

POST-INDEPENDENCE CONSOLIDATION

Time Allowed: 50 Mins.

Max. Marks: 65

| Q. | Marks | Instructions to Candidate |
|----|-------|--|
| 1. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 05 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• 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. |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | | |
| 4. | | |
| 5. | | |

22½

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name UTTAMRoll No. 57128

Mobile No. _____

Date 10 NOV. 2021Signature UTTAM

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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| | | |
|--|--|--|

Q1. How far do you agree with the view that the Indo-China war of 1962 was a betrayal of India's attempts at establishing a long-standing peace with China and having strong Asian Axis to counteract the increasing influence of the Cold War bloc superpowers? (10 Marks) (150 Words)

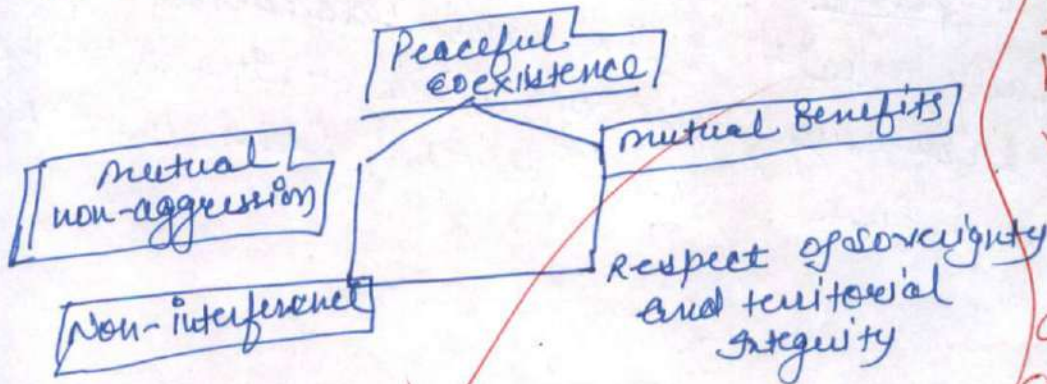


India and China both are civilisational countries and have ties since ancient period. (Trade ties with cholas and silk route)

Apart from trade, people to people contact cultural ties were also eminent.

In modern times, India was first country to recognise China. (India even in pre-independence era, supported China's cause against the European powers.)

India-China relationships well based on Panchsheel doctrine



good but relate with theme of Question

Don't write in side margin
Starting map (R/P)
Panchsheel
India-China
Bhai-Bhai
Attack
Against
Panchsheel doctrine
Against peaceful coexistence
Mutual Benefit
West/Cold War Block
could get benefit from it.

Remarks

But rise of China in 1962 was against India was betrayal of this doctrine.
 → Against territorial integrity and sovereignty (China claimed Aksai Chin Region of Ladakh)
 → Against Non-aggression clause.

How ?? explain

Apart from panchsheel agreement - China also betrayed India for formulation of collective front against two super-powers.

India has always considered China as peaceful development partner but 1962 war changed this equation. Kautilya have said earlier that foreign policy should be based on realism (National Interest) not on friendship or emotions. There are no friends or enemies in international relations, there are only partners.

good 3 1/2

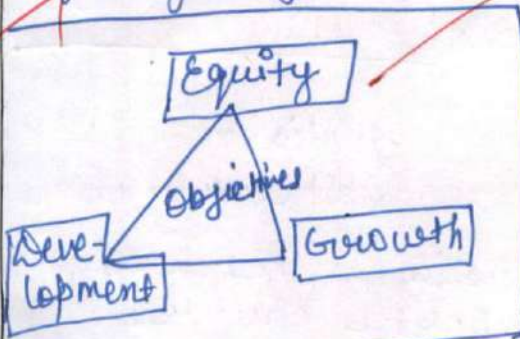
Neighbours India after the aggression carefully dealt China and (deliberately) for balancing rise of China - India relied on hard power, soft power (Dalai Lama card), etc.

Remarks

Q2. Do you agree that the five-year plan approach of India to economic development failed to realise goals of rapid growth and bridging of social equity? Argue. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Relate with theme of Question

India after Independence started five year plan formulation on USSR model for fulfilling objectives of country.



By observing the situation after 7 decades of Independent and Planned economy -

It can be comprehended that these objectives were not realised by Indian Planning

① Equity:- 22% of our Population is below poverty line and 1% of richest persons holds around 40% of wealth of country (few research report). So, it can be said equity is not achieved.

② Growth in the country was stagnant. Even it was called "Hindu growth rate".

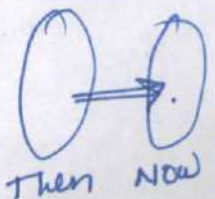
relate with "why" B/w 1950s to 1990s - growth rate was below 5% and after 1990s (LPG reforms) growth rate (reached upto 10% B/w 2004 to 2008 period).

5 YP - Russia model
growth
Equity
development
active
failure
unequal
22% poor
Top 6 Billion
India
1% -> hold
around
40% of

② growth
stagnant
(Hindu
growth
rate)

Graph
Parabolic
Down
Reduced
absolute
No. of

Remarks



3) Development:- slums development, poor air quality, still housing is a problem and literacy rate is 74% which is far below the global average 86%.

The above arguments presented only one side of picture. Other side is

India
at Eve of Independence

- ⊙ Agriculture was stagnant Food security hampered
- ⊙ Literacy was around 7%
- ⊙ only few small cottage industries
- ⊙ Zamindari, polygars,

India in
21st century

- ⊙ India is net food exporter country.
- ⊙ Literacy reached 74%.
- ⊙ India is one of highly industrialised nation
- ⊙ land reforms, tenancy rights

Direct development
Important industries

All the above written measures indicate that planning helped India to grow. By comparing India with its own picture. A better conclusion can be made. Although ~~more~~ much better could be done if - administrative reforms, economic reforms, would have done earlier in planning but in its implementation.

Remarks

Q3. To what extent Dalit Movements of post-independent India has empowered the Dalits? Explain various constitutional, legal and policy measures taken by the government to empower them. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Dalit movements in India are securing even after Independence. Government have tried to empower these down trodden people with following measures.

Constitutional Measures

Act 15 and Act 16 - Reservation has been provided for positive discrimination in favour of them. It will empower them and would enhance merit of the administration. franchise.

Act 326 - Universal adult franchise.

You have not discussed first part of Question

relate with role of Dr. B.R Ambedkar

Legal Measures

① Prevention of atrocities Act, 1987. (Anybody insulting Dalit person would attract arrest with a non-bailable clause.)

② Under Representation of People Act, 1951 - Person preaching Untouchability would be disqualified from contesting elections.

good

Discuss role of specific leaders also

Remarks

Institutional Measures

National Commission of Schedule Caste Under

Act-338 for inquiring into any offences against person w.r.t. Dalit. Ensuring Implementation of programmes for their benefits. Endowed of power of civil court.

good

Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavenger

Act, 2013 - manual scavenging is generally attached with particular caste. So, to reduce this act has been passed.

~~Government is taking measure~~

Policy Measures

1) MUDRA scheme - It is mandatory to at least give loan to one SC/ST in 10 lakh category.

good

2) Jan-Dhan Yojana - for financial inclusion of Dalits. in Bankingambi

3) PMDISHA - for digital Shaksharata SC/ST are to mandatorily chosen.

Remarks

Government is taking various measures. But Empowerment will come through Education and nullifying those cast barriers. As in Nelson Mandela's word - Education is a weapon with which a world can be changed.

4 1/2

You have not explained the first part of Question

Explain to what extent, they are empowered

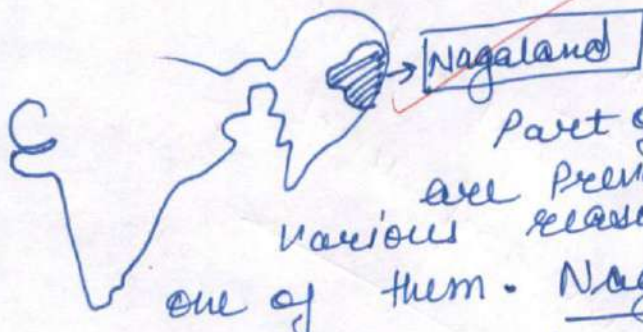
Remarks

Q4. Do you agree with the view that adoption of nation building perspective instead of federation building perspective was a reason behind Naga insurgency in the second half of 20th century India? Comment. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

India as per Article 1 of the Constitution is 'Union of States'. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar gave reasons for preferring word Union in place of federation.

(1) Formation of India is not a result of agreement between its Units.

(2) NO unit has secession rights.



In Nagaland, various protests are prevalent due to various reasons. Nagaland is one of them. Nagaland people

Protests for formation of greater Nagaland and by integrating areas from Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and other states.

Reasons attributed to such protests are - Emphasis on Nation-Building perspective and Country's Constitution have given lists Union, Concurrent and State. Both Union and Concurrent list dominate over it.

India - Union of States
Nat federation
1 2
India map - Nagaland
Protests
Nation Building
Uniformity
Union Lists
Economic
Centre - Power
Territorial
Integrity
PR
Evaluation
(State) Autonomy
Dist
is/line
Integration

good result
Nagaland
first explain
Nation Building perspective
and
federation building perspective
lists

Remarks
is must
Administation
surface
Judge -> V.K.R.

- ② For building country as economic might - more powers are given to Union (In terms of taxation, mineral wealth etc.)
 - ③ For ensuring brotherhood and territorial integrity in the country - Union Parliament is empowered to make new state by altering boundaries of existing states.
 - ④ moreover - all citizens around country are provided with fundamental rights for freedom of movements, reside, settle etc provisions of Emergency.
 - ⑤ Above mentioned features are more focused on nation building not on federation building.
- On the other hand features like special provision for state Nagaland in Art. 371 of country and governance is empowered for taking special measures for development of that area.

good but contrast of Naga insurgency is missing

Such Provisions are present not only for Nagaland, but many other states. States are endowed with their own financial, legislative powers and autonomous and sovereign in their own sphere.

good
 You have not explained the context both perspective adequately

It is true that integration of country is must but India is in favour of strong-state make strong nations. These protests are not due to federalisation but due to the lack of citizen-administration interface gap, lack of development opportunity. So, for ensuring the jewels of India are bound together - development, nudge policies (for affecting behaviour of people), providing employment to youth can be solution for time-being.

5

Remarks

Q5. Discuss the factors that led to the declaration of internal emergency in India on 25th June, 1975. Also, evaluate its consequences. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Indian government has declared internal emergency in 1975 and this was first time when internal emergency came into force.

The decision of government was very widely criticised and government for counter argument gave following reasons

(1) International factors. It was apprehension that foreign powers may destabilise the internal security of country. *→ which foreign power??*

You have missed important factors like J.P. movement

(2) Government was fearing of armed rebellion in the country. The rising Pro-Khalistani movements, movements in North East were cited as example.

(3) India was lagging behind so, for economic development and upliftment of poor, coercion was required (cited as a reason by government.)

International factors
• Economic growth & upliftment of poor
war with Pakistan
Apprehension
• Fear of Armed rebellion in India
consequences
Political consequences
- Party faced defeat
- Inclusion
Judicial
- other organs
- Value decrease
Constitutional
- Right of Parliament

Remarks

Constitutionally, Under Art. 352 of Constitution President is empowered to Proclaim national emergency (Internal emergency is also a part here).

The decision of government was full of consequences as elaborated below.

① Political Consequences: Ruling party faced defeat in the general elections after withdrawal of emergency.

② Tarnished Image of India at international level (too)

③ Constitutionalism as a philosophy was questioned.

④ Rights of people were violated (Right to speech and expression)

⑤ Federalism, judicial independence were under question mark.

⑥ Exposed the limitations in the Constitutional power of imposing emergency in hand of Executive.

⑦ Face of Bureaucracy (committed to political parties exposed).

Explain

Analyze these points

Remarks

So, after emergency - few measures were taken so that in future such action can only be taken with caution.

① 44th Constitutional Amendment Act

- Decision should be taken by Cabinet.
- Approval for continuation by both houses

good after every 6 months.

- Internal disturbance term was

5/3 factors are not affected by measures, proper

replaced with Armed rebellion. (Politicians should remain responsible to letter and spirit of Constitution) all required. India's politicians have become

matured is evident from the fact after that dark shade - never ever emergency way proclaimed.