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AIR 125 CSE
2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Political Science Test Series

TEST - 04

108.0

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Write Quality Content Only
2. Write in Short Paragraphs & Underline Keywords
3. Discuss Various Reports/Articles/Scholars/Examples.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Mrunalika Rathore

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Mrunalika Rathore

T

Parameters/ Performance (Marked on scale of 1-10)	Outstanding (9-10)	Very Good (8-7)	Good (6-5)	Average (4-3)	Poor (2-1)	Unsatisfactory (0)
Content Coverage			/			
Understanding of demand of Question			/			
Relevance of Content			/			
Presentation and Structuring			/			
Quality of Introduction			/			
Quality of Conclusion			/			
Flow of content and Interlinking of Concepts			/			
Language Skills			✓			
OVERALL PERFORMANCE						
SUGGESTIONS						

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Lobbying in India should be legalized.
- (b) Indian parties and their attitude towards federalism
- (c) People's movement and social transformation
- (d) Bhooman movement and its contribution to land reforms in India.
- (e) The difference between protests and Social movements in India.

Write More Concrete Definition Underline

Lobbying implies different groups in society having specific interest trying to influence legislative & executive process. It is used in many parts of world and in a way is an aspect of participatory democracy.

Write Examples

In many countries lobbying is legal like in US where business lobbies or ~~dis~~ immigrant lobbies influence decision making.

Air India Case, Taj Case

In India it does happen but isn't explicit as it isn't legal in India. There are many benefits if lobbying is legalised.

Deepak Case, Nellore Case, Walmar Case, Retail Lobbying

a) Political - It will strengthen the participative & representative democracy with different groups

Remarks

5.5 explicitly putting pressure on government for their interests.

b) Socially : It will provide a channel for mobilisation of various socio-economically backward groups as a platform to make their voice heard.

c) Economically : It will bring about inclusive economic development. Since there will be direct contact between business lobbies & government. Also, being legal it will be easier to regulate compared to how it happens in a grey zone today.

But, despite of these benefits there are chances that it will lead to more inequality in the country since those with money

Remarks

b) Indian Political Parties are made on many basis like national, regional or on communal lines. Many parties start from regional & go on to become national like BSP.

Federalism is a form of government where there is a clear division of power between centre and state through constitution.

The attitude of many parties towards federalism can be explained in following way.

(A) Many parties who work at a regional level try to use their bargaining power with the centre to get the demands of their region heard. An example in this case can be AAP or JMM or Akali Dal.

(B) Many parties working at the national level try to form government even at the regional level like recent attempt by BJP in Maharashtra since it becomes easier to function in a cooperative & balanced manner.

Remarks

But when party in the state is distant from the centre, it leads to bargaining federalism & this is used by opposition parties to influence decision making & implementation at national level.

(iv) Apart from that, there are communal parties like Muslim League or Akali Dal or caste based parties like BSP who by exerting & establishing their influence in one area affect centre-state relations.

So, the kind of party system in country affects the functioning of federalism in the country.

c) People's movement implies people getting together & organising themselves to demand & achieve a particular objective and influence the governance of the country. Scholars like Rajni Kothari & Yogendra Yadav hail people's movement for strengthening grass roots democracy.

Remarks

Discuss specific mention like through Pressure group

There are many ways in which they act as means of social transformation. As per Article 19 of the Constitution people have right to protest & form associations.

a) Politically - They strengthen participative democracy & also lead to better governance. Some examples of their efforts are Right to Information after Anna Hazare's movement & Lokpal Bill after Anna Hazare's movement.

b) Socially - They also result in social transformation. Movements like Dalit Panthers have led to a Dalit activism & led to many decisions taken for Dalits like legislation to ban untouchability or expanding reservations. Similar women's movements like by AIDWA help in passing anti-dowry legislation in the country. Recent case of movement after Nishikanya case is an example.

c) Economically - Many movements by workers union have achieved minimum wages legislation for workers. Peasants organizing themselves

Remarks

Diversify your Answer
Env. Mov.
Chipko/Forest

4.5

through organisations like BKU have got their voices heard for inclusive economic development.

(d) Culturally - linguistic movements like Dravidian or tribal movements like the ones in North East have led to devolution to celebrate the diverse culture of the country & more inclusive.

So, if organised people's movements lead to social transformation in many ways.

(d) After independence, there was an increasing focus on land reforms & redistribution of land to landless labourers to achieve principles of equality & justice enshrined in the constitution of India.

To achieve the same erstwhile Gandhian leader Vinoba Bhave started Bhooman movement in 1960s in which he went from village to village asking rich landlords to donate their land for redistribution. Many famous leaders of the

Remarks

Quote -ve aspects also

Work on Conclusion
Mention scholars views

Discuss pre-independence initiatives like

All India Kisan Sabha 1936

INC's election manifesto, 1937

Define Bhooman Mov.

Discuss historical background of Panchayati Raj, A.P.

4.5

Underline
10 keywords

time like J P Narayan joined him. This movement was based on Gandhian ideas of trusteeship.

It was a success in many ways. Firstly it led to an awareness in villages regarding inequity & Gandhian values & inspired many to voluntarily give away their land. Secondly, it provided land for redistribution under land reforms. Thirdly, it set an example of participative democracy in the country wherein goals of the government can be achieved without legislative or executive decision from the top.

But, it couldn't achieve the desired results efficiently since many lands donated were wastelands & also it faded away after initial movement momentum.

Nonetheless, it set an example of people's movement at the dawn of independence and continues to be an example for others.

① As per our Constitution, citizens have a right to protest freely under Article 19.

Remarks

4.0

What?
for

Since independence time & again citizens have used this right to articulate demands from as early as 1950s.

However every social movement starts from a protest but not every protest takes the form of social movement. To take the form of social movement any protest requires mass mobilisation for a single clearly defined objectives, strong leadership and organization and sustained articulation of demands. A protest is short & for a minimum demand but it becomes a movement when similar demands get aligned under an umbrella.

For ex-~~in~~ ~~india~~ there might have been protests against exploitation of women in the past but what happened after Nirbhaya's case was a social movement for the same which led to a legislation. A similar example can be the movement for Lokpal Bill led by Anna Hazare.

Remarks

Diversify your
Answers
Quote
Scholars views
Structure
it properly

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Comment on the nature of linguistic politics in India and its evolution in the past decades. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Analyse the role of pressure groups in policy formulation. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Indian Constitution provides essential features of a federation, but it differs from the typical federal systems of the world in certain fundamental aspects. Discuss the differences. (250 Words) (20)

a) Even before independence there was a consensus amongst our leaders on the linguistic basis for the organization of states.

There were ~~many~~ including Nehru & Gandhi.

After independence many committees sat down to discuss the basis of reorganisation of states on linguistic basis. JPC committee in 1953 accepted the basis but did not recommend this as compulsory but wherever necessary.

There were many movements across India demanding separate states on the basis of language but it got impetus after death of Potti Sri Mallu in 1956 who was demanding the creation of a separate Andhra Pradesh on linguistic basis. This led to creation of Andhra Pradesh as the first state on linguistic

Remarks

Linguistic state formation is only one dimension of your answer. Discuss other points. Three language family.

Understand Context of the question
Repeat three-Language formula Notification by MRP
GS SC

Polish like Sch. VIII Language
basis State Reorganisation Committee formed thereafter recommended creation of states on linguistic basis and resulted into creation of 14 states & union territories on linguistic grounds.

Work on Clear Paragraph formation
Many scholars like Christopher Jaffrelot have often pointed out that linguistic reorganisation was more on the caste basis than languages for example Lingayats in Tamil Nadu or Vokkaligas in Andhra Pradesh.

Conclusion
Since, then many states have been created on similar grounds like Haryana.

One of the major movement on linguistic politics is one led by DMK for Dravidian languages against imposition of Hindi as a common language. It recently manifested itself in the recent agitation against NEP which made Hindi compulsory.

Start from middle
Kashmiri Urdu Hindi Marathi Bengali

Hindi v/s Rajasthani
Hindi v/s Non-Hindi Controversy

Remarks

6.6

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Discuss Samuel
Finer

Blondel

Dojini
Thakur

CS SCORE

to produce
P. 625

(b) Pressure groups are associations of people formed to articulate their demands & pressurize the state to implement the same.

As per Almond there are four types of

- Pressure groups:
- Institutional - within institutes
 - Associational - on civil reason
 - Non-Associational - based on last or communal reasons
 - Anomic - Reasons other than the above three

Pressure groups have been able to provide a platform to people to express themselves & participate in the process of democracy by when they do not feel adequately represented in the Parliament and in that manner they strengthen grassroots democracy.

Their role in the policy formulation can be summed up in the following manner:

- a) ~~They~~ Democratization - They result into a policy formulation which is more democratic & inclusive. Through them government is able to see & understand what is it that people

Remarks

←
Repetition
of same
theme

wish for and accordingly formulate policies.

b) Legislation - Many demands articulated by these pressure groups form a part of fodder for the legislation in the Parliament. An example can be Lok Pal Bill - major part of which was used in passing the final act.

c) Accountability - Even after policy formulation they help in keeping the accountability of its implementation. Many pressure groups like BKU, Shetkari Sangathan or AIDWA or ADR continue to play this role.

d) Regional demands & federalism - These pressure groups also articulate the demands of the region & states & help in giving a federal feature to various policies & keeping in mind the interests of various states.

Remarks

There are many examples in our country where Pressure groups influenced Policy formulations. Be it anti untouchability act, Dowry prohibition act, Triple Talac Ban, RTI Act or Lokpal or Kisan Credit Cards. Many of the government's policies are a representation of what various pressure groups have articulated time & again.

-x-x-

c) Indian Constitution provides essential features of a federation, but it differs from the typical federal systems in many ways.

~~Some of the essential features that~~
Article 1 of the Indian Constitution declares India to be a Union of States & as per Dr. B.R. Ambedkar federalism in India was a matter of convenience rather than an aspiration, at the time. But SC of India in S.R. Bommai case has declared Federalism to be a basic feature of

Remarks

Relevance of
the Content

Read the
question carefully
and address
Core Essence

then features
taken from
other
constitutions
itself

How
Unique?

of the Constitution. Some of the essential features that make India a federation are.

- a) A written Constitution
- b) Separation of power within Constitution. Seventh Schedule
- c) Fiscal federalism - In Constitution Art 269-272
- d) Rajya Sabha - as a representative of states in the Parliament
- e) Original jurisdiction of State to approach SC in case of violation of federalism Art 131

But, many scholars have called it a quasi federation and since it is compared with USA from where the federalism has emerged. In many ways Indian model is said to be different from the USA model.

Remarks

4/ Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss evolution of women movement in India, how far is it correct to say it is not an independent, autonomous movement? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Nature and Evaluation of Land Reforms in India after Independence. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Various factors influence the formation of political parties and their attitude towards federal polity help us to understand their impact on federalizing process. Examine the given statement. (250 Words) (20)

a) Gail Omvedt describes the women movement in the country in two way a) equality movements the ones that inspire equality within the system b) Liberation movement - the ones which want to change the current sexual division a patriarchal system completely.

Women's movement in India is said to have been in three phases:

- (i) Social reformation in pre independence period
- (ii) Post Independence Period
- (iii) International Affects a contemporary movement
- (iv) Social reformation in Pre independence

In 19th century people like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar raised issues of women like Sati, child marriage.

Remarks

~~Women~~ There was initial hope from the independence which also materialised in form of acts like Hindu Marriage & Divorce Act, Child Marriage Act. Even in constituent assembly constant demand of women like Sarojini Naidu & Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

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led to inclusion of Uniform Civil Code as a Directive Principle which would lead to common civil code across religions which otherwise are discrimination of women.

As time passed other organisations like AIDWA came into being leading to act like Dowry Prohibition Act. Organisations like SBWA & Japri continue to express economic & social demands of women.

(iii) International aspects & contemporary nature
In 1952 UN passed a convention for political participation of women and since then there have been four conventions for the same. The movement is taking a global aspect because, many movements of women are now global in nature. Ex- # Me too.

But, there are challenges within women's movements since they are not independent & autonomous since women are divided on the basis of class, caste & religion, and therefore

Remarks

Read the question carefully and Address Demand of the question

Elaborate this Dimension

This is Core Demand of the question

But, we have seen women coming together on common issues like domestic violence & sexual violence.

their
to

b) Land Reforms in India after independence: happened in four ways. Before independence itself there was a clarity on need of land reforms that were to happen as also reflected in Kisan Manifesto and CWC Resolution at Karachi (1946).

(a) Abolition of Intermediaries

Zamindars and landlord class had emerged because of colonial policies & they became an exploitable class charging high revenue from peasants & exploiting them through debt traps. As a result, government took it upon itself to abolish these intermediaries, take their lands & redistribute. But this was mired with challenges where zamindars took advantage of laws by showing land under

Remarks

↓
like
Bhordan Mov.

their personal cultivation. Also many zamindars tried to obstruct the legislations in Parliament and even when ~~Challenged~~ ~~continued~~ passed continued to challenge them in Judiciary. For ex - Patna High Court upheld the petitions of zamindars as a result of which Government passed 1st and 4th Amendment Act.

Nonetheless, many landless peasants got land & zamindars had to compromise.

b) Tenancy reforms - These were directed towards achieving security of tenure for ^{tenants} ~~peasants~~ and also securing for them fair prices of land they cultivate. But this was also mired with conflicts b/w small landowners and tenants. Moreover many tenants were on oral records which led to forced evictions. At a time when land market was so unfair, fair prices became no less than a mirage.

c) Land Ceiling - It was to set ceiling on the

Remarks

land which any land owner could own so that surplus land could be redistributed among landless peasants. At many places, surplus land also got redistributed but there were many challenges from people transfer land in the name of their relatives to high limits on land in different states, leaving very less as surplus. Moreover most of the surplus land turned out to be non cultivable & waste.

a) Cooperativisation - This was inspired from China's example but could never be implemented because of people not willing and also because of 1962 Chinese War. Many people just started cooperative farming to misuse many provisions like subsidies provided by Government and to run away from other land reform like land ceiling.

So, although land reforms in India were a good start, they were riddled with their challenges which continue to haunt the agriculture even today.

Remarks

Draws
Correct
Initiative like
* LAR Act 2019

* Digitalization
of Land Records

Draws
Thinks view
on Success/failure
of Land Reforms

(a) In India political parties are formed due to many reasons. A political party is formed to achieve a political aspiration by getting together with a specific objective and contesting elections to get state power to achieve it. Many factors influence the formation of political parties like:

a) Common Ideology - Parties like BSP and BJP are formed because they agree and function on a common ideology which inspire them towards action.

b) Regional aspirations - Many parties are formed to pursue this. For ex- ~~parties~~ JMM stands for aspirations of Jharkhand and similarly BJD for Odisha.

c) Caste & class aspirations - Parties like BSP & SP represent aspirations of ~~back~~ scheduled castes, tribes & backward classes in the country.

d) Class aspiration Development - Parties like AAP stand for development of a common man.

Remarks

Discuss
Thinker/Scholars

Laski

Duverger

Burke

Cartano

Fajni Kothari

Q.5

Diversity
your Ans.

Issue based
↓
Agm Adm
Party

CS SC

Discuss
Broad Views

What
about
Congress

and that forms the basis of their formation. These parties help us understand their federal impact in following ways:

a) Parties like SP or BSP represent particular communities predominant in a particular area. Similarly parties like Shiv Sena which represent the interest of Marathes. These parties, especially in the era of coalition politics result into accommodation of these regional aspirations at the national level.

b) When one party is dominant in a particular area like JMM - it results into greater representation of that regional centre because the party at the centre needs it for implementation of national policies.

c) When party at the ^{opposition in centre} centre is different from the ruling in states, it leads to a form of bargaining federalism whereas when the same party rules, it results into cooperative federalism.

Remarks

Discuss
Scholars
Views

Try to give
Optional Paper
Outlook

Avoid
in correct
Annotation

Cont-Content
allotted marks
for 20 marks/15 marks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Ethnic movements in North East India
- Is caste inequality and expression of colonial modernity or a resultant of Brahmanical tradition?
- What are the major issues and challenges of environmental movements in India? Discuss its nature, strategies and methods of protest.
- Party system is in transition in India.
- The evolving profile of legislators in the Indian parliament.

Define
Ethnicity
↓
Horowitz
definition

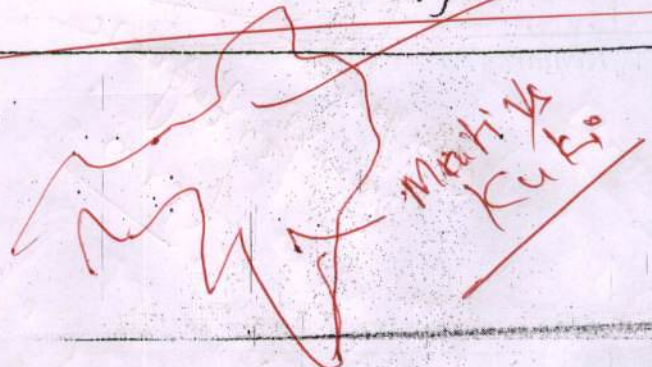
(a) Ethnic movements are form of identity movements which are mainly caused by feeling of insecurity of ethnic identity and regional deprivation in terms of resources.

North east India is known for its ethnic biodiversity and has witnessed some of the major ethnic movements in the country;

a) Naga Movement - This was started even before independence when they requested Simon Commission to keep themselves separate from its provisions. Since then they have been demanding a separate country of Nagas and this demand continues till today where organizations like NSCN(IM) continue

Remarks

You Can Map
draw Map
of Ethnic Mov



4.5

Enrich
your
Content

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to raise these demands. Challenge is that
conception of Niyatin includes other states as
well.

(i) Mizos - They had been demanding separate
statehood which was ultimately provided in
1970s.

(ii) Demand for Bodoland is another example

(iii) Assam movement led by Asom Gano
Parishad against immigrants which led to Assam
Accord is another example.

North East Region has been provided autonomy
through Articles under 370 and Government has
time and again tried to accommodate them
through more & more devolution of power.

Schedule 5 and Schedule 6 are examples in this
case.

(b) Caste is a complex concept in India which
has been debated since time immemorial.
Some scholars call it a result of Brahminism

Remarks

originated
from Portuguese
term

that was predominant in ancient India and draws its authority from Chatur-Varna system. Historic practices of untouchability and deprivation of a particular community validated by texts like Manusmriti has been quoted to be responsible for caste deprivation.

Whereas there are people who say that it is more because of caste card played by colonial government to divide Hindus in the country.

An example to mention is separate electorate provided by Government to Scheduled caste which led to a rift between two people who stood against untouchability in the country i.e. Gandhi & Ambedkar.

It is not one reason in absolute terms, but many reasons which are responsible for the same. Historical Manusmriti was first misused by people in power in ancient times & the same was used by colonial rules to create divide & sustain power.

Remarks

Discuss
↓
Core theme

↓
Originated by
Brahminical tradition

↓
Communist
by Bhabha

↓
Communist
Award, 1935

↓
Got Act, 1919, 1935

↓
Add
Scholar's
view

Discuss
Philosophy of
Env. mov.
&
Gandhian
Way

(C) Environmental movements in India are not contemporary phenomenon but has its roots in traditional ways of living in society & its disruption after colonisation & modernization strategies & nature of these movements in India are as follows :-

i) Mass mobilisation - like it happened in Narmada Bachao Andolan or Kudankulam Project.

ii) Traditional methods - like Chipko movement which also inspired Appiko movement later wherein women hugged the trees to stop them from cutting.

iii) Cultural methods - Many communities like Bishnoi community of Rajasthan give forests a sacred value and that's why any destruction of forests is associated with religious sentiments of people.

iv) Geo-feminist approaches - In most of these movements women have played an active role since any wrong to the environment affects them as well.

Remarks

Discuss
R.C. Guba
Vandana Shiva
Leela Gandhi
Madhav Gadgil
Sumita Narain
Or
Geo-feminist
Perspective

But it has its issues & challenges:

- (i) Conflict b/w Modern Development & traditional methods: Because of rising population, the demand for land is increasing and while choosing between development of the country & rights of forest community, former gets the priority.
- (ii) Disruption of traditional ways of lives: Many people, especially young generation being drawn towards modernisation are leaving their traditional ways of living hence affecting cultural ways of environmental movement.
- (iii) Gender discrimination at home continues to affect women.

(d) Party system implies in a particular political system, how the parties are organised. Party system can be of three types: a) One party system b) Two Party System c) Multiparty system.

India has witnessed an era of transition.

- (i) Until 1970s, Congress was a dominant

Remarks

party and inspite of multiple parties existing, no party could challenge the dominance of Congress which accomodated diversity of interests. (i) Gradually Congress started breaking down, especially because of rise of multiple caste based parties & also because of autocratic nature of party. This led to rise of many regional parties creating their presence. In 1990s, era of coalition government started with BJP NDA formed with BJP at helm.

This led to traditional one party dominance to multi party negotiations. This continued with UPA-1 & UPA-2.

(ii) India now seems to be going back to one party dominance with BJP coming out as a V party winning majority single handedly and establishing its government without support. But even then negotiation continues because of diff. parties at state level.

(e) Socio economic profile of the legislators in the countries has been evolving with

Remarks

time.

a) Initial phase till 1960s - Legislators mostly came from strong economic background & upper castes, especially because of Brahmin domination in the ~~con~~ Congress. Number of women has been low.

b) From 1960s → With the rise of many backward castes & classes & coming of parties like BSP & SP we see a rise of different communities like Yadavs, Kurmis, Jats etc. in the Parliament. Moreover, the number of women has been increasing, though not proportional to the population but ~~say~~ the recent 17th Lok Sabha has seen the largest number of women in the Parliament.

Adding to this, criminal background of many legislators continue to affect the quality of Parliament. and

Remarks

Despite of many changes in the socio economic
 profile in terms of castes & gender, one
 thread remains common i.e. most of the
 legislators continue to come from elites
 of different communities and it's difficult
 for a common man to aspire for the same.

Discuss from
 Reports
 ECI/ADR/PRS

1952
 2014/19

pictorial form

Remarks

conb in

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the major functions and performance of mechanisms designated to resolve inter-state conflicts. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Critically analyse the impact of Green Revolution on Indian Agriculture. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Religion was used as force for supporting or opposing the British in India or for separating which led to different political functions of religion during the colonial rule. Examine the given statement. (250 Words) (20)

(a) India is a federal country with powers and function of state centre or state clearly defined in the Constitution of India. But in a multiparty and diverse country like India, inter-state disputes are bound to happen. Many mechanisms designed to resolve these interstate conflicts & their performance is as follows:

(i) Article 131 - It provides SC with original jurisdiction to resolve many inter state conflicts that might come up. SC has in many instances preserved the federal nature of polity. In S.R. Bommai Case, it declared federalism to be a basic feature of Indian Constitution.

(ii) Zonal Council & Inter State Councils - Terms to be on

Remarks

Executive body and latter is a constitutional ~~but~~ they enable many states a centre to come together on many issues but have not been effective in many instances since they were either not formed or were not efficient in resolving these disputes.

(c) Inter State Water conflicts - This is one area where Constitution provides State authority to form a legislation & ~~is~~ exclude it from jurisdiction of State. As a result of Art 226 Centre has come up with River Boards Act and Inter State Water Disputes Act. ~~which has~~ It is unfortunate to know that no river board has been formed till now which would have enabled prevention of conflicts by creating a common platform of states. In case of Inter State Water Dispute Act though there have been tribunals which have enabled States to resolve their disputes but they have been mired with delay in formation

Remarks

of tribunals & delivery of judgement, they have remained more political than ways to resolve issues. For ex - Tamil Nadu requested a tribunal in 1970 but it was formed only about 20 years later.

And, even today after tribunal judgement, court used its extraordinary powers to give a fair judgement in case of Cauvery Dispute.

(b) Green revolution implies change in pattern of agriculture in 1960s which led to change in India's begging bowl image to one of self sufficient strong country.

It involved use of High Yield variety seeds, chemical fertilisers, irrigation methods to improve the yield of the country.

Green revolution helped India in solving its dependence on US when it had refused to renew PL 480 scheme. Not only this, it helped country in resolving issues of fiscal deficit and improving the conditions of farmers.

Remarks

It also led to better ~~health~~ economic prospects for farmers & those in agricultural sector by enabling exports of food grains. But Green Revolution was also mired with its own challenges:

1) Inter State Disputes - Effects of Green Revolution could only benefit states of Punjab & Haryana whereas other states continued to languish. This resulted into inter-state inequality & disputes.

2) Intra-State conflict - Even within states, it led to inequality between farmers who were well off and those who were poor. Rich become richer whereas poor continued to suffer.

3) Environmental Impact - It increased yield but in long term affected agriculture in the country with ~~rain~~ land quality degrading and suffering. Land became more saline &

Remarks

Enrich your content.
Create more mature feeding

Add some reports facts

Scholars like
K. P. Narayan
Gulati

6.0

infertile because of intensive irrigation & overuse of fertilizers).

4) Crop Diversity - It only led to growth of rice & wheat whereas land suitable for other diverse crops like millets could not be used efficiently.

In recent times with initiatives like BIRRI & declaration of millet year, defaults of Green revolution are in the process of resolution.

— X X —
(C) The use of religion during national struggle has ignited many controversies and has also led to many positive as well as negative results.

How Britishers used it:

Britishers in the country used religion for their political purposes. Since beginning they interfered in religious matters like banning of Sati etc. which ignited rebellion in

Remarks

- common people. But as time passed, they used religion to strategically divide the nation and not let nationalism emerge.
- They initially appeased Hindus & criticised Muslims for revolt of 1857.
 - Later, by making Muslims believe in their disadvantaged position they appeased them. By influencing Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, they build in Muslims a defence for their rule.
 - 1909 Act & 1911 Act which provided separate electorates as well as Partition of Bengal were also to divide nation on the basis of religion.

How Indians used it

- 1) For igniting nationalism - People like Bal Gangadhar Tilak used religious symbols to unite people by using celebration of Ganpati festivals to spark feeling of nationalism & unite people. Even Savarkar tried to do the same.

Underline
Keywords

Remarks

2) For uniting people - Gandhi used religion to unite people by constructive programmes for Harijans (unite Hindus) and use the fatwa issue to bring Muslims in the nationalistic mould. As a result, Non Cooperation Movement led to a united front given by both Hindus & Muslims to fight against Britishers.

But in this process somewhere religious identities were manipulated as well as asserted which led to final partition of the country on the basis of religion.

From Savarkar's Hindutva to Iqbal's Muslim Ummah, there was developing an in depth communal feeling wherein Muslims started feeling more & more insecure in a country dominated by Hindus. Britishers continued to play their card by continuously appeasing one community over other.

Remarks

And, finally ~~not~~ because of Political Ambition of people like Jinnah, religion became the basis of partition of the country.

It is true that religion binds people. In fact civilization of our country holds that same belief. If only people were inspired to look above narrow religious identities, things religion might have had a very different picture. Recent protests in the country around CAA & NRC have again reignited the political function of religion.

Discuss
* 2-Nation theory
* Divide and Rule
* Policy of Baiting

Remarks