Flag martyrs
- Azad Dasta
- Guerrilla resistance
- Parallel Government
- Decentralized uprising
- Underground networks
- People's participation
- Mass nationalism
- Radicalization of movement

✓ 5. Other Important Points to Keep in Mind:

- Use names and **locations in Bihar** (e.g., Patna, Gaya, Jehanabad, Hazaribagh).
- Include **events and dates** (like Aug 11 flag-hoisting in Patna).
- Mention **Jayaprakash Narayan's escape and role in guerrilla warfare**.
- Write in **headings/subheadings format** for clarity.
- Avoid making it a generic Quit India answer; **keep the spotlight on Bihar**.


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Q3. Question for Practice:

“Jayaprakash Narayan was not just a revolutionary but a visionary whose ideals transcended conventional politics.” Examine his role in the Indian freedom struggle and critically assess his contributions to post-independence political thought and movements.

Self-Evaluation Note for Students**✓ 1. Main Demand of the Question:**

- **Two-fold analysis required:**
 - a) His **role in the freedom movement** (focus on Quit India and underground activities).
 - b) His **post-independence political philosophy** and involvement in **movements like Sampoorna Kranti**.
- The question also demands a **critical assessment**, so both **contributions and limitations** should be discussed.

✓ 2. What to Include in Introduction and Conclusion:**Introduction Should Include:**

- Brief description of **JP as a revolutionary leader**, often referred to as **“Loknayak”**.
- Mention his **dual legacy**: in the **freedom struggle** and **post-independence activism**.

Conclusion Should Include:

- Highlight JP's significance as a **moral force in Indian politics**.
- Mention his **legacy in democratic socialism, decentralization, and people's movements**, and how he remains a source of inspiration for clean and ethical public life.

✓ 3. Main Dimensions to be Written in the Answer:**A. Early Life and Ideological Foundations**

- Education in the US; influenced by **Marxism, socialism, and Gandhian ideas**.
- Return to India and association with **Congress Socialist Party (1934)**.

B. Role in the Freedom Struggle

- Active in **Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement**.
- Led **underground resistance**, founded **Azad Dasta** with others.
- Escaped from **Hazaribagh Jail (1942)**, continued organizing armed resistance.

C. Post-Independence Political Thought

- Disillusionment with Congress; advocated for **party-less democracy**.
- Championed **Sarvodaya and decentralization**.
- Advocated **Total Revolution (Sampoorna Kranti)** in the 1970s to counter corruption and authoritarianism.

D. Legacy and Critique

- Catalyst for **Emergency protests (1975)** and the **formation of Janata Party**.
- Criticized for being **idealistic**, sometimes lacking political pragmatism.
- Yet, **symbolized ethical and principled opposition** in Indian politics.

✓ 4. Important Keywords to Be Used:

- Loknayak
- Congress Socialist Party
- Azad Dasta
- Underground movement
- Total Revolution (Sampoorna Kranti)
- Party-less democracy
- Sarvodaya
- Emergency (1975)
- JP Movement
- Gandhian socialism

✓ 5. Other Important Points to Keep in Mind:

- Keep balance: **freedom struggle vs post-independence roles**.
- Use **chronological structure with headings** for clarity.
- Quote or refer to **reputed historians or JP's own writings** for credibility.
- Avoid limiting the answer to Quit India only — **highlight his 1970s activism** as equally important.



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Q3.

📖 Self-Evaluation Guide for Students

✓ 1. Main Demand of the Question:

- Chronological Analysis: Trace the **development of Western education in Bihar** over the specified period (1813–1947)
- Key Milestones: Identify and elaborate on **significant events, policies, and institutions** that influenced this development
- Impact Assessment: Evaluate the **socio-economic and cultural impacts** of Western education in Bihar during British rule

✓ 2. Introduction and Conclusion Guidelines:

Introduction Should Include:

- Historical Context: Begin with Bihar's **ancient educational heritage**, mentioning institutions like **Nalanda and Vikramshila**
- Transition to Western Education: Briefly introduce the **onset of Western education** during British colonial rule

Conclusion Should Include:

- Summarization: Concise recap of the **evolution and key contributions** of Western education in Bihar
- Critical Insight: Reflect on how Western education **transformed Bihar's socio-cultural fabric** and its role in the **freedom movement**

✓ 3. Main Dimensions to Cover in the Answer:

A. Early Initiatives (1813–1857):

- Charter Act of 1813: Discuss its provision for allocating funds towards education and the ensuing debates on **Orientalist vs. Anglicist approaches**
- Establishment of Institutions: Mention early establishments like the **Calcutta Madrasah (1781)** and **Sanskrit College in Varanasi (1791)**, noting their influence on Bihar

B. Post-1857 Developments:

- Wood's Dispatch (1854): Analyze its recommendations for a structured education system and its impact on Bihar

- **Founding of Key Institutions:**

- Patna College (1863): Its role in higher education
- Bihar School of Engineering (1900): Now known as **NIT Patna**, pivotal in technical education
- Patna University (1917): The seventh oldest university in the Indian subcontinent

- **C. Expansion and Diversification (1900–1947):**


- Growth of Secondary and Primary Education: Efforts to increase literacy rates and the establishment of numerous schools
- Role of Missionaries and Private Entities: Their contributions to spreading Western education in Bihar

- **D. Socio-Economic and Cultural Impact:**

- Emergence of a New Educated Class: How Western-educated individuals became instrumental in administrative roles and reform movements
- Catalyst for Social Reform: The influence of Western education on movements advocating **caste equality**, **women's education**, and **abolition of social evils**
- Participation in Freedom Struggle: The role of educated Biharis in **nationalist movements** and **political awakening**

- ✓ **4. Important Keywords and Phrases to Use:**

- Charter Act of 1813
- Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy
- Macaulay's Minute on Education (1835)
- Wood's Dispatch (1854)
- Patna College
- Patna University
- Downward Filtration Theory
- Bihar School of Engineering
- Socio-religious Reform Movements


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- **Nationalist Movement Participation**

✓ **5. Additional Points for Consideration:**

- **Use of Data and Reports:** Incorporate statistics from surveys like **Adam's Report (1835)** to highlight literacy rates and the state of indigenous education
- **Comparative Analysis:** Briefly compare Bihar's educational development with other regions to provide context
- **Critical Perspective:** While acknowledging the advancements, also discuss the **limitations and biases** of the colonial education system, such as its focus on creating a **clerical workforce**
- **Inclusion of Notable Personalities:** Mention contributions of individuals like **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** in advocating for Western education

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- MONA MAGZINE, ASHOK RAJ PATH : 99340 85158
- SHIVAM BOOK, ASHOK RAJ PATH : 9523504156
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- MAGAZINE HOUSE - BORING ROAD : 9934834839
- NEW STUDENT CORNER (SANJAY) : 9939289744
- UNIQUE BOOK Stall, PATNA COLLEGE : 6299630619
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