

Q1

A new style of architecture, entirely different in character from Muslim architecture in other countries, gradually evolved, incorporating best of Hindu & Muslim styles. Discuss in context of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.

Muslim Architecture in countries outside India had features like:-

- Presence of Minar.
- Arch shape gateways.
- Arabesque designs etc.

Indo-Islamic style evolved from Hindu-Muslim architectural features as follows.

- ① Involvement of Hindu workers from intricate jaliworks. This mixed Islamic style with Rajputana style.
- ② Though concept of domes was known to even Lodhis, it was used extensively by Mughals and

represented modified fluted dome like sikh-hindu architecture.

(3) Pietra-dura

It was used by Mughals even for tomb making. This was in contrast with muslim architecture else where.

(4) 3D sculptures

These developed in Royal court of Akbar & carried forward by Jehangir. This were blend of architecture & paintings.

(5) Other features that show effect of hindu culture on Islamic architecture are :-

- use of charbagh style
- Excessive water-use in architecture.

(6) Provincial styles went ahead & also had European influence like absence of Minar, use of Mortar, plaster etc in Bengal, Taunpur styles etc.

Hence Islamic architecture in India was blend of Indo-European architecture involving best of Hindu-Muslim styles.

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Q2

Mughal paintings represent an assimilation of Indian, Persian & European elements. Elucidate.

Ans2

Mughal paintings began with Babur & Humayun & saw their peak under Jehangir & Shah Jahan before declining under Aurangzeb.

Persian Influence

- ① Babur & Humayun had little time for art.
- ② Humayun had Sammad & Hussain from Persia. Hence bringing Persian influence to paintings.
- ③ This is reflected in miniature paintings, clothworks, intricate works etc.

Indian Influence

- ① Akbar made it a royal art.
- ② various kar khanas developed.

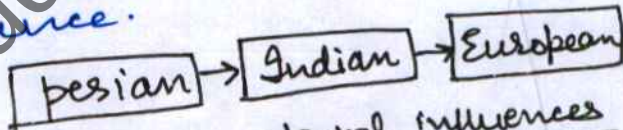
③ Painters like Basawan, Dasawan & Resu were given royal patronage bringing Indian influence.

④ Sculpture making grew with collaborative art works.

⑤ Royal court scenes were depicted.

Tehangir

① He introduced portraits, nature images etc thus building on Indian influence.



Shah-jahan

① Paintings under him saw increasing European influence as lot of gold was used.

② Paintings were lively but far from reality.

Aurangzeb

(1) Art & culture wasn't given patronage rather discouraged under him.

Hence Mughal art gradually evolved including Persian, Indian & European influences.

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Q3

Indian dancing has changed little with the centuries, and till date art form is practiced according to Bharata Natyashastra. Discuss.

Ans3

Bharat Muni's Natyashastra has rules for Dance, Drama and Music. These rules are still followed for Dances.

- ① It describes Tandava & Lasya aspects followed by dances like Bharatnatyam (Tandava), Mohiniattam (Lasya), Manipuri (Both).
- ② It describes 108 poses like Hastakhanika & Ekcharya Lasyam followed by classical dances.
- ③ Presence or absence of knee movements (Kathak), eye expressions (Kathakali), instruments like Pong (Manipuri) etc are

given under Natyashastra.

- ④ It also describes various introductory forms like alaap, manduk shabdam etc
- ⑤ Various dance-necessities like Jal-Tarangam, Taal, Jugalbandi (Kathak) etc are explained & still followed.
- ⑥ Though the rules are followed but there are minute variations introduced under Hindustani style leading to formation of various gharanas example in Kathak.
- ⑦ Also ~~these~~ ^{hitherto} mainly male dominated dances are also performed by females & vice-versa.

Hence largely, even today various rules mentioned under Natya-shastra are followed.

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Q4

Ans-4

Pali & Prakrit played important role in ancient India. Explain

Pali & Prakrit were main languages used apart from Sanskrit.

① Origin

The origin of these two languages for use in ancient texts lies in discontent against Brahminical domination & excessive Sanskrit use by upper classes.

② Used by

- Pali was used by Buddhists for canonical - texts like Abhidham pitaka, Sutta Pitaka & Vinay - pitaka.
- They also used it for non-canonical texts like deepvamsa & Mahavamsa.

- Prakrit was used by Jains for literature like Angas (12) & Upangas (12).

Effects

- (1) It helped in lowering brahminical domination.
- (2) It helped in spreading message of Buddhism & Jainism across Indian Sub-continent & other nations like China, South-East Asia etc.
- (3) It spreaded ideas apart from vaishnavism.
- (4) Medium for empowerment of lower castes like Shudra & Vaishyas.

Hence Prakrit & Pali played important role in Ancient India.

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Q5

Business groups in colonial India were guided by pragmatic approach to issues & this explained why they maintained a policy of equidistance from both government & congress. Discuss.

Ans 5

The business groups in colonial India were driven by vested interests & hence had to follow strategy of keeping both congress & government happy or at bay. This can be seen as follows:-

- ① They collaborated with British government when congress took to anti-british products campaigning during Swadeshi, non-cooperation & civil disobedience.

② They collaborated with the congress when they entered legislature & laid out the Bombay Plan in 1938 for the National Planning Committee.

This approach was necessary as:-

- ① Support of both factions was needed.
- ② At different times, different faction had to be placated.
- ③ Profit making & sustenance in Indian markets was possible only if business groups maintained equi-distance with congress & British government.

Hence the business groups followed this approach.

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Q.6

Treaty of Bassein proved to be a watershed event in history of British supremacy in India. Explain.

Ans 6

Treaty of Bassein was a Subsidiary Alliance signed between British & Peshwa of Poona (Baji Rao - 2).

It was a watershed event as:-

- ① Marathas were a strong power in central & south India.
- ② Subsidiary alliance allowed British to place their resident at Maratha fort
- ③ It led to British gaining the rights of foreign policy of Marathas.
- ④ It led to creation of factions between others like Holkars & Scindias & Peshwas.

⑤ Britishers there on fought
3rd Anglo-Maratha war and
defeated Holkars & Scindias

⑥ Britishers ended Maratha
confederacy in 1818 with the
fourth & final anglo-maratha
war

⑦ This had effect of raising
the British & British army as
a supreme force in India.

Hence it was a watershed
event in history of British
supremacy in India but
still they had to face
resistance from tribals, peasants
& later on INC which led
to their downfall.

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Q7

Swadeshi movement of 1905 not only laid foundation of Gandhian techniques of protest but also used other innovative methods. Elaborate.

Ans7

Swadeshi movement took place in 1905 in response to Bengal partition. It was a movement against the move to Bengal partition & involved techniques that laid foundation of Gandhian responses to Britishers like:-

- ① Passive resistance.
- ② Boycott of foreign clothes.
- ③ Boycott of toddy.
- ④ Non-payment of taxes in certain areas.
- ⑤ Focus on non-violent, mass struggle etc.

These techniques were followed during Gandhian era of freedom struggle during non-cooperation movement, civil disobedience,

fast satyagrah etc.

Other techniques were also used or tried to good effect. These are :-

① Use of press

Tilak's newspapers like Maratha was used to inform masses about movement.

② use of festivals

like Shivaji & Ganapati to arouse nationalist feelings against the Bengal partition.

③ Lantern lectures

These were used to inform rural areas about the negatives of British rule & also about Swadeshi call.

(4) tours by nationalist leaders to different parts of country, but this also led to Surat split between moderates & extremists.

Hence the movement involved various techniques.

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Q8

Crhadar Movement not only underestimated armed & organizational might of British but ideological foundations of their rule as well. It has been ~~targetly~~ argued that they fought in vain. Critically evaluate.

Ans 8

Crhadar movement was fought in 1913-14 against British rule.

It's main features:-

- ① HQ in San - Francisco.
- ② Led by Lala Har Dayal & Sachindar Sanyal.
- ③ Led newspaper 'Crhadar'
- ④ Formed yugantar association etc.

Ignoring armed, organizational & ideological might of British rule went against the movement.

- ① It wasnt properly coordinated & organized as they didnt consider British's preparations.

- ② Lack of intelligence knowledge on part of radharites.
- ③ Britishers came to know about the movement & prepared beforehand.
- ④ It was thought that armed rebellion in India by Indians gathered from all over world would be sufficient to end British rule.
- ⑤ Komagata Maru incident fueled the movement & effective coordination wasn't taken care of.

Hence the movement didn't consider various factors of the British rule & failed.

But the argument that the movement went in vain

is false one as :-

- ① It set up nationalism & ideological grounds among Indians against British rule.
- ② Udhatar newspaper had huge success in raising awareness as it was written in different languages.
- ③ Yugantar ignited minds of various youth & laid strong foundation for national struggle.
- ④ A berli committee office was also set, & awareness grew all over world.

hence the movement wasnt in vain.

Q9

Introduction of printing press in India was an event of revolutionary significance in life of Indian people. In this context discuss contribution in national movement.

Ans 9

Printing Press was a revolutionary event in life of Indian people as :-

- ① It created awareness against economic exploitation of Indians under British rule.
- ② It led to awareness about national struggles in other nations like China, Ethiopia, Russia etc.
- ③ It connected various parts of India together.
- ④ vernacular newspapers like Amrita Bazar Patrika built public opinion against British rule.

- ⑤ It also created library movement & was used as a medium for lantern lectures.

Hence it was revolutionary event not only for people but also for national struggle as:-

- ① It built public opinion in Swadeshi movement via Kesari & Malathi.
- ② Ended English's dominance & hence led to awareness among peasants & rural areas (ex Amrita Bazar Patrika, Quit India movement)
- ③ These were used to forge unity among masses including different castes ex Harijan newspaper by Gandhiji.

④ Newspaper like Commonwealth led home rule movement to all parts of country thus igniting national struggle.

⑤ Udhavar newspaper was published world over to build ideological support for India's national struggle.

⑥ Other examples are protest against censorship, vernacular press act, spread of ideas like socialism, education of masses etc.

Hence print media helped in national struggle.

Q10

Language was an issue that once threatened to destroy unity of India. But India dealt with it in exemplary fashion, which her neighbours could not emulate & consequently suffered.

Ans 10

Language became an issue post independence as various regions started demanding separate states on linguistic basis.

This created a tendency of separatism & communalism as follows:-

- ① Vishalandhara movement for separate state for Telugu speaking people.
- ② Demands by various north-eastern states
- ③ Neparious activities & subversive tendencies grew.
- ④ Unity of India was threatened.

How India dealt

- ① JVP committee was formed and it rejected the demand
- ② But later due to increasing demand, Faiz ali committee accepted creation of linguistic states but not 1 language - 1 state concept
- ③ This assured unity, governance case, brotherhood, met demands & protected the cultural fabric of pluralistic Indian society.
- ④ SRC was formed to deal with demands from various states that led to creation of state reorganization act 1956 by 7th CAA.

Hence India was able to solve growing crisis with its neighbours like Pakistan, Bangladesh

* Sri Lanka haven't emulated as:-

- ① Pakistan has not given rights to minority languages.
- ② Sri Lanka's North province alleges cultural suppression in form of 'Sinhalese imperialism'.
- ③ Bangladesh was formed due to oppression of Bengali's of erstwhile E. Pakistan by West. Pakistan on grounds of language & culture etc.

Hence India did well to give various linguistic factions proper representation.

Q11

Indian environmentalism is qualitatively different from western environmentalism. Discuss in context of post independence environmental movements in India.

Ans 11

Indian environmentalism is movement by masses, NHOs, civil society & academicians to save environment & proceed on concept of sustainable development.

It differs from western environmentalism. Examples from post-independence movements to prove this are :-

① CHIPKO movement

This is individuals based movement who took to saving of trees for prevention of their rights of use of forest produce. In west, movements are largely societal based.

② Narmada Bachao Andolan

It was started by NBA
It grew to national & international
struggle but has largely failed
in rehabilitation measures. This
is in contrast to western
environmentalism as pressure
groups there act in organized
manner to meet their demands.

③ Indian movements hardly
follow constitutional struggle unlike
western environmentalism.

④ Lobbying is used to great
effect in west ex in claiming
industrial disaster relief measures.

⑤ NHOs like Ford, Greenpeace
have more effective say in
west. Hence their franchises
act in India like Greenpeace

India for anti-nuclear
struggle. Hence national NGOs
are not as strong.

⑥ Also political will is different
in both environmentalism
movements.

Hence Indian environmentalism
movements like Chipko, NBA,
Kodan Kulum etc are different.

Q12

Framing of uniform civil code is an acid test of India's commitment on secularism & modernisation. Critically analyse statement in light of post-independent developments in India.

Ans 12

Uniform civil code (UCC) provided by Indian constitution under article 44 is a directive principle for state policy (DPSP). It's framing has been delayed & cause of huge debates.

Post - independence developments
★ India's commitment :-

- ① Various courts have left it on the government to frame the law
- ② Due to no UCC, the Hindu laws differ from muslim laws & leads to exploitation of muslim women on grounds of divorce, polygamy, inheritance of property, etc. Thus it challenges modernisation.

- ③ It challenges secularism & modernisation as seen in Shah Bano case.
- ④ Lack of UCC, dilutes secular character of India guaranteed under articles (25-30), 14, 15 & also the preamble of India.
- ⑤ Lack of UCC leads to differences in policy guidelines & hence affects transparency & accountability.
- ⑥ It often becomes cause of subversive tendencies due to differences created with Hindu-Muslims on line of different rules ex: recent judgement on number of spouses for civil service rules.

Hence formation of a uniform civil code is important but not a panacea as:-

- ① Post independence, cultural fabric of society is largely maintained.
 - ② The bonds of unity have been stronger than forces of disintegration.
 - ③ Need is to sensitize ^{personal} law boards to rationalize & streamline their laws in line with 21st century world.
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Q13

Dalit movements for empowerment of dalits in independent India have essentially been for carving out political space through electoral politics. Discuss.

Ans 13

Dalit movements post independence largely were in direction to create a political space for themselves. Examples are:-

- ① Ambedkar framed India's constitution & it protected rights of dalits & backward classes & provided them reservation upto 1960.
- ② Reservation has been since extended due to dalit movements & affirmative actions.
- ③ There came Dalit Panthers in 1970s in Maharashtra for increased political representation. They followed non-violent & constitutional struggle but fizzed out due to internal

differences.

(4) BSP was formed by Dalit leader Kashiram to carve out political space for Dalits.

(5) Mandal Commission recommended 27% reservation for OBCs & hence increased their representation in various fields.

(6) There on various party & non-party struggles have taken place but idea has grown into other fields like :-

- government jobs
- admissions in educational institutions.
- general emancipation.
- Extension of OBCs in the OBC list.
- Formation of NCBC to safeguard their rights etc.

Hence what started mainly
as struggle for political
representation is now carving
out space in other spheres
as well.

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Q14

India to them should signify not only a protecting force but a liberating one. In light of statement, trace roots of nehru's tribal policy & outline the features of policy in brief.

Ans 14

India's 8% population according to census 2011 is tribal & this population is largely backward as also shown by recent socio-economic caste census.

Protecting force & liberation were the main aims of the Nehru's tribal policy. Roots are :-

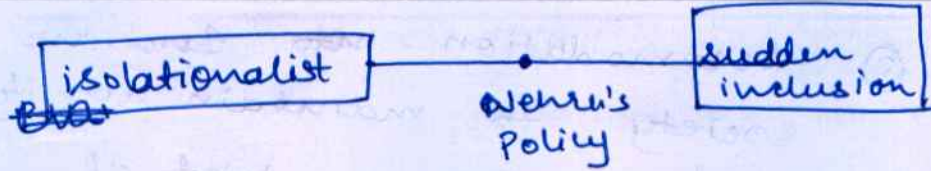
- ① Tribals remained secluded since centuries.
- ② They were exploited by British.
- ③ Have unique culture.
- ④ General lack of trust between them & government as shown by J.C. Kumarappa papers.

- ⑤ Accommodation into Indian society to maintain unity.
- ⑥ Making tribals part of development process.

Hence following these roots, Nehru's tribal policy had following

features :-

- ① He followed evangelical approach that was middle path between isolationist & sudden inclusion approaches.
- ② Aimed to protect their cultures make them part of development process
- ③ It focussed on involving tribals to society, in the way they wanted.
- ④ Focus on health & education of tribals.
- ⑤ Tribal rights to their land, forests etc to be maintained etc.



Hence his policy was on a continuum, with other approaches at extremes, following a middle path.

Mudit Jain

Q15

Briefly discuss evolution of socialism in Europe in 19th century. Comment on success of second international in overcoming inter-country rivalries in Europe.

Ans 15

Socialism as a concept had its origin in exploitation of worker & peasant class post industrial revolution which fanned capitalism.

Evolution

- ① 1st international was formed in 1864 but dissolved in 1876.
- ② Paris commune of 1871 was 1st socialism based revolution
- ③ 2nd international formed in 1889 & dissolved due to WW-1
- ④ 3rd international, on communist lines this time formed as comintern in 1919.
- ⑤ Socialism ideas were spreaded in Europe by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg, Jean Jaures et al.

- ⑥ It united worker class against wars, for worker rights like May day for 8 hr work etc.

country examples

- ① USA saw national federation league, socialist party of America by Eugene debs.
- ② France & Italy had socialist parties against Fascist groups
- ③ Spain's Popular front against Calange & Germany's left wing against Nazis etc.

2nd international

- ① It directed workers to forge brotherhood & peace between imperialists
- ② It directed workers to strike or negotiate against wars.
- ③ Initially it saw some success to prevent inter-

imperialist wars.

⑦ When war between Austria & Serbia broke out, the socialists of respective nations supported their countries.

⑧ This dented 2nd international & it was a failure in preventing WW-1.

⑨ Later failure of comintern led to divide between socialism & communism.

Hence 2nd international was largely a failure.

Q16

Comparisons of fascist regime of Italy with Nationalist socialist regime of Germany is almost inevitable. The similarities are obvious, but there are differences which are worth mentioning.

Ans 16

Fascism was a right wing extremism followed by armed bands termed 'fascies'.

Italy's fascism was followed in extreme version by Germany nationalist worker party or Nazi to give Nazism.

Similarities

- ① Both's origin on common lines, to revive ancient empires of Italy (Roman) & Germany (Teutonic)
- ② Both against socialists or left wings.
- ③ Both against democracy.
- ④ Both spreaded fascism to

other countries like Greece, Spain (Spanish Civil War) etc.

⑤ Both killed many socialists & followed their followers & followed war of aggressions

⑥ Both were allowed to grow under policy of appeasement by west.

Differences :-

① German Nazism was more ruthless.

② Nazism unlike Fascism was a war of extermination of Jews

③ Nazism meant for enslavement of slaves.

④ Nazism focussed on more aggression, led out anti-semitism & holocaust of Jews as revealed under Nuremberg trials.

⑥ Nazism also focussed on enforcing putsches & aneshulles with Italy & Austria & hence was more penetrating than Fascism.

⑦ Fascism was gradually countered by various socialist fronts but Nazism ended only post WW-II.

Hence both had similarities & differences.

Q14

Continental System of Napoleon was single biggest blunder, which eventually led to his downfall. Examine.

Ans 17

Continental System was led by Napoleon against British. As the name suggest, it was to disallow materialistic support to British by other nations of European continent.

How it became blunder

- ① French navy was not strong enough to counter strong British navy.
- ② French navy had more governmental control over them.
- ③ Exports to other European nations were hampered due to cut offs from Britain.
- ④ Britain too enforced such system to counter Napoleon.

⑤ It eventually led to war between France & Russia which proved to be Napoleon's downfall.

⑥ Other blunders include usurpation of power of directory, dictatorship, unable to implement real-politik successfully etc.

Hence different blunders plus the continental system led to downfall of Napoleon.

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Q18

Many post-communist states took the recourse to 'Shock Therapy' after collapse of USSR. What do you understand by it. Critically evaluate its impact.

Ans 18

Communism saw a downturn in late 1980s & early 1990s & end of it led to end of cold war.

The hitherto communist states of East Europe like Albania, Latvia, Lithuania wanted to change to Western oriented economies

as:-

- ① communism was on downfall.
- ② Economies were hurt.
- ③ Resentment among public
- ④ Soviet could not prevent & nourish them.

They took to 'Shock therapy' which was a quick turnaround for communist to a free-market based economy.

It is called Shock therapy due to negative externalities it brought:-

- ① Their economies were not prepared for transition.
- ② Markets were structurally reformed literally overnight.
- ③ led to waste of savings.
- ④ It further deteriorated their economies.
- ⑤ Led to mass 'social-dumping'.

Hence the shock therapy gave them a huge socio-economic shock but had positives like:-

- ① Openness of markets.
- ② Gradual improvement thereafter.
- ③ Benefited under western reconstruction programme.
- ④ could get entry into multinational institutions & get aid thereafter. etc.

Hence shock therapy had more obvious negatives for these nations.

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Q19

British decolonisation process has been markedly different from French's. Do you agree? Analyze.

Ans 19

British & French decolonisation began post world war - II. The process was different in two nations on following grounds:-

- ① British had more economic losses due to wars, national freedom struggles in various nations & hence had to quit anyhow.
- ② British ensured that they took to reformative measures before eventual decolonization unlike French. Ex political reforms in India, control of migration & settlements in Palestine etc.

- ③ French backtracked on their promises made to Syria, Lebanon & other S/E Asian nations.
- ④ French wanted to control their colonies on ground that, their view was that these will eventually make 'United-France'.
- ⑤ Hence there was more blood-shed in French decolonisation process.
- Hence both were different in many aspects but also similar in few like :-
- ① Delaying decolonization till possible.
 - ② Backtracking on self-determination principle like British did in India's case etc.
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Q20

Even before he had accepted the peace terms at end of Iran-Iraq war, Saddam Hussein began his next act of aggression. Elaborate.

Ans 20

Post Iran-Iraq war Saddam-Hussein engaged in war against Kuwait. Hence it justifies the given statement.

Basis of Kuwait war

- ① He had lost huge economic resources during Iran war.
- ② wanted to control Kuwait's oil resources.
- ③ He justified it by claiming Kuwait to be historically a part of Iraq, which is factually wrong.

Result

- ① western intervention took place
- ② This was to protect their 'energy' interest in the region.

- ③ Attack led by US & western nations.
 - ④ led to huge civil life & property loss.
 - ⑤ Eventually Saddam was killed & many of his family members too.
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Q21

Globalisation will end up making all cultures of world homogenous. Critically examine statement taking ex from socio-cultural & economic life of India.

Ans 21

Globalisation according to Criddens is global cultural exchange between different societies. It has existed since long but the frequency & intensity of these exchanges has increased now.

It leads to increased cultural penetration leading to gradual assimilation of cultures & eventual acculturation of one or other country.

Penetration → assimilation → acculturation

This will hence make all cultures of world homogenous gradually.

Socio cultural life of India :

- ① Impacted by western food culture (ex Pizza).
- ② Music is westernized (Pop, hip hop, rap)
- ③ Media is westernized (yellow journalism, sensationalism)
- ④ cultural relativism is largely lost to make way for 'Folkway' that is doing things not in one's culture.
- ⑤ It has led to 'Anomie' & 'cultural diffusion' according to strain theory.

Economic life:-

- ① Presence of MNCs & TNCs.
- ② led to social dumping.
- ③ Disturbed economic conditions due to high linkages to foreign

markets.

- ⑦ It has affected sovereignty due to WTO, UN etc.

At the same time India has spread its socio-cultural-economic spheres across continents :-

- ① Spread of Indian dance forms, diaspora, languages
- ② Spread of Indian exports
- ③ Indian made medicines
- ④ culture of yoga by national yoga day etc.

Hence Globalization would make world cultures homogenous & has both positive & negative effects on India.

Q22

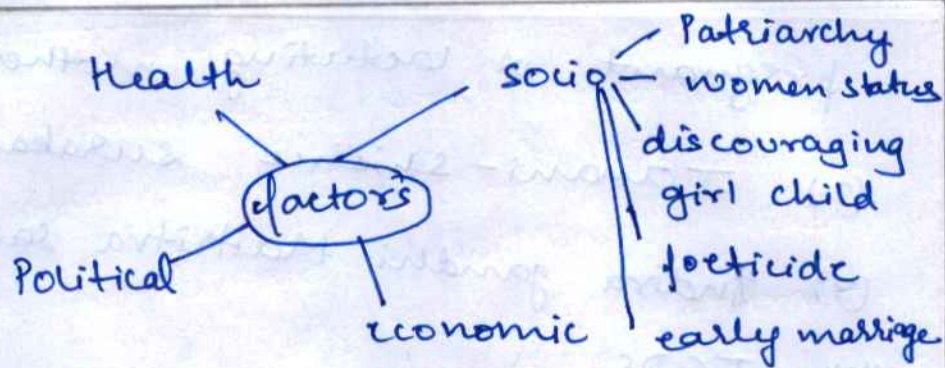
What are the factors responsible for high infant mortality rate in India. Discuss its implications for Indian women. Steps that have been taken by govt.

Ans 22

Infant mortality rate is death of infants / 1000 live births.

Factors for IMR as high as 40 under census 2011 are:-

- ① Sociological :- Patriarchy, Dowry status to women.
- ② Health facilities
lack of doctors, trained staff, poor facilities, low institutional deliveries etc.
- ③ Economical
Huge poverty in country $\approx 30\%$, large rural population $\approx 70\%$, lack of education facilities etc.
- ④ low political will to solve crisis



Implications for women:-

- ① Forced to reproduce again.
- ② leads to high MMR.
- ③ Decreases life expectancy
- ④ It is a vicious cycle as child born will be malnourished & have poor survival rate.
- ⑤ Overall neglect of status & enforcement of patriarchy
- ⑥ Leads to 'internalisation of crime' by certain women.

govt's steps:-

- ① Food security mission for

- pregnant & lactating mothers.
- (2) Janani-shishu suraksha
 - (3) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog
 - (4) ICDS
 - (5) Asha
 - (6) Increasing institutional deliveries
 - (7) Universal immunization
 - (8) Indra-dhanush programme etc.
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Q23

Discuss problems faced by workers in informal sector in India. What steps have been taken by government to improve their condition.

Ans 23

Informal sector accounts for around 80% of workforce of India & above 90% of female workforce.

Problems:-

- ① Poor work conditions in small factories.
- ② Poor treatment of domestic workers.
- ③ Lack of minimum wage support.
- ④ Lack of social security measures.
- ⑤ Lack of socio-economic development as mentioned in SECC recently.

- ⑥ general void of fundamental rights
- ⑦ leads to poor emancipation of workers & their families forming a vicious circle.

Steps by government :-

- ① check under Migrant worker act to provide housing.
- ② Provision of insurance under PMJSY & PMJISY launched recently.
- ③ opening up of bank accounts under Jan-dhan
- ④ provisions of gas subsidies by streamlining it under 'live-it-up'
- ⑤ National social assistance programme

- ⑥ Sensitizing employers
 - ⑦ Raising legal awareness
 - ⑧ Raising socio-economic awareness.
 - ⑨ Sensitizing police to prevent worker's harassment etc.
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Q24

Social determinants of malnourishment in India necessitate multi-pronged approach to tackle the problem. Comment.

Ans 24

Malnourishment is under-nourishment due to poor intake of food in quality, quantity & vitamins etc.

Social determinants of malnourishment are seen in India apart from regular health, economic & political aspects.

These are:-

- ① Patriarchal, Patrilineal & Patri-local society.
- ② Poor status of food nourishment for girl child
- ③ Focus on male child only
- ④ Lack of say to mother.

⑤ Poor focus on adolescent girls & their early marriage has led to 53% 15-18 aged girls being malnourished as per SECC

⑥ All these factors have led to malnourishment of 29% as per RSOC by Mo^{W&A} & Unicef.

Though it is down from 42% under NFHS-III, social determinants necessitate multi-pronged approach like:-

- ① improving status of girl child.
- ② Family sensitization.
- ③ strict enforcement of immunization programmes
- ④ Monetary incentives to family of girl child on condition of her proper health like in

sabla scheme etc-

- ⑤ sensitizing mothers & providing them with reproductive rights
- ⑥ Tackling overall patriarchal society
- ⑦ Improving status of lower castes etc.

Mudit Jain

Q25

While democratic institutions in India have led to changes in caste structure, these changes have at best led to only partial re-distributive outcomes for backward castes. Discuss.

Ans 25

~~Dem~~ caste as per Ketkar is an organisational hierarchy set at birth itself which Srinivas defines it in terms of occupation.

Democratic institutions to rescue:-

- ① Reservation for SC, OBCs in constitution for education & jobs
- ② Uniform adult suffrage
- ③ Single citizenship
- ④ Rights to follow & preach religion (Art 25-28) etc.

These have led to geopolitical & geo cultural unity in India & largely reduced caste based discriminations in Urban areas.

where it has taken form of classes.

Partial- Redistributive outcomes :-

- ① These are explained in case of rural populations
- ② 21% of rural poor are scheduled castes as revealed by SECC
- ③ Scheduled castes are largely devoid of government's affirmative actions there & hence the democratic structures have only led to partial success.
- ④ Also according to a recent survey, backward districts & sub districts of forward states too inhabit poorer castes only.
- ⑤ overall health indicators, educational indicators for backward

castes are still poor

- ⑥ Even among SCs, benefits have been cornered by higher castes.

Hence need is :-

- ① Implementing SECC's multi-deprivation criteria.
 - ② checking districts & sub-districts for emancipation of backward castes.
 - ③ Putting a deadline or finer targetting on reservation policy.
 - ④ Including them in development rather than redistribution.
-

castles - one - still poor

⑤ Even running 22 - 25 miles
have been covered by anglers
castles.

There is a
① Implementing 2500 - 3000
deposition stations
② Checking 1000 - 1500
for, ensure
castles - 2500 - 3000
③ Putting a
on 2500 - 3000
④ Including them in development
distribution.

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