Full length test of Society and modern history

Q1) In the context of the diversity of India, can it be said that the regions form cultural units rather than the states? Give the reasons with examples for your viewpoint. (10 marks)

India has been a country of multiple diversities like linguistic, religious, and cultural diversities since ancient times. Indian modal of cultural integration is based on the idea of ‘unity in diversity’. India is a ‘mosaic or salad’ of different varying cultures coming together.

After independence, various demands of reorganization of states on the basis of various aspirations comprising of

1. cultural similarity
2. linguistic identity etc.

Language is one of major contributors to culture. Thus, the states reflect the cultural homogeneity in a particular region to a certain extent. But the vastness of Indian culture allows numerous sub-cultures and sub-divisions even within these units. Though the government reorganized various states and also formed new states but cultural units have been intact in India till this day.

1. Recently Chhath parv has been celebrated in Purvanchal region, which comprises the eastern end of Uttar Pradesh and western end of Bihar, where Hindi-Urdu and its dialects Awadhi and Bhojpuri are the predominant language.

2. Population living in green revolution area that comprises Punjab, Haryana and west Uttar Pradesh practices nearly same traditions and represents a single cultural unit.

3. Influence of Dravidian culture can be seen across all South Indian states, food habit of people living in these states is similar, wedding rituals are same.

4. North eastern region comprising 8 states represents as a single cultural unit in terms of their traditions.

5. Rice fish culture has also been practiced across all coastal regions in different states.

It shows that cultural units in India are not necessarily concurrent with states and beyond the boundaries of formal division of states. The rich Indian diversity allows for varying existences in every nook and corner. Rightly, India is called a “Nation of Nations.” Europe has been balkanized on far trivial factors than the Indian states.
Q2) Discuss the impact of Globalisation on environment. Also elaborate how globalization can be helpful to fight climate change. (10 marks)

Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. This process has effects on the environment both positive and negative.

Impact of Globalisation on the environment:

- International collaboration like UNFCC, UNEP
  - Finance: GEF, Green Bond, Blue Bond
  - Green technology: TX from developed to developing countries
  - Movements for conservation of environment EX;
Recently, in Davos Globalisation 4.0 (a phenomenon driven by technology and the movement of ideas, people and goods) to stem climate change has been discussed. According to that, globalisation can be helpful to fight climate change as below:

1. Cleaner types of energy > bio fuels, carbon neutral techs, fuel cell etc. helps to achieve Paris CC treaty targets.
2. Building new leadership platforms for policy experimentation and public – private partnership.
3. Advance technologies > smart building, smart energy > environment friendly
4. Faster technology tx to developing countries to solve the problem of environmental pollution. Etc

So with rightful use of globalisation and IR 4.0 we can achieve the targets of SDG, Paris climate change treaty and goals of environment friendly development etc.
Q.3) With the rapid socio-economic changes and urbanization in recent years, the valuable cultures and traditions of the minorities in India are under severe threat and in some cases face extinction. In light of the above statement discuss the steps taken by government of India to reverse the above mentioned trend. (10 marks)

The minority religious communities in India include religious and linguistic minorities Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains. Today Minorities who were known for metal works, elegant textile such as Banarasi, kantha (West Bengal), Kashida (J&K) are leaving these art forms, Parsi population has reduced to half.

FACTORS FOR DECLINE OF CULTURES AND TRADITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL FACTORS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With increasing impact of globalization preferences and demand is changing. With increase poverty levels, illiteracy traditional artisans either migrated to some new regions or shifted to some other occupation.</td>
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<tr>
<th>ECONOMIC FACTORS</th>
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<td>Increased competition with the cheap machine made products and scarce and rising cost of basic resources caused decline of traditional art and artifacts.</td>
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<th>URBANIZATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>It not only led to migration of traditional artisans to nearby areas and art forms could not be passed on to successive generations. Also, homogenization is impacting individual fine arts, music, festivals.</td>
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The changed lifestyle is giving way to migration, homogenization, blind race behind western traditions and neglect of indigenous culture, stressful life, time and resource scarcity, intergenerational gaps which makes people to lose sight of their prized heritage.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT
Government of India has adopted a comprehensive approach to preserve minority heritage and culture. Various components of the strategy are:

1. **Educational empowerment**: Ministry of minority affairs provides pre-matric, postmatric and merit cum means scholarships to students of poor
families. “Maulana Azad National Fellowship” “Padho Pardesh”.
2. Livelihood security: Ministry’s “Nai Roshni” scheme “Nai Manzil”.
“Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)”
 National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) fulfills microfinance needs of entrepreneurs. An *empowered artisan can prudently manage inventory*, access government schemes, can gather market trends, can tailor the product design as consumer need.
3. JIYO PARSi-> stabilize Parsi population
4. USTAAD: Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development scheme, is direct intervention to preserve rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities and build capacity of traditional artisans/craftsmen
5. Hamari Dharohar Scheme: To Preserve rich heritage of minorities, Literature/ documents, Calligraphy etc. under overall concept of Indian Culture through documentation of oral traditions, art forms, exhibitions and fellowships
6. Waqf Management: interest free loans for construction and reconstruction of financially viable assets such as hospitals, marriage halls, cold storage on waqf lands.
7. Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities: earmarking 15% of physical targets/financial outlay for minorities.
 Government’s efforts are incomplete without citizen’s participation. Cultural heritage teaches us about tolerance and respect for a diverse humanity. It reminds us of our better nature and like the *standing bodhisattva*, helps us all live in a more humane world. Therefore, minority or no minority, its civic duty of every citizen to protect our heritage
Q4) Social Audit has a crucial role in the effective implementation of social sector programmes. Comment. Also, discuss its strengths and limitations. (10 marks)

**Definition:** Social Audit is a mechanism in which opinion about schemes taken from citizens, outcome based analysis to enhance evidence based policy, proper utilization of resources, etc.

**It's crucial role in social sector programs**

1. Act as feedback mechanisms by people participation. 
   - MGNREGA high women 
   - etc. participation.
2. Improve prioritization & required change in policy on evidences.
3. Act as grievance redressal mechanism to increase customer friendly policies.
4. Effective utilization of resources with tracking of schemes.
5. Decrease wastages & improve social expenditure spending with requirement.
6. Enrich democratic values.
7. Touch with ground realities so region.
specific policy formulation possible.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Outcome based approach</td>
<td>1. Outcome matrix difficult to develop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Public participation</td>
<td>2. Requires proper institutional framework which is largely absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Effective utilization of funds</td>
<td>3. Legal lacunae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. People-centric schemes</td>
<td>4. No proper auditing mechanisms at ground level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Check &amp; Balance on state bureaucracy reduced corruption</td>
<td>5. Nexus between politician &amp; power bureaucracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Inclusive approach</td>
<td>6. mere device rather action</td>
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As Meghalaya we require social audit of all flagship schemes to provide good governance, reduce nepotism, to achieve goals of our constitution, to facilitate achievement in SDG goals & INDIA by balanced development.
Q5) Despite the importance of the sexual violence issue, women’s activism in India has not exclusively focused on this concern. Analyze. (150 words)

Sexual violence is a serious public health and human rights problem with both short- and long-term consequences on women’s physical, mental, and sexual and reproductive health.

**Importance of sexual violence issue :-**

- **To change the perception:-**
  - India’s attitudes towards women reflect apathy and an acceptance of sexual harassment.
  - Women in India are so often blamed for being raped or sexually assaulted.
  - Women who drink, smoke or go to pubs are widely seen in Indian society as morally loose and they have brought the violence on themselves.

- **To make women stronger and fight for their rights:-**
  - Rape victims are often encouraged by village elders and clan councils to “compromise” with the family of accused and drop charges or even to marry the attacker.

- **It analyses the lower status of women in the society:-**
  - Throughout their lives, sons are fed better than their sisters, are more likely to be sent to school and have brighter career prospects.

**Why women’s activism has not focussed on this issue :-**

- **Lack of political representation:-**
  - Women hold just under 12 percent of seats in the national legislature.
  - In New Zealand, where women hold 38 percent of parliamentary seats and the prime minister is a woman, lawmakers recently guaranteed paid leave for victims of domestic violence. That gives victims time to relocate, protecting themselves and their children from their abusers.

- **Initially focused on other issues:-**
  - Initially intended to address the economic consequences of failed state-led development schemes rather than directly dealing with gender injustices.
  - Not all issues that initially spur women’s activism are motivated by gender discrimination, nor do they ignite the same responses across all women’s groups and movements. Ideology, class, caste, and religious differences cause women’s groups to focus upon different problems.
• Mindset:-
  o Sexual violence is still not discussed as “sex” is considered to be in
    private domain.
  o Indian women often do not take full advantage of their constitutional
    rights because they are not properly aware or informed of them.
  o The support from the society has been abysmal.

• Once motive was achieved in the form of law against sexual violence the
  movement faded.

**Despite constraints there have been achievements by the women activists in
brining sexual violence topic to the forefront:**

• It was due to their efforts that child marriage was abolished and the
  marriageable age of women was raised.
• Vishaka guidelines were framed and recently sexual harassment in workplace
  act has been framed
• #metoo movement

**What needs to be done?**

• A better solution may be to target gender norms that lead to such
  behaviour in the first place.
  o Education-> Gender-sensitization efforts need to be expansive,
    targeting children and adults.
  o Engaging young boys and challenging assumptions about “what it
    means to be a man” is key.
  o A more gender equitable and less violent society.

• **Enhance female police force:**
  o Studies show that women are more likely to report sex crimes if female
    police officers are available.

• Stricter laws in the aftermath of the 2012 Nirbhaya case have led to higher
  levels of reporting but not necessarily to higher conviction rates or quicker
  investigations.

**Thus, what is required is an overhaul of the current legal infrastructure
in place to deal with these cases in a quicker and more efficient manner,
along with other remedies of social welfare, economic growth,
awareness programmes, sex education etc.**
Q6)“Dupleix made a cardinal blunder in looking for the key of India in Madras. Clive sought & found in Bengal.” Comment (10 marks)

The discovery of the marine route to India led to the arrival of various European power in India. Initially, their objective was to engage in trade and commerce but later they also gain interest in territorial occupation. France and Britain were two major European power around which colonial conquest in India was centered. There were three Anglo-French wars were fought which decided that English were going to rule India and not the French.

1) Robert Clive and Dupleix were the leaders of English and French who played a decisive role in the success and failure of their countries. Initially, both were active in the Madras region but soon Clive realized that Bengal could be better option to start territorial conquest in India. The reasons for the success of Clive and failure of Dupleix are the following:

2) Bengal is located in the lower plains of the Ganga, which is very fertile therefore, production of foodgrains were surplus here. Whereas the Madras region was less fertile in comparison of

3) Bengal was the most prosperous region of the country during this period and industries like cotton textiles had international fame whereas Madras region was lacking in industrial development due to which Bengal had a higher revenue collection.

4) Bengal was politically stable and united but ruler was weak, Clive had to fight on only one front. Whereas in the Madras region Hyderabad and Carnatic were two major power, Dupleix interfered in the internal affairs of both states simultaneously which was beyond the capacity of the French company’s force.

5) The personal characters of Clive and Dupleix also played a decisive role. Dupleix belonged to an aristocrat family which reflected in his actions. He lived a luxurious life and spent unnecessary money on his vices. Although he was an able general but failed several times to utilize opportunity in favour. Robert Clive was a shrewd commander who can take any measure to defeat the enemy. He bribed the officials, done false promises and even forged the signature of commander in chief to achieve his goal. On the strategic ground also Dupleix was well behind Clive.

6) The Bengal provided a launch pad for British conquest in India. Due excess revenue and agricultural surplus British were able to maintain a large army.
7) The location of Bengal was also favourable for conquest as the authority of Mughals could be directly challenged from here.

These things were lacking in Madras and our history also states that any power starting his campaign from the south has never been succeeded in conquering India. So it is rightly said by J.A.R. Marriot that duplex made the cardinal blunder.

Q7) Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between two regarding the role of the state and control that it exercised. Comment. (10 marks)

Close association

1. Gandhi put the moral obligation on Nehru like Nehru’s support for civil disobedience, Quit India movement after Gandhi started it. (Frikaal or not)
2. Gandhi provided national leadership to Nehru instead of Sardar Patel – 1st pm of independent India
3. Shows support of Nehru to Gandhi’s Principle though he was
Though it seems like close association but striking differences like below on role of state:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gandhi</th>
<th>Nehru</th>
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| **1. Ideology**: Gandhian | **1. Socialistic state**
| **2. Facilitator of Swaraj** | **2. Regulator state** for socialism
| **3. Less caste Fair state with inclusive development** | **3. State should have commanding height of economy**
| **4. Local self governance & village self-sufficient** | **4. Centralized state with federal element**
| **5. As state as monitor not controller** | **5. State some role of controller**
Q.8) No other country was born perhaps in as difficult conditions as India when it got independence. What challenges do you think India faced as an infant democracy? How far, in your opinion, has India met these challenges? (10 marks)

India was born in difficult circumstances – as with freedom came:

a. Partition of the country based on two nation theory which our freedom fighters did not believe in
b. Communal violence and division of country into communal pockets
c. Displacement of millions of people

Challenges

• Building a United Country: India was geographically vast, linguistically and
culturally diverse, religiously divided at that time. Seeds of nationalism, which had been sown during the struggle period, had to be nurtured into a plant.

- **This would mean:**
  a. Integration of princely states, and  
  b. Integration of tribal areas into a nation,  
  c. Reorganizing states on the basis of linguistic and regional aspirations, and  
  d. Creating a link language for the entire nation

- **Establishment of democracy:**
  Adopting a democracy does not mean establishment of democratic way of life in the social, economic and political space. This would require  
  a. Building democratic Institutions  
  b. Inculcating democratic values in people and institutions  
  c. Accommodating diverse views in political mainstream

- **Inclusive development and wellbeing of all:**
  India after independence suffered from  
  a. widespread poverty,  
  b. unequal development between Presidency towns and rural India  
  c. Hunger and  
  d. Food shortage

**Did we meet the challenges?**

- **Maintaining Unity and Integrity:**
  India has survived as a nation despite diverse challenges such as over twenty-five years long proxy war from across the borders and terrorism-related challenges on domestic soil. In the process, India’s secular fabric and unity in diversity have remained intact.

- **Indian Constitution:**
  One of the mightiest tasks achieved by new India was its Constitution, embodying the basic principles for which we had long struggled, the aspirations of the people and provided the institutional framework for the political life of modern India. We have been able to inculcate Constitutional values in public life.

- **Establishment of democracy:**
  India has remained on the path of democracy. It is evident in the institution of Election Commission and conduct of free and fair elections – which are festivals of democracy- both at national and state level which enables smooth power transmission.

- **Protecting the rights of minorities and other marginalized groups:**
  The Indian political class and judiciary has ensured protection of the minorities, preserving their culture and heritage in distinct ways.

- **Welfare of all:**
  Inclusive development continues to be the goal of the government with public expenditure on welfare schemes being among the highest in the world While challenges of nation building remain – as nation building is an ongoing process, but we have developed institutional strength necessary for a modern state:  
  a. democracy,  
  b. independent judiciary,
c. limits on arbitrary state action,
d. high quality varsities and
e. technical institutes

Q.9) "Without the contribution of extremists, Indian freedom struggle would have taken an altogether different path." Discuss. (10 marks)

The Phase before Extremist was dominated by early Nationalists, also known as moderates. It marked the beginning of the organised national movement in India. They believed in demanding constitutional reforms via peaceful methods. Their methodologies included:

- Professed **loyalty to the British Crown**.
- They **resorted to prayers, petitions and protest**, believed in constitutional form of struggle.
- Believed that the **movement should be limited to middle class intelligentsia**; masses not yet ready for participation in Indian freedom struggle.

The extremist rose to prominence on national fora during Partition of Bengal. Their methodology departed from the policies of 3P’s followed by congress during Moderates era (1885 - 1905).

**Their contribution to national movement can be summarised as:**

1. Insertion of fear into the mind of British administration due to their frequent use of **extra-constitutional means like boycott and passive resistance**. Till then Britishers considered Indians docile and somebody that can be subjected to subjugation.
2. They were the first to demand Swaraj and countered the Moderates theory of Benevolent character of British Government.
3. They mobilised the masses and broadened the social base of the national movements by
   a. Using provocative languages in journals and newspapers against Britishers.
   b. Using traditional popular festivals and meals as means of reaching out to masses.
   c. Promotion of atma-shakti which implied reassertion of national dignity and economic integration of villages

Hence, it can be inferred that the extremist built the social base that was exploited by Mahatma Gandhi in the later stage of National Movement. They also inspired and boosted confidence of youths of India who later took up revolutionary nationalism. Their reactionary methods somewhat made Britishers to give into the demand of Moderates to keep extremists at bay

Thus, it can be said that without extremists there would have been

a. A delay in taking nationalism and national movement to masses.
b. A delay in exposing not so benevolent character (as said by moderates) of Britishers
c. A delay in bringing Britishers to a negotiating table as moderates would have kept
up with their 3P’s falling on the deaf ears of Britishers.
d. Infusion of nationalism among youth and infusion of pride among Indians of their
glorious past, and lastly
e. The National Movement would have remained elitist as the moderates were not
ready to include masses in the movement.
Hence, extremists played an invaluable role in the Indian National Movement setting
the stage for mass leader like Gandhi to take the national movement forward.

Q.10) The August revolution of 1942 began with a demand for immediate
British withdrawal from India. In this context, enumerate the various causes
that led to this demand. Discuss the importance of the movement to India’s
freedom struggle.(10 marks)

After Cripps departure, Gandhi framed a resolution calling for British with draw land a
non-violent non-cooperation movement against any Japanese invasion. The CWC
meeting at Wardha (July 14, 1942) accepted the idea of a struggle.

Causes that led to the demand of Quit India
1. The failure of the Cripps Mission to solve the constitutional deadlock exposed
Britain’s unchanged attitude on constitutional advance and made it clear that any
more silence would be tantamount to accepting the British right to decide the fate of
Indians without consulting them.
2. There was popular discontent because of rising prices and shortage of rice, salt,
etc. and because of factors such as commandeering of boats in Bengal and Orissa.
There were fears of Britain following a scorched earth policy in Assam, Bengal and
Orissa against possible Japanese advance.
3. News of reverses suffered by the British in South-East Asia and an imminent
British collapse enhanced popular willingness to give expression to discontent.
Popular faith in the stability of British rule was so low that people were withdrawing
deposits from banks and post offices.
4. The manner in which the British evacuated from South-East Asia leaving the
subjects to their fate (two roads were provided—Black Road for Indian refugees and
White Road exclusively for European refugees), and the rout by an Asian power
shattered white prestige and exposed the racist tendencies of the rulers.
5. The leadership wanted to condition the masses for a possible Japanese invasion.

Importance of Quit India to the freedom struggle
The Quit India Movement or the India August Movement (August Kranti, was a civil
disobedience movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress
Committee or more simply by Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi) on 8 August 1942, during
World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of India.
1. After the arrest of the top leaders, the general public went on rampage attacking
symbols of authority, hoisting national flags forcibly on public buildings.
2. Students responded by going on strikes in schools and colleges, participating in
processions and distributing illegal news sheet.
3. The underground activity especially by Socialists, Forward bloc members,
Ashramites etc was very noticeable. Leaders such as Aruna Asif Ali, Sucheta
Kriplani, etc. were in the forefront,
4. The establishment of Parallel governments was the most noticeable feature of the movement.
5. These were established at Tamluk, Satara, etc. The activity such as cyclone relief work, organisation of Bidyut Bahinis, etc. gave confidence to the leaders and the experience of administration.
6. The government loyalty eroded during the movement with government officials especially those at the lower levels in police and administration participating. This was a blow to the British government.
7. There were no communal clashes during the movement and Muslims helped by giving shelter to the underground activists.
8. Communists, despite, the anti-war line, felt the visible pull of the movement. Hence, although the Government repression during the movement was severe and all the leaders were arrested before the movement begun, yet the Quit India movement served as a shot in the arm for the freedom struggle because after Quit India there could be no retreat and it was clear that the Nationalists wanted British to leave
Q11) Comment “Indian Nationalism was child of British Raj”. (15 Marks)

The concept of India as a country is adjusting from more than 3000 years from various occasions in past India enjoyed the political identity of a state but it was during 1860s that the spirit of nationalism is started becoming visible in India.

A section of British scholars like Richard Coupland emphasised that the Indian Nationalism was a child of British Rule (BR). But closer examination of the role of British Rule brings to light different reality.

**Critical examination of the role of British Rule:**

1) **None of the positive development** witnessed during BR was intended to create India as a nation.

   - **Political unification**
     - Modern judiciary and administration
     - To Rule India effectively

   - **Railways**
     - Connects port to market and fields to port
     - Not for transportation; Easy mobilisation of army

   - **Western Education**
     - To create class of Indians -> Indian in blood and colour but European in Taste
     - To rule India psychologically

   But were aimed at the advancement of British Rule in India

2) **Nationalism and colonialism are anthesis** to each other.

3) **Other reasons for awakening of nationalism.**
4) Role of Socio-Religious reform movements -> Collective consciousness

5) Role of emergence of the middle class - educated and awakened -> forefront in struggle

6) Role of contemporary International Developments
   - 19th century -> age of nationalist transformations in Europe
   - 1830 -> Belgium emerged as an independent nation


8) Role of New Historical researches -> Nationalist historians have put the theory of self-ruled India

9) Role of Reactionary policies of Lord Lytton -> Vernacular Press Act, Infamous Madras Famines

10) Role of Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883-84) -> Racist character of British Rule and organisational politics of protest.

So the emergence of Indian Nationalism was the outcome of Politico-Administrative, socio-cultural and economic environment created by the effects of various factors.
Q12) Explain the main provision of Montford reforms. How far did they implement the policy of administrative devolution? (15 marks)

Government of India Act, 1919 is also known as Montgue-Chemsford Reform. These reforms was in the line of August 1917 declaration of Montgue, the objective of British Rule is to provide the self rule to Indian over the period.

Provision of Montford Reforms:

1) Subject of Administration were divided in the 2 list.
   - The central List
   - Provincial List

2) System of Dyarchy at provincial level

3) 3 out of 8 members of GGEC shall be Indians

4) Bicameral Legislature at centre
   - Council of states
   - Central Legislative Assembly

5) Office of Indian High Commissioner was created in London to represent the GOI in London.

6) Estb of Public Service Commission

7) Increased the separate electorates to Sikh, Anglo-Indians and Christians.

The system of the Dyarchy at Provincial level was in line with the policy of administrative devolution of power at Provincial level. Though following provisions of it shows possibility of success on the paper:
But however on the ground the it created the disaster as quoted by simmon commission due to following reasons:

1) Division of subject was unscientific
2) All income generating subject in reserve category
3) Bureacracy under control of executive council
4) Position of ther ministers was too weak without any real power
5) System of collective responsibility was absent
6) Governor has veto power to nullify any proposal of council of ministers

So policy of administrative devolution provided by the Montford reforms certainly created suspicion without and friction without. That’s why I got discounted in the 1935 Govt of India Act.

Q13) What are the aims and objectives of Land Reforms (LR) in Independent India. Also discuss different approaches of land reforms and success and failure of LR. (15 marks)

Among the various policy initiatives taken by the government after the independence the land reforms was the most important one. The Land reform were necessary to ensure that the fruits of independence could reach the commonest sections of population.

Aims and Objectives of Land Reforms:

1) **Equitable distribution land by imposing land ceiling**
2) **Consolidation of land holdings**
3) **Abolition of intermediaries**
4) **Fixation of tenures and other conditions for the safeguarding the rights of tenant cultivators.**
5) **Promotion of co-operative farming.**

Different approaches for Land reforms:

1) **Gandhian Approach:**
   - Ideology of peaceful voluntary action-> Sarvodaya moment
   - no pressure for force moral persuasion
   - Bhudan movement and gramdan movement by Acharya Vinoba Bhave

2) **Marxist approach**
   - revolutionary approach violent methods
   - 1967 nakshalbari moment And maosist moment
   - Tenant cultivators owners of talent violin classes clashes and Conflicts

3) **Nationalist approach**
   - Used by government of of India I law ownership rights could be transferred to actual cultivator
Success and failure of Land Reforms:

Success:
- Success in Bengal and Kerala due to government's strong actions and effective laws.
- Big landowners persuaded to surrender land >42.6 lakh acres.
- Tenant owner -> owner of land.

Failures:
- Serious loopholes in definition of land and tenant transactions.
- Most of the land donated was infertile.
- Violence and new problem of internal security.
- Couldn't find much success in states like MP and AP.

Conclusion: so land reforms in India is a mix basket of success and failures which is still haunting the agricultural system and rural India.
Most of the protests, revolts and movements launched by peasants against the British policies grew out of the local grievances, remained localised and had no regular organisation and leadership. Discuss with the examples. (15 marks)

Peasant revolts were one of the important factors in independence of India from British rule. They provided base for Gandhian movement in long term.

Peasant revolts:

(i) Peasant revolt before 1857:
- Largely localised
- Against immediate exploiters like zamindars, revenue collector
- Unorganised & sporadic with local leadership
- Organise on line of clan & religion like Mopas in Kerala, Tilmir in Bengal
- Violent revolts with use of local, primitive weapons etc.
Peasant revolt in 1857-1900:

1. Awareness about Judiciary, Police system increased like Palna revolt => rise of Judiciary

2. Organisation emerged in localities with common issue => Indigo Revolt in 1859 in Bengal

3. Still not aware of British character

4. Against money lenders, zamindars

5. Increased role of middled class like Deepanday Mitra wrote Drama Needapan in Indigo revolt.

6. Amrita Bazarbar Rabika supported peasant cause

In 1900-1920s:

1. Emergence of regional organisations like UP Khadi Sathy (1919)

- Eka movement (1905)
- Mopla Movement (1921) => Kerala

2. Awareness against British exploitation increased => attack British government.
Organized under leadership of Intha Jinnah, Ahiredi etc. with regional organization.

4. Non-violent with specific demands.

II) Post 1920:

1. All India level organization
   All India Khana Sabha (1936) under Azami Sahajanand

2. Participated in Factaession
   National character to them with Gandhian, Socialistic movement

3. Against landlords & landlords

4. Organized and directed

In the very initial peasant movement were unorganized, sporadic & local level but with time the character of peasant movement changed & represented all levels & most one of the most aware group.
Q.15) Discuss the role and contribution of the North-East region in India’s struggle for Independence.(15 marks)

The Northeast participation in India’s freedom struggle is a tale of valor and courage which started in the 19th century itself with a mass peasant uprising against the British and resistance by the hill people. The political events in the rest of the country culminating in Independence in 1947, found a strong support and response in this region.

Role of North-East in India’s struggle for Independence:

The Northeast region of India went into the hands of the British starting with the occupation of Assam in 1826, after a decade of Burmese control of the land.

i. Ahom Revolt: The British had pledged to withdraw after the first Burma war (1824-26) from Assam but they didn’t, which sparked off a rebellion in 1828 under the leadership of Gomdhar Konwar.

ii. British expansion to the hills faced fierce resistance by the hill tribes. The Khasis led by U Tirot Sing fought valiantly against the British from 1829 to 1833.

iii. Between the 1830s and 1860s, the hill tribes such as the Singphos, Khamtis, Nagas, Garos, etc., offered stiff challenge to the British expansionist policies toward the hills, causing heavy losses to the latter.

iv. Phulaguri Uprising of 1861: The uprising at Nagaon district of central Assam against the repressive agricultural policies of the British government heralded a new era of peasant protest in the state.

v. After the Phulaguri uprising, the peasantry of other districts stood against the oppressive increase in land revenue through the instrumentality of the raij-mels (people’s assemblies) which culminated in the violent protests known as ‘Assam Riots’.

vi. The brutal suppression of the peasants at Patharughat ended the violent peasant insurrections in Assam and the middle-class Assamese elites now rallied around an association called “Sarbajanik Sabha” which believed in addressing the problems through petition, memorandum etc.

vii. Like the Indian National Congress of the time, the “Assam Association” pursued constitutional methods for redressing the grievances of the native population.

During the Bengal’s Partition, it was the first occasion when Assamese public opinion and action found direct articulation with a much larger ‘Indian’ issue.

viii. The Association successfully fought for Assamese representation in the Legislative Council of the newly formed state of Eastern Bengal and Assam and lent full support to the Home Rule movement of 1916 demanding national selfgovernment.

ix. The countrywide protest against the repressive Rowlatt Act, the Jallianwala bagh massacre, Khilafat Movement and finally, Gandhi’s call for Non-Cooperation in 1920 left a huge imprint on the younger generation of the Assam Association leadership.

x. It was during 1921 that Gandhi visited Assam for the first time which left considerable impact on the Assamese leaders and masses. Police atrocities on
common people reached such a level that Gandhi had to send Madan Mohan Malaviya and Rajendra Prasad to Assam in 1922 for a field report which confirmed such atrocities.

xi. The Zeliangrong Nagas fought the British under the leadership of a teenage girl named Gaidinliu. She asked people not to pay taxes to the British and launched a heroic insurgency against them.

xii. Post 1935, other important leaders of the freedom movement in Assam included Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (who later became the President of India), Debeswar Sarmah, Siddhinath Sarma, Omeo Kumar Das, Bijoy Chandra Bhagawati, etc. This was a period which saw Congress and other parties experimenting with constitutionalism and government formation in different states.

xiii. When Congress declared the ‘Quit India’ movement in 1942, the common people of Assam plunged themselves into it. Underground and disruptive activities also accompanied the mass movement.

xiv. Bhogeswari Phukanani marched along with other revolutionary during the turbulent time of ‘Quit India movement’ and dared to attack and set free the office of Congress in Berhampur town of Assam. A 16-year old girl Kanaklata and Mukunda Kakoti were shot dead when trying to hoist the tricolour at a police station.

xv. As per the Cabinet Mission, Assam was wrongfully grouped in the Group C which meant that it would be merged with East Pakistan after Partition. There was widespread protest and Gopinath Bardoloi played the role of an indomitable statesman. His untiring efforts with full support from tribal leaders finally saved Assam and it became a part of India.

xvi. Arunachal Pradesh’s freedom fighter Moje Riba was the first person to hoist the tricolor at Dipa village in Arunachal Pradesh on August 15, 1947.

Though historians have not discussed much in detail about North East region and its role in India’s struggle for Independence, and their contribution comes to light only through accounts of regional revolts but in reality the above points show their importance and the deep imprints the leaders of the region left in uniting the “India” we have today

Q16) For all our unity in diversity claims, India has not been able to accept people with disabilities. Critically examine. And give the measure taken by government to tackle this. (15 marks)

According to Census 2011, over 26 million people in India are suffering from one or the other kind of disability. This is equivalent to 2.21% of the population. Constitution of India guarantees equality to all citizens and prohibition of discrimination but a significant portion of people see them as an object of ‘sympathy’ and ‘pity’.
LIMITED ACCEPTANCE OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN INDIA

- Census data is not exhaustive: According to World Bank data the total number of persons with disabilities in India the number is between 40 and 80 million.

- Societal acceptability: considers persons with disabilities a liability -> leads to discrimination and harassment against them and their isolation from the mainstream. For eg. Hardly any movie or an advertisement where the lead actor was a person news channel anchor with disabilities in India.
- A large number of people with disabilities are born in to poor households and 69% of the total population of persons with disabilities in India resided in rural areas.

- Un-utilized Potential: low literacy levels (~55%) (Census data shows that 63.66% of the disabled population is not working compared to 60.21% of the able-bodied).

infrastructural, institutional and attitudinal barriers for the persons with disabilities.
- Large chunk of disabled children are out of school.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ENHANCE THEIR ACCEPTABILITY

- Enhanced participation in education with 61% of the disabled children aged 5-19 years attending educational institution.

- Enact laws and other measures to improve disability rights, and also abolish legislation, customs, and practices that discriminate against persons with disabilities.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 played an important role
1. Types of disabilities have increased from 7 to 21.
2. Disables are named as “DIVYANG”
3. 4% reservation for divyang is provided in all public and private sector.
4. Divyang rights like Non-discrimination, Accessibility etc. are provided.

- India has become the first nation to ratify the Marrakesh Treaty to facilitate access to published works for persons who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled.

- UDID project- It aims at building a holistic end-to-end integrated system for issuance of universal ID & disability certificates for person with disabilities with their identification and disability details.

- National Action Plan for Skill Training of Persons with Disabilities: In which 25 Lakh Persons with Disabilities are to be trained through holistic empowerment through education, rehabilitation and especially skill development and employment.

- Centre for Disabilities Sports to develop and encourage disabled sports persons Rehabilitative influence sport can have not only on the physical body but also on rehabilitating people with a disability into society.
  ○ Example: Mariyappan Thangavelu India’s first Paralympian gold medalist 2016 in high jump since 2004.

- Mental disabilities act – Provides for mental health care and services for persons with mental illness and to protect, promote and fulfill the rights of such persons.
during delivery of mental health care and services and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

- **Accessible India Campaign** - A nation-wide campaign for achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). -> Sugamya Bharat

- **Civil society and private initiatives** like kick start cabs in Bangalore, which have modified vehicles designed for PwDs. This has made mobility of PwDs easy and more inclusive.

There is a need to **shift from a charity-based approach to a rights-based approach**. In an era where ‘inclusive development’ is being emphasised as the right path towards sustainable development, focused initiatives for the welfare of disabled persons are essential.

{Information of measures taken by govt is given detail, in main answer just mention keywords}
Q17) The role of women since independence has not been confined to issues of women alone, rather they have played an important role in the issues related to peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions and environment. Discuss. (15 marks)

The role of women in Indian freedom struggle and after independence was immense. They did not only stick to women issue but also came forward in peasant issue, tribal issue, environmental, political issues.

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<tr>
<th>Role of women</th>
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<tr>
<td>Women Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>i) Women organisation like JINTU acted as economical facilitator of women entrepreneurship</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii) Women’s empowerment by temple entry - Shangshingpui Temple</td>
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Haji Ati-dasga by Bhamara, 
Romangini Brigade.

(iii) Women's Movement for Political Representation.

(iv) Peasants Issue & Farmer's Issue.

(i) For debt waiver, for security from vagaries of monsoons, 
for fair prices of agricultural product in Shetkari Sanghatana movement under Sharan Joshi.

(iii) Tribal Issue:

(i) Rehabilitation: Medha Patkar's 
in Maharastra, Bachao Andolan

(ii) For Health and Education of Tribal: 
Dr. Fani Bhagy in Maharashtra

(iv) Trade Union:

(i) People's revolution 
(ii) Naka Guideline
iii) Indian Women's Welfare Association
for women rights of equal wage and family.

iv) Environment
i) Chipko Movement - women participated by hugging trees and save environment in Uttarakhand.

ii) Taruni Foundation - women acting as messengers and water conservers for water conservation in Marathwada.

So women acted on different issues like sexual exploitation - Sunitha Krishnan.
Political issue: Bhartiya Muslim Mahila Andolan etc.
Q.18) Despite implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty is still existing. Explain by giving reasons. (15 marks)

Poverty is a significant issue in India, despite being one of the fastest-growing economies in the world and a sizable consumer economy. A large number of programmes and schemes have been implemented to directly attack poverty through generating work, providing healthcare, education, nutrition and support to backward areas and vulnerable groups. Although the poverty rate has declined, a large proportion of our population still lives in poverty.

WHY POVERTY STILL EXISTS?

CORRUPTION
1. Corruption is regarded as one of the biggest reasons of poverty in India. The leading source of corruption in India is entitlement programmes and social spending.

Example: Critics argue that MGNREGA failed because of corruption and mismanagement. Also, corruption in the Public Distribution System (PDS) is the worst of its kind.

2. Poverty is further worsened by the administrative corruption permeating at all levels.

INADEQUATE RESOURCE ALLOCATION
1. The resources allocated to anti-poverty programmes are inadequate and there is a tacit understanding that targets will be curtailed according to fund availability. For instance, MGNREGA does not provide the guaranteed 100 days of work in many states.

Example: In another example, the Centre has provisioned Rs 200 per person per month for old age pension, with the understanding that states would add to this amount. Thus, old age pension depends on where you live—Rs 200 per month in some states and Rs 1,500 or more in others.

LACK OF EFFECTIVE GRASS-ROOT PARTICIPATION
In the absence of community involvement, the programmes are plagued with bureaucratic muddle and corruption at every level.

Example: Excessive administrative interference in wage employment programmes has led to underutilization of funds, corruption and poor employment generation. Whereas, in self-employment programmes like microcredit is successful because of people’s participation in the form of SHGs.

MISMANAGEMENT AND FAULTY DEVELOPMENT MODEL
Large number of poverty alleviation programmes function in silos, neglecting systematic need of identifying people who are in poverty, determine their needs, address them and enable them to move above the poverty line.
EVER INCREASING ECONOMIC INEQUALITY
As per Oxfam Survey, India's richest 1% held 58% of the country's total wealth, which was higher than the global figure of about 50%.

LACK OF HOLISTIC APPROACH
Poverty is more of social marginalisation of an individual, household or group in the community/society rather than inadequacy of income to fulfill the basic needs. It also includes lack of access to a whole lot of services like education, health services, water supply, sanitation etc. So to come out of the culture of poverty, one needs to be empowered and also requires access to basic services.

A TOP TO BOTTOM APPROACH
Most of the poverty alleviation schemes, like MGNREGA, have been either inspired or planned at a centralized level and implemented without or little modifications at district levels.

LACK OF PERIODICAL REVIEW AND A CONSISTENT APPROACH
Government focuses on poverty alleviation through inclusion. But positive outcomes of earlier schemes have seldom been considered in successive government’s agenda.

To address the above issues, it is pertinent to target poverty in a holistic manner with convergence of multiple schemes thus reducing duplication and inclusion-exclusion error, along with use of ICT to address corruption with scheme like PRAGATI, DBT etc. Also, mandatory application of social audit and public participation in policy formulation can go a long way in ensuring effectiveness of schemes that give due consideration to local needs and thus customized solution to region-specific problems.
Q19) Why are tribals in India referred to as “Scheduled Tribe”? Indicate the major provisions enshrined in Constitution of India for their upliftment. (15 marks)

ANS:

Scheduled tribes, are those tribes which are officially accepted as disadvantaged and included (scheduled) in accordance with the article 342 of the Indian constitution. They are entitled to many incentives and reservation policies. According to Article 342 of the Indian constitution, the Scheduled Tribes are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification.

The major provisions and send in the constitution for the upliftment are,

Article 46 (DPSP) mandates estate to take steps for the economic and educational upliftment of SC/ST

Article 243 D reservation in local bodies

Article 244 provides for schedule 5 to govern schedule areas except Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram

Schedule 5 provision for the administration of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura.

Article 330 with addition in the house of people

Article 352 reservation in Legislative assemblies

Article 334 reservation to cease after 60 years (initially the constitution provided for only 10 years and has been extended since then)

Article 338 they provide for National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

Article 359 1 m first President to appoint a condition to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and status of Scheduled Tribes

Article 15(4) reservation in educational institution for SC ST weaker section

Article 16(4) reservation in public employment for SC ST and backward classes

Article 23 protection from exploitation and abolishment of bonded labour

Article 29 to 32 protect preserve their unique culture heritage and language.
Apart from these Constitutional safeguards, the Parliament has enacted the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Panchayati Raj Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996 to empower and provide local self-government to be scheduled tribes.
Q19) With the current system of health financing in India being largely out-of-pocket payments, examine the need for reforms in the healthcare finance. Also discuss the issues associated with reinforcing insurance as the long term strategy for health financing in this regard. (15 marks)
For inclusive growth because victims of already vulnerable in Health issue.

3. Achieving SDG goals & economic growth.


5. Low public sector penetration in Health.

6. Low spending on health as 1.2% of GDP (too low with other countries nearly 6-7%).

Reforms required

1. Insurance

2. Inclusive fish-based approach

3. Accessible, affordable & accountable health sector

4. Public-centric
care

5. Gender sensitive

6. Newborn to elderly

Malnutrition Address/
Issues associated with Insurance as a long term strategy for financing

1. No proper outcome like issues in Kathiriya Busting Bima Yojana

2. International experience: one of costly instrument to health financing

3. Ghost Beneficiary due to need in document administration.

4. Financing issues - already TB problem

5. Increasing hospitalization, delay in release from hospital to claim benefit by patients & doctors.

6. Fraudulent tests

7. Insurance claim authenticity checking mechanism created.

8. Exclusion of digitally illiterate, illiterate, already vulnerable

So for health financing we require multiple-invention like increasing focus on health facility improvement, digitalization, Brazil model in implementation.
Q20) Critically analyze the performance of Unnat Bharat abhiyan in transforming rural lives through technology and whether there is a need to alter the approach? (250 words)

Expectations from higher education are becoming demanding with complex societies asking for greater skills and capacities. The government’s Unnat Bharat Abhiyan deems to create a new learning model for the youth by utilising the raw intelligence of learners in esteemed institutions of higher learning towards the development of communities that surround them, in particular rural communities.

Unnat Bharat abhiyan:-

- Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is flagship programme of Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) that aims to enrich Rural India.
- The second edition (Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0) was launched in April, 2018.
- **Aim:-**
  - The scheme aims to link higher education institutions with set of atleast five villages, so that they can contribute to economic and social betterment of these village communities using their knowledge base.
  - Under this scheme, higher education institutions will participate in development activities, particularly in rural areas.
- **Objective of the scheme are**
  - To engage faculty and students of higher educational institutions in understanding rural realities.
  - Identify and select existing innovative technologies, enable customization of technologies or devise implementation methods for innovative solutions as required by people.
  - To allow higher educational institutions to contribute to devising systems for smooth implementation of various Government Programs.

**Significance of the programme:**

- **Currently 748 institutions are participating under the scheme.** In phase II, 605 institutions were selected. Out of these 313 are technical Institutions and 292 are Non-Technical Institutions. 143 institutions had taken part in phase-1.
- Institutes through their faculty and students, will carry out studies of living conditions in the adopted villages, assess the local problems and needs, workout the possibilities of leveraging the technological interventions and the need to improve the processes in implementation of various government schemes, prepare workable action plans for the selected villages. **Such knowledge inputs would make their way into the development programmes in rural areas.**
- **The Institutes would be expected to closely coordinate with the district administration, elected public representatives of panchayat / villages**
and other stakeholders and will become very much a part of the process of development planning and implementation.

- In this process, faculty and students of such institutes would be re-oriented and connected to the rural realities so that their learning and research work also becomes more relevant to the society.

- Development of a biogas conversion kit for diesel engines by IIT Delhi, the utilisation of paddy straw into bio-power generation through biomethane and bioethanol production, the modified bio-sand water treatment plant by NIT Manipur and so on are some of the examples of success of this scheme.
  - Some of these have managed to solve real problems such as sewage disposal, waste and water management, energy sources, organic farming, provision of basic amenities, and convergence of remote technologies.
  - Students get to learn the practical aspects of the sciences taught in the classroom, while communities benefit.
  - They also learn problem-solving skills, get feedback and obtain market inputs from grassroots populations. These are relevant industry skills.

Failure/Why there is a need to change the current approach :-

- Less inclusion:-
  - Large number of NGOs are already involved in developing technologies for rural areas. But these technologies have hardly touched the lives of general rural people.

- Urban bias:-
  - The problem with most of these programmes is they carry an urban bias and assume that benefits will trickle down to the masses.
  - Social aspirations of these communities are not given due importance in technical applications. Most of these technologies are made with commonly available resources that aim to keep these ecosystems self-dependent. For example, there are easy-to-make chulhas and bullock carts.
  - Comparable approaches in urban areas do not expect people to construct their own scooters or stoves. Also, developers of these technologies are only able to make minor improvements to existing systems.

- Perception gap:-
  - There seems to be a gap between the perceptions of national laboratories and research institutions, which have the technical resources but little knowledge of market demand.
  - There are clean and unadorned machines such as the bicycle that could provide a viable mobility solution for movement of light goods.
and passengers. Yet there is no government support to finance bicycle purchases or improve frames and load-carrying capacities.

- **Technical constraints:-**
  - NGOs on the ground have knowledge of social aspirations and demand but no technical resources to act on them.

**Way forward:-**

- **Involve multiple stakeholders:-**
  - Rural development should best be realised by involving all stakeholders right from inception, market research, concept design and product distribution. Central funding can be obtained along existing lines.

- **Industry linkages:-**
  - Industry linkages need to be established so that the mechanism of consumer demand comes into play.

- Most people agree that higher education has a unique symbiosis with society. Continuous engagement between the two is necessary to sustain progress and growth. *Establishing a balance of education and transforming knowledge into skill and measuring the success of development programmes needs meticulous assessment.*

  A robust registration of outcomes on a national platform will help understand the virtual success of all efforts. While governments need to be vigilant of the practices that institutions are adopting, each institution must come up with a self-assessment mechanism by unlocking the job market for rural youth.