

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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AIR - 3
(CSE 2022)

GENERAL STUDIES

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POST-INDEPENDENCE CONSOLIDATION

Time Allowed: 90 min.

Max. Marks: 150

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 10 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in 250 words each. All questions carry equal marks. $15 \times 10 = 150$ Marks• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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56

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Nidushi SinghRoll No. 40666

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Nidushi

- Need to identify the core part of given question & emphasize it accordingly.
- You must focus on to the point answer writing & try to write as per the demand of given question only

Q1. Discuss the conditions under which Indian states underwent linguistic re-organisation.
How far linguistic re-organisation of states helped in meeting the aspirations of citizens?
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

India is home to one of the largest linguistic diversities in the world. Before Independence, organizing the country on linguistic basis was considered by Nehru Report (1928). However on the eve of Independence, India had divided provinces into 4 categories - princely states, Governor's Provinces, Chief Commissioner's provinces & Islands of Andaman & Nicobar.

Focus on linguistic reorganisation here

Linguistic Reorganization in India

In 1948, Dhar Commission recommended not reorganising states on linguistic basis.

~~Conso~~ Following this JVP Commission also recommended the same. However, by 1953, agitation for Andhra Pradesh became

popular. Petti Sriramulu went on indefinite fast in order to agitate for separate Andhra. He died after 56 days.

This led to widespread protest and finally government appointed states Reorganisation Committee headed by Fazl Ali in 1955. The committee recommended reorganisation on linguistic basis and government passed states Reorganization Act in 1956 to create

the state of Andhra Pradesh in the Telugu speaking region of Madras Province. Simultaneously Tamil Nadu was created as a Tamil speaking state. Bilingual states of Bombay & Punjab were

Remarks

It was formed before the Fazl Ali committee was formed

Precisely discuss recommendation of Fazl Ali Committee

also in

also divided into - Maharashtra & Gujarat in 1960 & Punjab & Haryana in 1966.

- 1972: Manipur, Tripura & Meghalaya States were formed.

Linguistic Reorganization and Citizens' Aspirations

1. U/A 343 Govt. of India decided to make Hindi the official language. This was followed by imposition of Hindi by the Hindi Protagonists. Thus, cultural & lingual heritage of people was in danger.
2. With linguistic reorganisation,
 - a. Cultural heritage has been preserved.
 - b. Territorial Integrity has strengthened
 - c. Imparting Education in vernacular language has increased literacy levels.
 - d. Sense of security among the people.
 - e. Better and effective administration & representation.

Thus, linguistic reorganisation has effectively strengthened India's core value of 'Unity in Diversity'.

Remarks

Also discuss its negative impact

6

Q2. Integration of tribes into Indian society was major challenge after independence of India. In this context, discuss the Nehruvian approach of assimilating tribes with Indian union. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Come to the point directly

On the eve of Independence, there were several challenges to face for the Indian Union. Consolidation of the Union was to be completed, violence had to be curbed, influx of refugees had to be managed, etc. One of the medium term challenges was the integration of tribes into the Indian Society. Challenges faced in the integration of tribes were:

Challenges faced in Integration of Tribes

- ① Isolated Tribes were not aware of the happenings around them.
- ② Economic and Technological backwardness.
- ③ Preservation of tribal culture and heritage
- ④ Development: holistic and overall social & economic development was required.

Sound analysis

Tribal rights were to be looked after.

Remarks

Assimilation of Tribes

There were various theories on how to integrate tribes into the Indian Society:

1. Isolation: This meant that tribes should be isolated by allowing self-governance and self-determination. However, this defied the goals of Socialist Democracy which India aspired to be.
2. Assimilation: This meant gradual transformation of tribes by equipping them with modern means and ensuring preservation of their cultural values and rights at the same time. This clearly was the best policy option.

Sound analysis

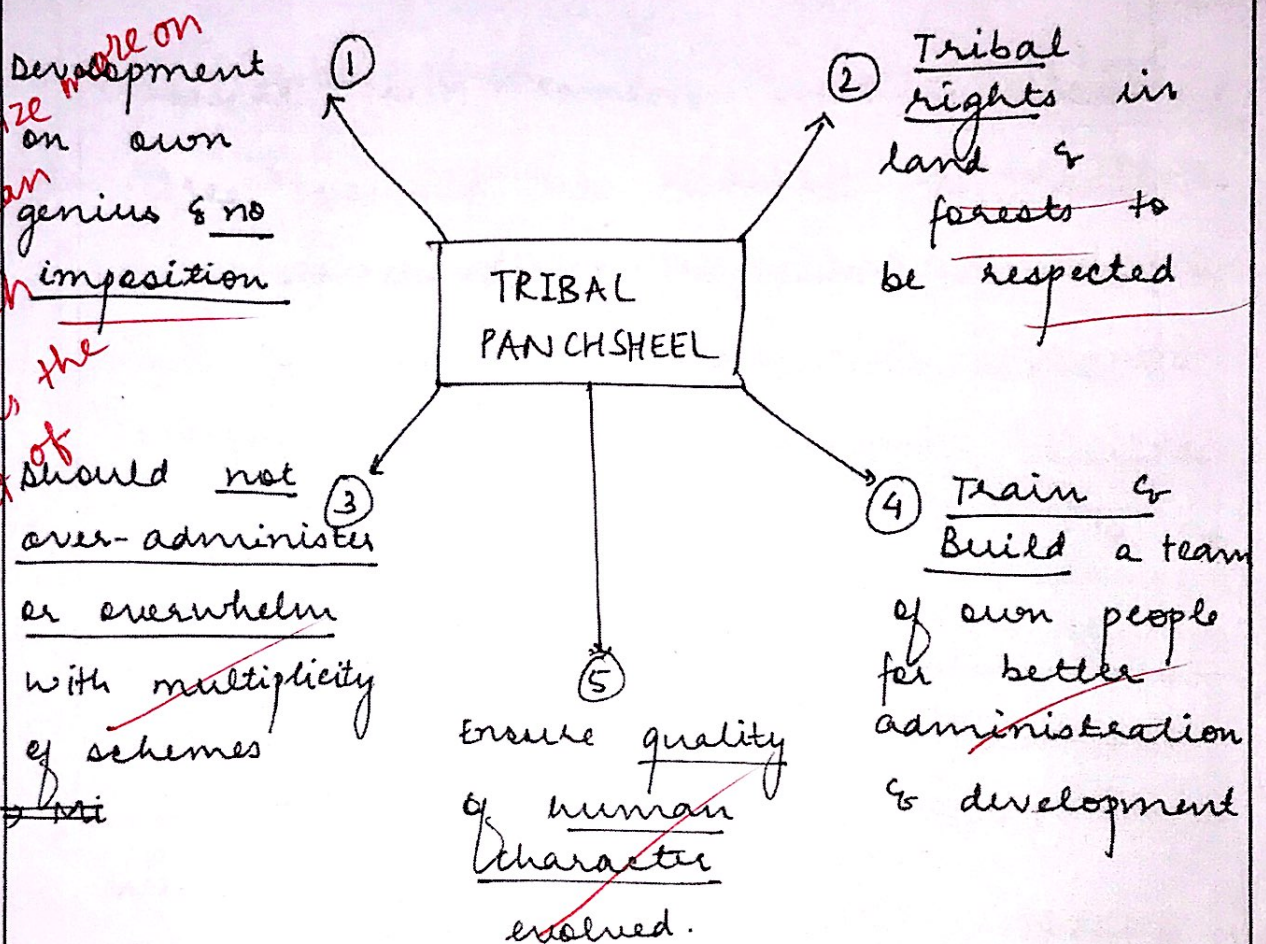
Nehruvian Approach

The policy of assimilation / integration as

Remarks

against isolation was laid down by Nehru in 1957 as the TRIBAL PANCHSHEEL.

Need to emphasize more on Nehruvian approach as it is the core part of question.



⑥ Therefore, several protective, political and developmental safeguards were ensured by the constitution for proper integration of tribes into the Indian Union.

Remarks

Q3. Despite the fact that Privy Purses were against the spirit of equality under the Constitution, they were offered to convince the princely states to surrender their sovereignty to India. Discuss. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Privy Purses were annual allowances paid to the princes of erstwhile princely states of British India in exchange for their territory.

Satisfactory intro

Privy Purses : ~~against~~ important tool for integration of princely states

Bardar Patel was the head of Department of state. His secretary - V.P.

Menon and Patel himself are responsible for consolidating the Indian Union. To integrate princely states

into the Union of India, Patel used several tools ~~to~~, one amongst

them being Privy Purses. These payments varied from state to state and was dependent on revenue of states.

Sound explanation

Remarks

These sums ranged from ₹ 5000 p.a. to ₹ 26 lakh p.a. and were guaranteed by a provision in the Constitution of India, U/A 291.

Privy Purses: against spirit of equality

Privy Purses were abolished in 1971 through the 26th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971. These were abolished because:

1. ~~The~~ Privy Purses were questioned as a relic of past.
2. It was against the constituted egalitarian social order.
3. These constituted significant outlay of government expenditure.
4. Against the ideal of equality guaran-

Focus on arguments showing how it was against spirit of equality under the Constitution.

Remarks

-ted by Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Constitution.

5. The royal families were already well-off and after signing of instrument of accession, they were allowed to hold their own private property which was above average.

Therefore, any additional amount given to them did not make any sense, when there was rampant poverty and inequality in the country to be dealt with.

Thus, Privy Purses were crucial in signing of instrument of accession to the Indian Union, but these lost their relevance after a few years and were against the fundamental right of equality before law (Article 14).

Better discuss Constitution of spirit being violated expressly.

5+2

Q4. The new policies between the mid 1960s and the end of 1980s pulled India out of the economic crisis most creditably and restored her independence and dignity vis-à-vis the advanced countries. In the light of the given statement, reflect upon the achievements made during these years.
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Indian economy at independence was endowed with several challenges in the political, social and economic spheres, many of which were to continue decades later are still persistent today. In the period of mid 1960s and end of 1980s, India stumbled across several challenges.

Challenges during mid-1960s and end-1980s

1. 2 Wars with Pakistan: in 1965 and 1975 had rendered huge losses on the Indian Economy.
2. Droughts and ^{Environmental} ~~Famines~~ _{problems}: Droughts were quite regular during this time period.
3. High Fiscal Deficit: During this period,

Remarks

Just focus on given period of time only.

Need to focus on policies taken

up under the given period to pull India out of economic crisis

Import Substituting Industrialization was followed which essentially meant huge Government Expenditure to protect ~~to~~ indigenous industries and high pressure on Fiscal Deficit.

4. National Emergency during 1975-77

5. Regressive Industrial Regime: with 'licence Raj' and very tough entry into the market.

~~Thus~~ however, there were several achievements in this time-period which tried to pull the economy out of the economic crisis.

Achievements during 1965-1970

1. Green Revolution: Green Revolution accelerated agricultural productivity exponentially and its effects were seen as India attained self-sufficiency in

Remarks

foodgrains. This meant lesser reliance on advanced countries.

2. Pokharan I: Smiling Buddha: was the first Nuclear test in India in 1974. This demonstrated India's stronghold in Nuclear energy and showed India credibility to sufficiency.

3. Industrial Growth: By restricting foreign companies, Indian companies could gain momentum. Several companies gained in this time period - eg - Reliance, Infosys, Tata Group, etc. This also demonstrated the self-sufficiency of India.

4. Nationalisation of Banks and establishing institutions for rural credit like NABARD which ensured rural development.

Thus, during mid-1960s and end-1980s, India although faced several challenges, but was able to achieve self-sufficiency in many domains.

Remarks

Sound analysis of achievement pts.

4 1/2

Q5. Evaluate the Nehru's role in development of free India. Explain how his tenure can be remembered as bedrock of democracy in India. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Nehruvian Era (1947-1964) is the term given to the period ~~was~~ of Indian Economy led by 1st Prime Minister of India - Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. This period was crucial in setting the bedrock of democracy in India and defining the path of development for Independent India.

Sound intro

Nehru's role in development:

- Central Planning: Nehru was crucial in setting up Planning Commission in 1950 which designed 5-Year Plans. This system of planning ensured uniform and equitable development.
- Infrastructural development: Nehruvian Era laid emphasis on Infrastructural development. Several Dams and highways were constructed for better facilities.

Remarks

3. Heavy Industries were crucial for capital formation in country. Mahalanobis Model or the 2nd FYP in 1956 was the base for many subsequent FYPs.

4. Research Organisations: Nehru established ~~ICAR~~ ICR and several other research organisation to leverage R&D for development.

5. Education: Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) were set-up in line with MIT.

6. Small scale Industries: were established to encourage cottage industries and overall development of the economy.

Nehru's role in development of free India was crucial in defining the core ideals of the economy. This era witnessed a GDP growth rate of more than 4% which was a rarity in those days.

Nehruvian Era: Bedrock of democracy

Remarks

Good analysis of Nehru's role

1. 1st Elections in 1951 was based on Universal adult franchise (UAF) with all those above 21 years having right to vote.
2. Electoral reforms: Voter ID, Model Code of Conduct, were ensured by the Election Commission.
3. Role of Opposition: Nehru was the PM for 17 years, however, he faced a no-confidence motion in 1962 and opposition was crucial in bringing several reforms. Thus, a true democracy was established in this time period.
4. Hindu Code Bills: were a step towards Uniform Civil Code (UCC) as listed in Article 46 of the constitution.
5. Linguistic Reorganisation: by setting Andhra Pradesh in 1953 and this was followed by ~~the~~ other states as well. Thus, Nehruvian era ensured free and fair electoral politics and upheld the ideals of democracy, laying the foundation for world's largest democracy.

Sound analysis

7

Remarks

Q6. Although Emergency has been constantly criticized for curbing Democratic rights of individuals but the situation emerged in 1975 that left no choice for the leadership but to impose National Emergency. Critically analyse the context in which National emergency of 1975 was imposed in India. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

It was National

Internal Emergency (U/A 352) was proclaimed by Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed upon request by PM Indira Gandhi in June 1975.

Context in which National Emergency of 1975 was imposed:

1. JP Movement: taken up by Jayaprakash Narayan, called for 'Total Revolution' against corruption in the system. JP went beyond Bihar to try and draw rest of the country into the protest with the aim of bringing down Indira Gandhi's Government which was portrayed as corrupt and undemocratic.

2. Allahabad High Court Decision: declared

Remarks

Indira Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha in 1971 invalid on grounds of: electoral malpractices, excessive election expenditure, using government machinery for party purposes.

3. J.P. Movement revived with greater zeal, demanding Indira Gandhi's resignation.

4. Nationwide agitation and announcement of civil disobedience was made. Citing these reasons, Indira Gandhi recommended to the President to declare Internal Emergency.

State of Emergency

This was initially welcomed by middle classes due to being tired of protests everywhere. Crime rates came down & there were improvements in admin-

Remarks

Keep this aspect minimum & focus on how it suppressed democratic rights.

~~2. Provincial~~

Administration with increased discipline.

However by mid-1976, excesses during Emergency came across:

1. Suspension of Fundamental Rights & civil liberties
2. Forced sterilization of population.
3. Censorship
4. Reduced powers of Judiciary
5. DPSR made more powerful than Fundamental Rights
6. Parliaments was ineffectual & States were strictly controlled.
7. Unprecedented levels of arrests made during this period.

Make each of these self explanatory

In retrospect, Emergency was one of the most contentious periods of post-Independence Indian History. This impacted the political evolution of INC ~~and~~ in the coming years.

Remarks

Q7. The administrative machinery inherited from the colonial regime was needed to be adjusted according to demands of newly Independent India. In the light of given statement trace out the various measures taken up by the Government of India in administrative reforms.
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Administrative machinery inherited from the colonial regime had to be adjusted according to needs of India, because the administrative was set-up in way to provide gains to the British Government and was largely indifferent towards Indian interests.

Satisfactory

if
intro

Administrative machinery Inherited from Colonial Regime :

1. Central Government: was Bicameral according to Government of India Act, 1919 and 1935. There were 2 houses - Federal Assembly and Council of States with 3 lists for legislation - federal, provincial & concurrent. There were separate electorates for various communities.

Remarks

2. Provincial Government: Governors had extensive powers and communal electorates were present. Provincial Autonomy was present, however Governor's unprecedented powers were more prominent.
3. Civil Service: had little scope for promotion of Indians to higher ranks.
4. Viceroy's executive powers: were huge & could reverse assembly's decision.

Thus, such a system clearly worked to foster British profits and did not suit the needs of Indians.

Administrative Reforms by the Government of India

1. Reservations instead of separate electorates to represent minorities
2. Universal Adult Franchise (UAF): Right to vote to all above 21 years of age.

Remarks

Try to read the demand of given question carefully

3. Free and Fair elections through ~~transparent~~ ~~election~~ electoral reforms.
4. Local Self Government: the 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment Acts gave huge impetus to local self government. This ensures wider participation at the primary level through a system of Gram Panchayats, Municipalities & Municipal Corporation.
5. Civil Services: ~~the~~ Constitution of India mandates UPSC, SPSC and if need be JSPSC to recruit civil servants for smooth functioning and administration by the Government.
6. Inter-State Councils for better communication among states & Centre.
7. Tribunals: to ensure faster remedies to disputes obstructing administrative machinery.

Require
to
discuss
various
committees
&
reports
taken up
by GoI
in
administrati
ve
reforms

Thus, administrative reforms have catered to specific needs of India.

Remarks

1 1/2

Q8. Discuss the process of integration of Sikkim to India. Also analyze, why it is considered to be a unique example of integration of a territory? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Sikkim as a state came into being in 1642 under Chogyal Dynasty. Later, in 1890, it came under British Rule and became a protectorate of State of British. It acted as buffer state between China & British India.

Upon Independence of India in 1947, Sikkim did not become a part of India due to resistance of Chogyals in Sikkim towards integration with India.

Protectorate of India

Government of India signed a treaty in 1950 with Chogyal of Sikkim which in effect made Sikkim a protectorate of India and this also resonated the fact that

Remarks

Sound
intro

it is not a part of the Indian Union. This treaty was signed, given the strategic importance of Sikkim w.r.t. its vicinity to both India & China. This treaty made India responsible for: defence, external affairs and communications and also law and order in Sikkim, but Sikkim was otherwise still autonomous.

Sound analysis

Anti-Chogyal Demonstrations

Chogyal's always shared a tense relationship with India. A big problem came up when the monarch married a US citizen. People of Sikkim believed that she took over Sikkim governance in her hands and also speculated her being a CIA agent. Thus an

Better focus on response of Indian state after independence.

Remarks

anti-Chogyal agitation broke out and there was a demand of popular elections.

Elections → Chogyal's opponents won an overwhelming victory and they requested India to admit Sikkim into the Union of India. In 1975, following 35th Constitutional Amendment, Sikkim was made the 22nd State.

Unique example of Integration

1. Protectorate of Indian Union till 1975.
2. Declared Independence in 1947 but the monarchs were thrown over by public.
3. Public's role was unique here as it showed that real power lies in the hands of people.

Thus, Sikkim is a unique example of Integration of a state into the Indian Union.

Remarks

Sound analysis

6½

Q9. Lal Bahadur Shastri's tenure was full of challenges not only within but also outside the territory of India. Discuss the policies adopted by him to solve problems of India in prevailing circumstances.
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

After Jawaharlal Nehru's death in 1964, Lal Bahadur Shastri assumed the role of Prime Minister of India. His tenure was characterized by several internal & external challenges faced. However, his effective leadership helped India in progressing forward.

Sound intro

Internal Challenges

1. Anti-Hindi Demonstrations in Tamil Nadu.
2. Food Shortages: there were series of droughts in 1962 and 1963 and there ~~was~~ was heavy dependence of the economy on food imports.
3. 1962 War: people were still wary of the negative impact of Sino-Indian War of 1962.

Make sure of these facts

Remarks

External Challenges

1. Indo-Pakistan War, 1965: India was still recovering from the losses of Sino Indian war of 1962, when General Ayub Khan decided to attack India in 1965.
2. Closeness of Pakistan with US & China: was a big threat to India.

However, policies adopted by Lal Bahadur Shastri showed ~~the~~ ~~strong~~ his strength of mind.

Policies by Lal Bahadur Shastri

1. Green Revolution and White Revolution to counter the problem of food shortage. Green Revolution involved a 3-fold thrust - technological, economic & organisational. FCI & APC came into being and there was huge emphasis on White Revolution as well.

Remarks

Sound analysis of challenges

2. Shastri ensured that English would continue to be used as official language to curb Anti-Hindi protests.
 3. Skip a Meal: to avoid chronic food shortage.
 4. New Institutions & Projects: NIT, Allahabad, Central Institute of Technology, Study of Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes (SNEPP) under H. Bhabha.
 5. War efforts: Participation of Indian Air Force for the 1st time in 1965. The war also ended with Tashkent Agreement.
 6. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan: aptly reflected Shastri's view that security of nation upheld by soldier is closely linked with food security.
- Thus, Shastri's policies were successful in overcoming several internal & external challenges.

Good analysis of steps taken by Shastri

Remarks

Q10. Seeing the magnitude of the problem of land inequality, the Indian government had initiated land reforms programmes soon after Independence. Discuss various components of land reform in India. Also, explain the challenges in its implementation.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

The Zamindari and Ryotwari systems of government in Colonial Era, had rendered the agricultural sector plagued with several problems:

1. Land inequality: actual cultivators of lands were tenants or share-croppers working on a piece of land of rich landlords & zamindars.

2. Agricultural Productivity: was very low as the actual landowners had no incentive to invest in capital.

3. Technological Innovation: was absent in agriculture. Traditional irrigation methods, dependence on rainfall, etc. made agriculture regressive.

Therefore, the Indian Government decided

Remarks

Need to come to land directly without any background

to initiate land reforms programmes soon after independence.

Competition^{ments}
of
Land
Reforms

- ① Abolition of Zamindari was the most effective land reform.
- ② Tenancy Reforms: Since major proportion of cultivators were actually tenants, tenancy reforms were introduced. Various measures were adopted:
 - a. Regulation of Rent: cap of 25% was put in place
 - b. Ownership rights: given to tenants cultivating in a field for a specific period.
- ③ Land Ceiling: ceiling of 15 acres was put forward on ownership of land.
- ④ Land consolidation: was introduced to overcome the problem of land fragmentation.

Sound analysis

Remarks

Challenges in Implementation of Land Reforms

- ① Tenants were normally orally ~~can~~ employed and thus, the reforms were effective to very less proportion of tenants.
- ② Benami Transactions: In order to avoid transfer of lands to tenants, fake accounts were created and lands were transferred in their name.
- ③ Lack of land records
- ④ Loose definitions and various loopholes.
- ⑤ Sharecroppers who were a large part of tenants group were not included in the definition of tenants.
- ⑥ Oppression by rich landlords towards tenants who gained ownership rights through tenancy reforms.
- ⑦ Variability in implementation as "LAND" was a state subject and different states formulated different laws.

Thus, land reforms were brought in, however they were subject to several institutional chokes as well.

Also discuss challenges in the light of each of the aforesaid components of land reform.

5/2

Remarks