

2. (a) There are tendencies in some parts of the country to discriminate against the immigrants. Briefly analyze the factors which give rise to the politics of "nativism".
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- (b) Discuss the role of pluralism on national unity in India. 15
- (c) Protective discrimination not only protects but also discriminates." Comment.
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3. (a) Critically evaluate the role of the state in restructuring Indian Society since Independence. Also explain the factors which has affected the state's effectiveness in restructuring Indian Society.
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- (b) "Despite rising levels of education, gender awareness and stringent pro-women laws, there is still a perception that women are second-class citizens". Comment. 25
4. (a) "Literacy is a pre-requisite for the successful implementation of policies for economic and social development." Elucidate.
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- (b) Critically analyze to what extent the policies of the government "to tackle the problem of population since independence" has been successful? 20
- (c) Write a short note on "Sub-culture of poverty". 10
5. (a) Give a brief overview of the "Evolution and persistence of communalism in Indian Society".
20
- (b) "The impoverishment of the Indian peasantry was a consequence of the transformation of the agrarian structure". In the context of this statement, analyze the nature and the extent of the peasant movements in pre-independence period. 20
- (c) Write a short note on "Decentralization of power and political participation". 10

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 - (a) "New Rural Elite".
 - (b) Secularism as goal of Indian Democracy
 - (c) Problems of aged in changing Indian scenario
 - (d) Social movements in post independent India
 - (e) Development and environment sustainability

(a) Nativism is the violent form of regionalism that discriminates between original inhabitants and the immigrants. The ideology has gained currency in contemporary times due to increased social mobility.

Paul Hirst opined nativism as an offshoot of globalisation. Ethnicization of occupation takes place. for ex: sanitation jobs in US are mainly done by Mexicans.

Nativism can take place in two aspects:

(i) within a country (ii) between two countries.

In the former case, ethnicity and regionalism lead to struggle. This mainly has social as well as economic roots. for ex: mistreatment of migrant population from Bihar in Mumbai.

Within countries, nativism takes violent form since citizens react due to pressure on resources, division of opportunities and increased attract competition. ex: violence against Syrian migrants in Europe.

Griffin once mentioned that in a closer world, it is the West that tries to establish a hegemony which is resisted.

By the same token, nativism took a positive role when Indians resisted cultural imperialism by preserving their social rules, education and land laws.

Rajni Kothari in Caste in Indian

Politics mentions only political angle to nativism.

It is the policy that flaunts distinction between the locals and foreigners.

Marxists see nationalism as having roots in economic deprivation. The immigrant population puts up a competition for limited resources.

It was due to this feeling of nationalism that UK recently opted out of the European Union, famously called 'Brexit'. British felt that they were losing jobs to Eastern Europe under the EU umbrella.

However, nationalism can lead to long-term strategy for development. In India, an increase in competitive federalism is seen as a result of each state using its competitive advantage to outdo the others.

In sum, a violent form of nationalism is a form of exclusion and exploitation that decreases social mobility and demographic dividend. To protect one's culture is important but not shunting out opportunities to the majority.

②③ 2(b) The Indian mainland has been home to the great philosophy of 'Anekam' - meaning pluralism.

National Unity of India is a conglomerate of many cultures, ethnicity and religions. Since ancient times, the Aryans, Dravidians, Tibetan-Asiatic lineage people have inhabited the land of golden bird.

In contemporary times, greater urbanisation and industrialisation have further diffused barriers. Pauline Kolenda notes that plural Indian urban society ~~is~~ undergoes fusion through: (i) democracy (ii) inter-caste marriages and (iii) inter-mixing of workforce.

B.B. Mishra credits the middle class for the plural outlook of India as a nation which has been a result of education and joint stock companies.

Mother Teresa once said that if one wants peace in the world, he must go home and love his family. Indian unity derives its roots from strong yet diverse kinship relations.

However, the melting-pot cultural outlook has posed danger to national unity at times.

T.K. Doreen considers communalism prevalent in a violent form in India largely due to incomplete secularisation of India as a democracy.

Bipin Chandra in his book noted 'Communalism in Modern India' noted rise of minority consciousness due to economic backwardness a threat to national unity.

Secessionist movements like Bodoland by ULFA, Nagaland by NSCN(IM) develop fissures in the consolidated structure of India as a nation.

Attacks on ethnicity in New Delhi and Bangalore show on students of North-East and Africa respectively show a racial undertone.

Louis Dumont noted in his book Homo Hierarchicus that India is a culture pluralistic society with hierarchy. Increased economic growth has provided mobility and broken the rigid hierarchy but differences persists.

As a nation with diversity, India must bridge trust deficit among various factions and let development be the agenda not cultural rigidity.

2(c) India was a varna-based society in ancient times that develop a rigid form into caste disability. The system harboured handicaps of discrimination, exploitation and untouchability.

With the onset of 20th century, movements like Self-respect by Periyar, Mahatma movement by Ambedkar and visionary like Jyotiba Phule preached political representation of the Dalits.

It was with this view that the Indian Constitution provided for Art 16(4) and 15(c) for making provisions for socially and educationally backward class.

The Directive Principles of State Policy also envisage to protect economic and socially deaf class.

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However, in recent times the positive affirmative is criticised for being discriminatory against a lot.

Bachindram Sinha mentions that policy of reservation has led to rise of Marigai elites that has resulted in concentration of wealth.

The Land reforms post-independence has led to rise of Yadavs in Bihar, Reddy and Komars in Andhra Pradesh. They have skewed the political balance of power.

Andre Beteille remarked that reservation as a policy to bridge inequality will aggravate it. It looks obvious in present times.

Protective discrimination in India exists not only on basis of caste but also gender. The 73rd constitutional amendment of 33% reservation for women has led to 'Panchayat Patis' where husbands act as real actors.

Amartya Sen mentioned that inequality in India is due to unequal participation. Positive discrimination ensures that the oppressed gain equal access to opportunity but not equal opportunity. It takes over a discriminatory nature when groups lobby for self-interest ex: recruitment of Yadavs by UP Police org deprives meritocracy.

3(a) According to Das and Chakraborty, India as a State enjoys the following features: a territory, population, sovereignty and government.

Since independence, India has adopted democratic regime with socialist ideals. However, as a secular State we have not completed the process of secularization which has led to development of identity based politics.

As a socialist regime, India believed in distribution of resources equitably. The Land Reforms post independence had the motto of 'Land to the tiller'.

However this initiative has led to rise of dominant castes of Yadavs, Reddy etc that wield skewed political power.

In Caste in Indian Politics, Rajni Kothari mentions an increased participation of social classes in politics due to caste consciousness.

Moving ahead, the New Economic Policy of 1996 opened new avenues of liberalisation and consumerism.

There was a surge in foreign capital, export and outsourcing of services. This led to increase in disposable income and the rise of the middle class.

Shashi Tharoor in his book who's the middle class compares the Indian Middle Class with its American counterpart.

The Indian Middle class apex the elite,

⑦ spends more than it earns and is a victim of excessive consumerism.

M B Srivinas notes that westernisation replaces self-criticism as people become secular and societal boundaries become diffused.

However, these attempts also flawed inequality. The Green Revolution caused inequality in agrarian class while urbanisation formed the rural-urban divide.

In contemporary times, the State is giving a push to 'Digital India'. This is a welcome step as it reduces corruption, enhances social mobility and explores demographic dividend.

But India is criticised for cultural lag [Ogburn] we have had a female Prime Minister even before England but we still dictate dressing to our women. This has led to clash of material and traditional values.

We are the fastest growing economy according to IMF but we also are among the least spending nations on health.

India climbed up 16 position in World Bank's Transparency index but we are ranked 11th last in participation of women in labourforce.

India as a State has taken positive step to affirm our identity as a nation with potential. We need to balance our social norms and economic ~~per~~ aspirations to achieve our desired goal.

b) Since time immemorial, the fairer sex has been considered a second fiddle to men. (8)

Plato said women are merely expressive hence not fit for decision-making roles while his student Aristotle clearly assigned women only reproductive role while men with productive roles.

However, with increased awareness and necessity there has been an enhanced participation of women in education, economy, culture.

The recent Draft National Policy for Women 2016 identified seven areas of empowerment: education, economy, health, governance, environment, ecology and

Recent Olympic feat of P.V. Sindhu and Sakshi Malik showed them no less than Abhinav Bindra or Sushil Kumar.

But unfortunately these measures and achievements seem inadequate to quell the patriarchal mindset of the Indian society.

The reason given by the hard-liners is the natural inequality that women are born with.

Tiger and Fox supported gender-based division of labour as women have weak bioprogramming.

National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) reports that maximum number of violence against women are inflicted by the relatives of victim.

⑨ But these reasons have no founded base. Margaret Mead in her study of Pacific Islanders tribe found an opposite division of labour.

Ann Oakley reasons working women as better mothers. Duckheim blames the conservatives as cause for promoting false consciousness under guise of biological reasons.

An increase in crime against women due to increased participation of women in economy. As women shed their traditional roles of being a house-wife, men feel an attack on their hegemony. Leading to increased gender-violence.

The need of the hour is not mere awareness of rights of the women but also sensitization of the society.

Patriarchal mindset needs to be shed for greater equity and respect for mothers, sisters and daughters.

There has been resistance from women in the form of protest against Sati to the contemporary candle march on BBC's documentary titled 'India's Daughters'.

Women constitute 49% of Indian population. A step-motherly treatment to a half of population would hamper the other half equally as they lose economic prosperity and peaceful coexistence.

4(a) The Kothari Commission had noted that only education can bring silent revolution in India.

This statement is relevant today than ever before when we stand on the brink of a Digital India.

Illiteracy is a big handicap since a citizen is not aware of his rights let alone exercising it. Rajni Kothari in Case In Indian Politics notes a caste based voting in Indian democracy.

Choosing caste over development defeats the very purpose of democracy.

Illiteracy also impedes equity. If reservations are made for Backward Class in educational institutions but if they do not avail it, they remain perpetually deprived.

Victor D'Souza in his survey of SCs in Punjab found reservation as an effective policy for educational equity.

Education also prepares people to keep pace with change. As we move from cash to a direct benefit-transfer based economy, only a literate person will be able to make the best use of Jan Dhan - Aadhaar - Mobile (JAM).

Literacy also makes a human being humane. According to National Investigation Agency, most of the civilians arrested in Kashmir unrest were either illiterate or school drop-outs who did not even know why they were pelted stones. It makes easier for the government to prevent mobilisation of

3) 11) masses by anti-national forces.

Literacy is very essential for planning socio-economic development. At the time of independence, 4 out of 5 Indians were illiterate. It was owing to such wide-spread illiteracy that Community Development Programme failed.

According to census 2011, India has achieved a literacy rate of 72% but more needs to be done. Right to Education Act has proven instrumental in primary education. MNREGS has increased rural income leading to increased expenditure on education. Mid-day meal programme has reduced school-dropout.

With over 800mm population below 25 years of age, India has immense potential to become a superpower through a literate demographic dividend.

4(b) India is the second most populated country in the world with 17% of the global population residing in 2.4% of total land area.

Since independence, the population has grown 3 fold and according to WHO we will overtake China by 2022. The indiscriminate increase in population has put pressure on country's resource.

The Swaminathan committee proposed the first National Population Policy that hoped to stabilise population by 2045 by decreasing fertility rate to 2.1.

There have been several initiatives which can be classified as limiting measures and sterilisation. In limiting, programmes like Poorna counsel couples by ASHA workers to delay their first

pregnancy upto 2 years of marriage. Santushti focuses on controlling child-birth.

New contraceptive methods like Intra-uterine contraceptive devices (IUCD) complement the existing ones like Nirodh (condoms) and ee-zy-pill.

In sterilisation measures, there has been skewed emphasis on tubectomy. It has also led to forced sterilisation of lower-class. In the 1970s, wide-scale sterilisation by Sanjay Gandhi earned flak.

Mass sterilisation has been ineffective due to only focus on tubectomy (female) and non-competent paramedical services.

ANM and ASHA workers have not been effective counsellors due to absence of PHCs in remote locations.

However, personal contraceptive devices have limited the growth. India recorded a decline in rate of population growth with a decreased decadal growth rate as well.

Malthus policy on population proposed limiting resources to curtail population. But the Indian policy has been of self-control and prevention.

To make the policy more effective, neonatal and maternal care should be bolstered to reduce infant mortality and hence fear of swaminial is addressed.

③ 4c) Sub-culture of poverty stems from Oscar Lewis' theory of culture of poverty that proposes a mindset developed by the poor over-generations that takes poverty as a way of life.

The sub-culture is a subset of the larger cultural belief that endorses poverty in the caste, tribe or ethnic group.

Tribals are considered economically backward largely due to a sub-culture of poverty that hard-wires limited resources as a way of tribal life.

The mindset is detrimental to greater cause of mainstream amalgamation and the false consciousness of deprivation as destiny hampers development.

It has amplified results in the form of regionalism, communalism and militant nationalism.

Initiatives like Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana, Stand Up India and PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana promote a culture of equal opportunity and thus counter the sub-culture of poverty.

5(a) India is a house to 6 major religions like Hindu, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhism. Parsis and Jews also form a minority group.

Communalism in India is a weakness of this diversity. V.V. Singh in his book 'Communalism in India' calls it a British legacy.

After the revolt of 1857, British were startled by the Hindu-Muslim unity that posed a challenge to Imperial rule. They then resorted to Policy of 'Divide and Rule'.

In 1905, separate electorates were offered to Muslims. Gandhi brought religion explicitly in politics with the 1919 Khilafat movement.

Ultimately in 1947, communal minds won over nationalism as India's partition was marked with communal riots.

Post independence, India also witnessed communal riots due to Sikhs' minority consciousness under Operation Blue Star in 1984.

Muslims are the only community that recently suffer from minority consciousness. They have remained aloof largely from the mainstream developmental process which they see as an attack on their identity.

Trust deficit, rising extremism and fear of persecution has kept them largely economically backward.

5) TK Oomen notes communalism in India a result of democracy adopted without complete secularisation of the society.

As a melting-pot culture, we must unite against communal mindset and bridge trust deficit to prove One India, Strong India

5 (b) In colonial India, land revenue system was highly exploitative. While Zamindari system fixed rate of rent, Mahalwari and ryotwari equally exploited the peasant without a middleman.

The impoverishment led to the peasant retaliation. It started with the 1817 Champeeram movement against Indigo plantation.

In 1870s, Deccan peasants burnt record books of money-lenders against high rate of interest.

In the 20th century, Amulh Kisan movement and Eka movement started against high rent and Bedakhli.

In 1928, Bardoli Satyagraha brought Sardar Patel to support peasantry against rent hike.

Redfield notes that Indian peasants had an emotional bond with the land which they found difficult to sever. This led to most peasant struggles.

The Mappila movement of 1920 coincided with Khilafat movement but later

took a communal overtone. (16)

The Pabna Agrarian revolution of Bengal was distinguished as peasants resorted to legal battle against Zamindars.

The Telshaga Movement was against forced refusal of Zamindars to not give $2/3$ rd produce to share-croppers as suggested by Flood Commission.

The Telengana Movement utilised the activity of Deshmukhs against poor farmers in Andhra Pradesh in 1946.

D N Dhanagare considered pre-independence peasant movements as important to shaping post independence land reform policy.

5(c) Decentralisation of power involves that local autonomy of government is maintained at grass-root level of panchayats, zila panchayats etc.

The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments ensure a gram sabha in villages with participation from adults in the electoral list.

(16) The Balwantr Mehta has recommended a three-tier decentralised government after the debacle of community development programme in 1952.

A two tier system was advocated by the Ashok Mehta committee. Ultimately, GVK Rao and LM Singhvi recommended a current 3-tier system with local autonomy, State Finance Commission.

Similarly the urban local bodies too have been allotted municipality, panchayats, notified area based on population.

The decentralisation has fostered political mobility with rise of dominant castes and identity based politics.

SC Dube notes a marked improvement in status of life unlike Yogendra singh sees greater participation and modernisation due to political mobility.

Q.18) 1(a) Yogendra singh in his book the 'Modernisation of Indian Society' sees a changing elite of Indian society - they hail from rural areas and are not the ~~rural~~ ritually higher caste.

This rise can be contributed to the increased political mobility due to reservation policy. Sachindranand Sinha calls them Harijan elites in West Bihar.

Reservation in educational and political institutions ensured equality of opportunity to backward class.

D.N. Dhanagare calls land reforms as the cause of rise of new rural elites. Land Ceiling Act, Tenancy Act ensured that landless farmers got their due.

Dominant castes like Reddy, Kammas, Yadavs became the new elites due to Panchayati system

Post independence, mobilisation of resources and decentralisation of political power coupled with reservation of have led to new rural elites which are different from traditional ritual elites

(b) Secularisation is the process of rationalisation pg (19) where religion does not dictate major institutions and outlook of people.

India adopted democracy as model of polity but the voting pattern in India continues to remain based on caste or religion even after 70 yrs of independence.

This is because India, as a democracy, has not been completely secularised. T.K. Oomen mentions that this has led to communalism.

Peter Berger noted that lack of secularisation leads to cultural lag where advancement in technology does not mean a necessary change of traditional outlook.

Religious fundamentalism exists in India in forms of right wing extremists like Bajrang Dal. This poses a desired aim of secularisation of Indian democracy.

It can be achieved by depoliticisation of religious issues by leaders, educating the religious minorities. Left wing should also underplay role of economic gains ^{as} ~~to~~ a silver bullet to all problems of minority.

Fig. 20 According to HelpAge India's State of the Elderly's report, by 2050 20% of the Indian population would be above 60 years.

This bulge in aged population is due to better medical facility being available to increase life span.

However with medical enhancement, the westernisation and industrialisation has rendered the elderly as an unwanted commodity.

They suffer from medical ailments like Alzheimer, depression and other psychological disorders.

Nuclear family set-up does not accord them the care they commanded in joint family.

Since new occupations have arisen, the experience of the elderly is also not valued.

The Government has taken legislative measures like Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act that mandates children to take care of parents.

The new Health Protection Scheme provides additional 30,000 Rs per elderly.

The Domestic Violence Act prevents abuse on the elderly inflicted by family.

An elderly population should feel cared through better social security system and official care. as old-age can not be escaped by anyone.

1(d) Social movements are organised collective action of group of people aimed at common objective Pg(21)

Neil J Smelser in his structural strain theory says a feeling of relative deprivation is essential for a social movement.

In post-independence India, social movements have been led by civil societies, peasants, women, pressure groups to change policies for their good or to address discrimination.

The Naxalbari Movement was for land reforms in West Bengal. The Chipko Movement under Sunderlal Bahuguna aimed to protect trees. The recent anti-corruption movement demanded a transparent Lokpal.

Women movement, according to Gail Omwell, have been aimed at equality. The Nirbhaya Rape instigated movement for stopping crime against women.

Dalit Panther movement of 1970s were aimed at addressing wrong done to the backward class.

Given the diversity and magnitude of Indian society, social movements are important to create awareness and address injustice.

Fig (22) 1(e) Development is the process of greater economic growth coupled with social equity and ecological sustenance.

But the sustainability of environment is being threatened by irrational development. In India, daily 300 acres of ^{forest} land is directed to developmental purposes. Himalayan mountain range has world's largest number of dams.

Sustainable development mandates usage of resources in a rational way so that future generations too can use it.

However, the race for the green currency notes has led to emission of harmful green house gases that cause ozone depletion.

Legislations like the National Green Tribunal Act, Forest Right Act are welcome steps but their effective implementation remains a challenge.

Be it the Tamang Hydroelectric Plant endangering local ecology or bauxite mining by Niyamgiri ^{Hills} ~~hills~~ by Vedanta in Odisha, development in the guise of exploitation has threatened sustenance of environment.

We as humans must pursue our mother earth ~~from~~ ^{from} indiscriminate exploitation lest we ourselves become an extinct species. Mahatma Gandhi truly remarked - Nature has enough for everybody's need if but not for greed.

Amishyam Shah sees irrational development as cause of distress migration and inequality.