

FORUM IAS

711303

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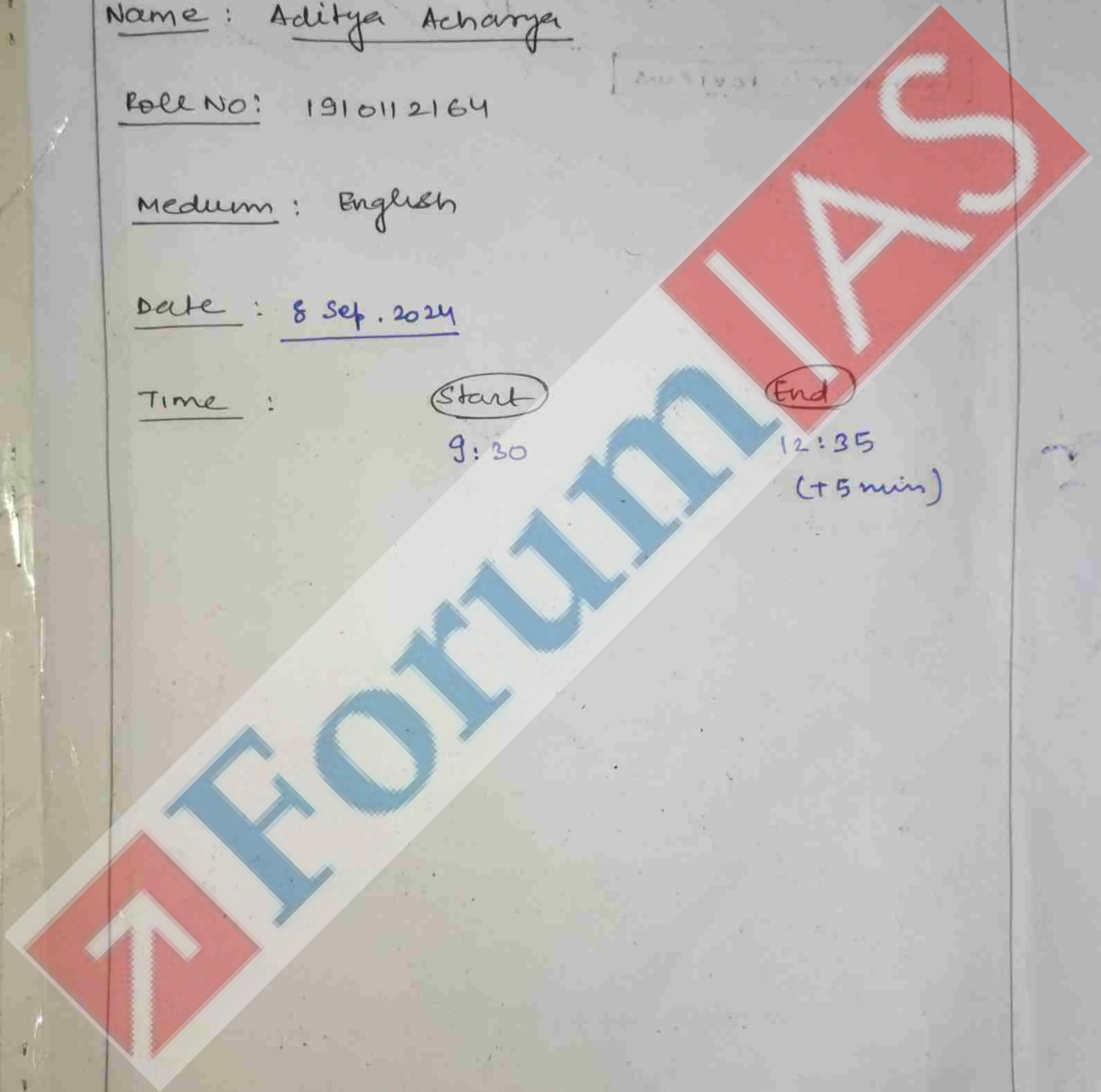
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Q4 Analyse Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's vision of state socialism, highlighting its implication for political & social democracy in India.

Examiner's Review

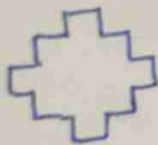
Forum IAS

Q1 The Hoysala period saw development of a distinctive style of temple architecture renowned for its intricacy & artistic brilliance. Elaborate.

Hoysala period saw great temple architecture centred in and around Halebidu, Sringeri.

Distinctive style of Hoysala architecture

① star/stellate plan of temple



- with no subsidiary shrines as in Panchayatana style.

② use of soft soapstone - intricate carvings in temple walls

(eg) Hoysaleswari Temple, Halebidu

③ Built on upraised platform called Jagati.

④ open prakrama path towards circumambulating the garbhagrha

- ⑤ only single viman - garbhgriha under it + mandapas for devotees.
- ⑥ Absence of gopurams & water tanks is may or may not be present.
- ⑦ Depiction of stories of Ramayan & Mahabharat through carvings on temple walls.

Hoysaleswara Temples are examples of architectural marvel and artistic brilliance.

Their inclusion in UNESCO paves way for safeguarding rich heritage and architecture of that period.

Q2 British colonial rule had profound impact on Indian agriculture, fundamentally altering the traditional agrarian economy which led to severe peasant resistance. Discuss.

British colonial policies of agriculture
completely destroyed Indian agriculture.

Alterations in traditional agrarian economy

① Commercialisation of Agriculture

↳ focus on cash crops & cotton, indigo etc.

② High indebtedness due to excessive

taxation → destroyed Indian farmer

↳ permanent settlement, Ryotwari settlement

↳ vicious cycle of debt on moneylenders

③ Poor investments in agriculture -

lack of proper irrigation facilities,
seed development, soil health

④ Increased pressure on agriculture

land due to de-industrialisation.

↳ marginal landholdings 0.82 hectare per person.

- ③ Zamindari system - poor tenant protection.

Peasant Resistance

- ① Mappilla Revolt - Muslim tenants against Hindu landlords in Malabar.
- ② Rampa Rebellion + Bansa Munda Revolt is for destroying of tribal agriculture practices.
- ③ Tebhaga movement - for 'sharecropping' be reduced from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.
- ④ Eka movement - Bengal

All India Kisan Sabha,
Kisan Manifesto brought by INC
to improve situation of peasants.

Even after independence,
multiple efforts by government to
support farmers & agriculture
who are "annadatas".

Q3 The history of India's independence would remain incomplete w/o acknowledging the significant contributions from northeast region's subcontinent.

Indian independence movement was amalgamation of efforts of freedom fighters from various regions.

Contributors of North East

- ① Ram Gaidinliu took active part in civil disobedience movement and spreading Gandhian ideals in north east.
- ② Indian National Army of Subhash Chandra Bose first step foot & hoisted flag in Imphal → British planned to follow scorched earth policy.
- ③ participation by students, women lawyers - (a) Chandranabha Saikia is prokot against Cunningham circular.

Though widespread participation by
North-east but limitations too

- ① Demand for independent Greater Nagaland
- ② voices against political boundaries
↳ many tribes have inter-country
ethnic relations.
Eg in Myanmar.
- ③ Neglect by New Delhi - led to various
insurgency movements (eg) Mizo National
Front
- ④ Lack of Infrastructure development +
ethnic / racial discrimination → alienated
North east population.

For sustained peace, need
to revitalise historical links and
aggressive development strategy to
establish links with mainland
India.

Q4 The diversity of landforms across the Earth's surface reflects the unique signatures left by different geomorphic ~~and~~ agents. In this context, describe various erosional and depositional landforms created by glacial action.

Geomorphological Agents like wind, water, air bring large amount of changes in landform & geography.

Different geomorphic agents & their associated landform

① water → Floodplains - on banks of river - alluvial deposits
 ↓
ox bow lakes - due to lateral erosion & deposition by river.
 ↓
potholes & plunge pools

② Air - prominent in desert ecology
 ↳ Barchans - sand dunes of crescent shape
 ↳ mushroom rocks - hard rocks in desert.

③ soluble action - karst topography
 ↳ avalas, dolines, stalagmites

Glacial landforms

Glaciers move slowly but due to immense mass create unique landforms

Erosional

① mountain horns

↳ headward erosion from three sides

② V-shaped valleys

↳ due to glacial erosion → glacier melts → V-shaped valleys left.

③ cirque - bowl shaped indentation

④ Arête - high land between two glaciers

Depositional

① moraine - glacial till along end of glacier

↳ built up mound.

② Eskers - sub-glacial streams of water

③ outwash fan

↳ front, flat end of glacier.

④ glacial lakes & ponds

↳ tarn lakes

Fast receding glaciers due to global warming → rapid changes in glacial landforms and topography.

Q5 Explain the factors contributing to variability of Indian monsoon. Also discuss multi-dimensional impact.

Indian monsoon brings rainfall from June to September to Indian subcontinent amounting to seasonal reversal of winds.

factors
contributing
to variability

→ ① Pressure gradient & temperature

↳ If weak, less heating of Tibetan plateau → weak monsoon

→ ② Indian ocean dipole - difference in sea surface temperature between western & eastern Indian ocean

Positive IOD - good rainfall

Negative IOD - poor rainfall

→ ③ ENSO - periodic warming of sea surface temperature around western Pacific - off coast of Peru - less rainfall.

→ ④ Jet stream - withdrawal of westerly subtropical jet causes burst of monsoon

→ ⑤ Topography - North East - trap rain clouds.

Multidimensional Impact

① Lifeline of Agriculture - Almost 75% of Indian agriculture rainfall dependent.

② Recharge of aquifers, rivers & dams to store water for stressful days.

③ Dams construction (Bhakra Nangal dam)

④ Impact on inflation - poor rainfall can cause general increase in price levels of vegetables & farm products

⑤ High prices of tomatoes ~ 100 ₹/kg.

⑥ Reduces temperature - ease pressure of sowing temperatures of May & June → boost to productivity.

⑦ North East monsoon - good for mango plantations (TN), coffee (Kerala)

monsoon is defining characteristic of India which is undergoing changes due to climate change & GHG emission

Q.6 Describe the distribution of palm oil producing countries, throw light on major environmental issues faced by them.

Palm oil is used in industrial process, cosmetics and as edible oil in FMCG sector making it important.

Distribution
of palm
oil

→ ① Equatorial region

~60% palm oil production in equatorial region

→ ② Malaysia, Indonesia

cleared large tracts of rainforest for oil palm plantations

→ ③ Requires abundant rainfall, consistent climate, warm humid

↳ primarily in equatorial regions

(eg) In India - North East or Andaman & Nicobar island.

→ ④ well connected ports, infrastructure

facilities → supply chain to markets → China, India.

India is mainly dependent of Malaysia & Indonesia for oil palm imports amounting to almost ~60%.

Environmental issues

- ① Large scale deforestation - clearing evergreen rain forest for plantations.
- ② Destruction of habitat of endangered species → e.g. Rhinos (Sumatra) - extinct, orangutan, monitors & lizards
↳ increased man-animal conflict.
- ③ water guzzling crops - HYV seeds of oil palm → chemical fertilisers & pesticides
↳ soil degradation of rainforest
- ④ once cleared evergreen forest takes long time to regrow due to poor quality soil in evergreen forests
- ⑤ oil palm monocultures - subceptible to pest attack, diseases due to may global warming & sea levels.

oil palm has multiple negative externalities for environment, need to find alternatives.

Q7 At time of her independence, India was beset with multiple challenges. Enumerating those challenges, analyse how far India has been able to address them.

Independence from British did not end the challenges confronting but rose multiple difficulties in front of newly formed government.

Challenges in front of India

- ① Swindling economy - India's share in world trade dropped to 2.1% only
- ② Communally charged situation
↳ Noakhali riots, Direct Action Day tore social fabric of country
- ③ Hostile neighbour in form of Pakistan
↳ Contested Kashmir accession and attacked India.
- ④ Integration of 565 princely states who all dreamt of being independent.

How far India able to address them?

① Integration of Indian Union

↳ Sardar Patel → saam, daam, dand
bhed (Eg) Op. Polo → Hyderabad.

② Planned Economy + Five Year Plans

↳ command economy with socialist
pattern to fight poverty & unemployment

③ Rehabilitation of partition victims

↳ Nehru Liaquat Pact → to cater to
minorities in respective countries.

④ Bilateral and International engagements

with Pakistan → ceasefire in Kashmir

multiple challenges like Kashmir
question, reorganisation of states,
poverty and unemployment prevail.

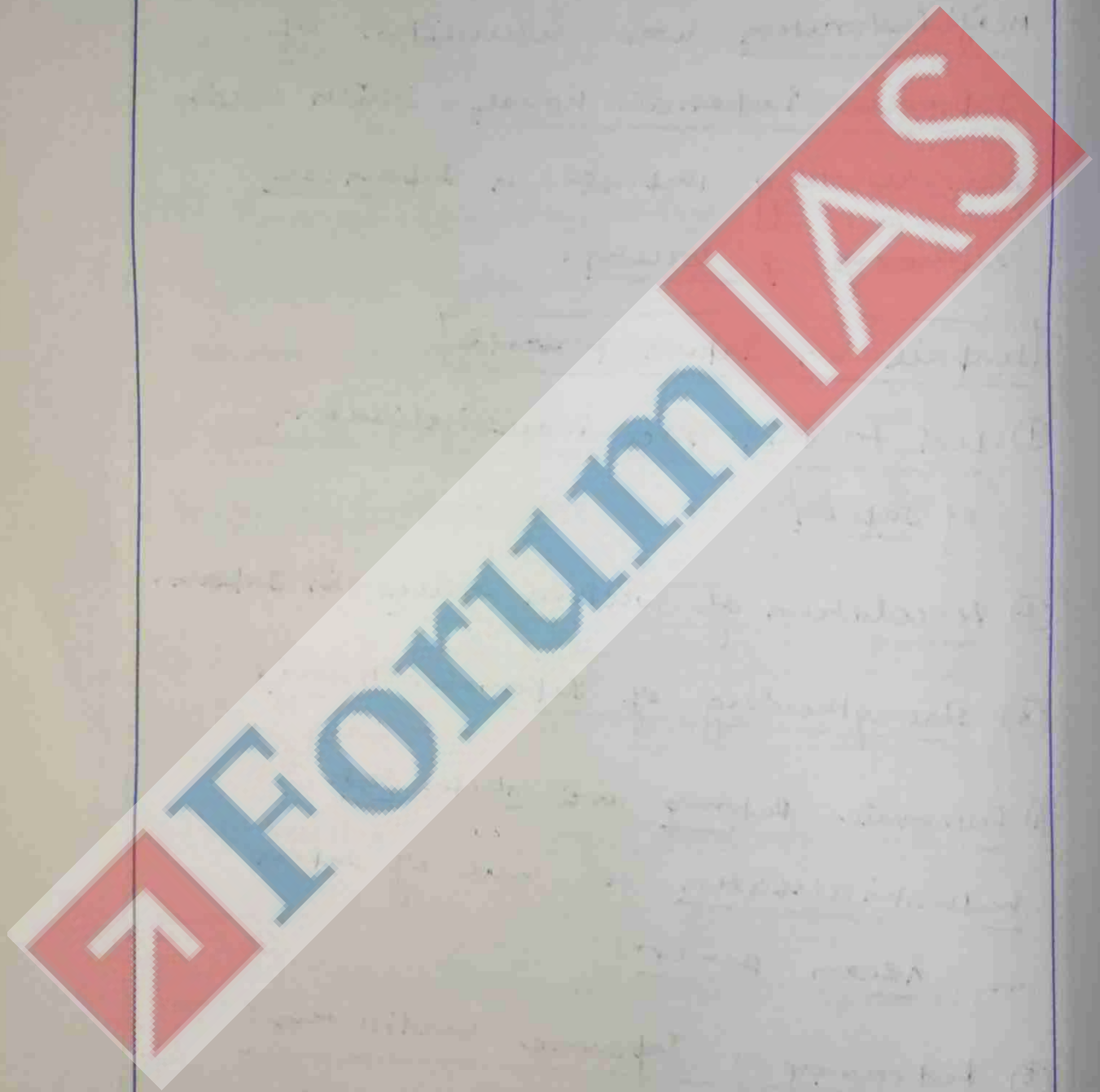
Since independence, India
traversed long journey and many
miles to go.

Q8 What do you understand by Meiji Restoration? Discuss its impact on Japan & world.

Meiji Restoration was resurrection of Japanese imperial house which had far-reaching impact on Japanese economy & society

Impact on Japan & world

- ① led to fast pace industrialisation of Japan
- ② percolation of western values in Japan.
- ③ strengthening of Japanese Army
- ④ Economic Reforms and state led industrialisation → rise of Japan as Asian power
- ⑤ Redrawing of Japanese constitution
↳ establishment as modern nation state.



Q9 Discuss the reasons for rise in prevalence of substance abuse in India. Also examine its impact on family in society.

There has been increasing incidence of drug abuse and drinking among youth of India dangerous for demographic dividend.

Reasons for
use of
substance
abuse

→ ① Ready Availability in India

↳ smuggled through porous borders & distributed in various cities.

→ ② Proximity to Golden Triangle

& Golden Crescent → abundant supply.

→ ③ Lack of governmental oversight

on night clubs, bars, pubs, red-light areas, → drugs easily available.

→ ④ changing social outlook - normalisation of substance abuse by media, music, Bollywood

→ ⑤ Peer pressure - of friends, colleagues, who are already involved.

Impact on Family

- ① rising incidence of violence - against women & elderly.
- ② increasing divorce cases due to uncontrollable and drug substance abuse
↳ generational gap - differences with parents.
- ③ families running into debt - due to habit of drugs & drinking
- ④ increasing mental disorders - bipolar disorder, depression, suicide.
⑤ substant high dropout case.
- ⑤ disintegration of family as unit

Way forward

- ① increased border vigilance - to check smuggling ⑥ hundra Port visit of ₹ 2000 cr.
- ② implementation of NDPS Act - to check substance abuse.
- ③ Awareness & education - ill effects of drugs.

The menace of substance abuse must be controlled to better reap demographic dividend.

Q10 Do you think UCC is essential in a multi-cultural & diverse country like India. Justify your answer.

UCC under Article 44 of Indian Constitution refers to common set of laws governing personal matters like marriage inheritance etc of all religious community

- Need of UCC**
- ① curb rising social / religious polarisation → Goa Common Civil Code.
 - ② Gender Equality - eliminate rules that are against gender equality & constitutional morality
 - ③ Triple Talak.
 - ③ Forge common national identity over religious identity.
 - ④ Ensure secularism in practice in real terms.
 - ⑤ streamlining laws for legal efficiency.

Therefore UCC can strengthen multiculturalism in diverse country like India.

Arguments against VCC

- ① Fear of majoritarianism : accommodating majority religious practices & discarding minority religious practices in VCC.
- ② Goes against Article 29 & 30 which safeguards minority cultural & religious autonomy.
- ③ Lack of political will and challenge from religious orthodoxy.

Way forward

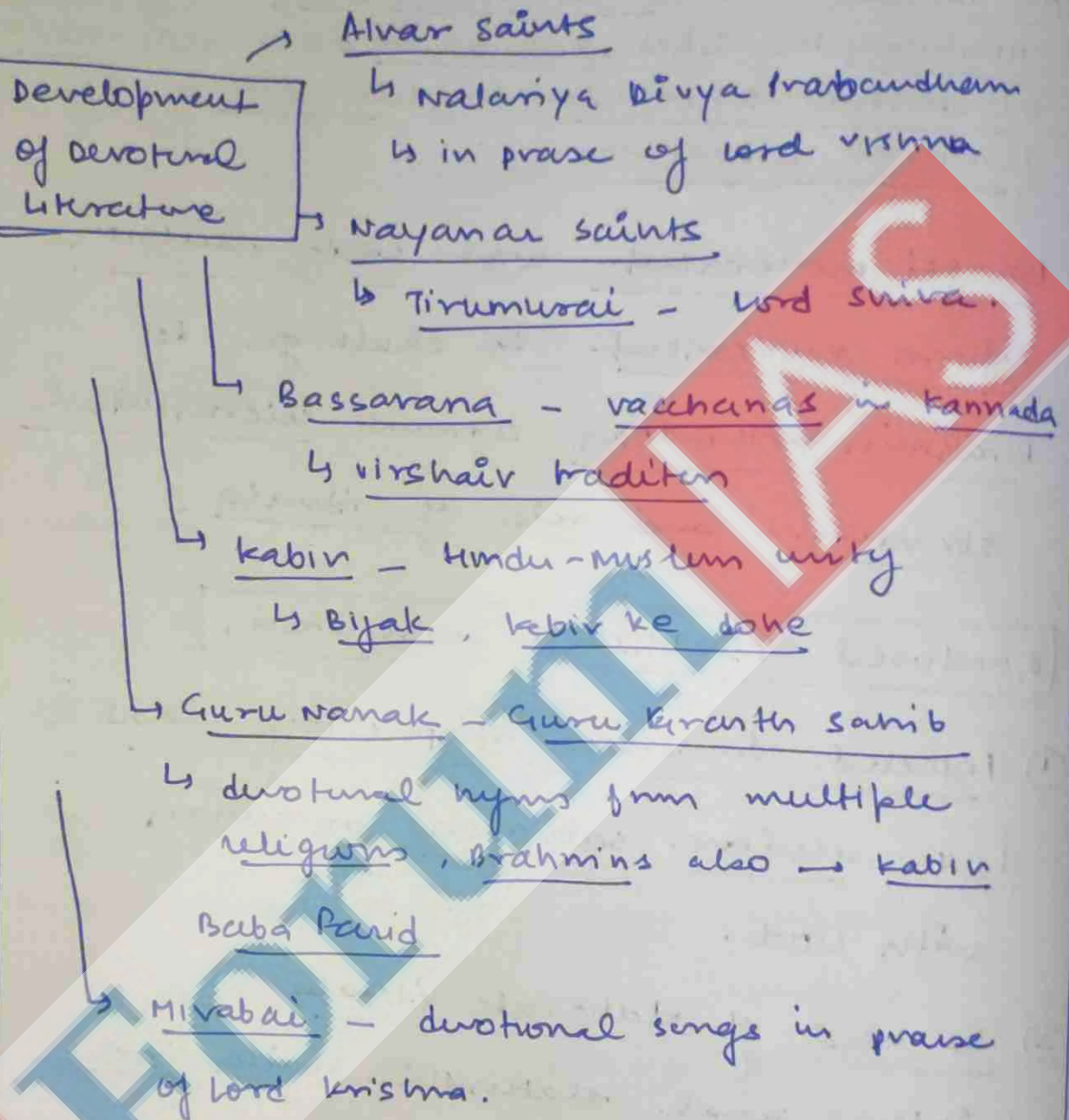
Rather than pushing down / imposing VCC from above, efforts must be made for general consensus over VCC with stakeholder consultation (Law commission).
Then, gradual change and internal reforms like Triple Talak must be carried out.

Q11 Discuss how Bhakti movement, along with questioning the established social order also made substantial contribution to development of devotional literature.

Bhakti movement was socio-cultural reform movement to challenge to Brahmin orthodoxy against hierarchical structure and role of rituals.

Questioned established social order

- ① Rejected dominance of priestly class
↳ to achieve salvation or union with God.
- ② No need of elaborate rituals
↳ interpersonal relationship with God through love & devotion.
- ③ Nirguna & Saguna Bhakti - eased practice of religion by commoners.
- ④ use of vernacular over Sanskrit
aided spread of Bhakti ideals to hinterlands & commoners.



Therefore large amount of literature was developed during Bhakti movement which helped spread ideas of equality, love, compassion and harmony.

Limitations of Bhakti movement

- ① Dominance of Brahmanical vedigun prevailed.
- ② mystical / metaphysical ideas of Bhakti movement
- ③ Dvaita, vishtia'-advaita - difficult for commoners to understand.
- ③ Dispersed sporadically over time and space - NO centralised structure.
- ④ Lack of guru-shishya parampara
↳ NO institutionalisation of Bhakti movement → dissipated soon.

Bhakti movement important in India's socio-political reform history which teachings have been relevant even in contemporary times.

Q12 The Marathas posed formidable challenge to British expansion but could not consolidate their power into centralised authority capable of challenging British dominance in India. Comment

Marathas were one of the most formidable power after the fall of House of Mughals that could challenge British expansionism.

Formidable challenge of Marathas

- ① controlled large swaths of land in central and Northern India.
- ② Decentralised system - emerged as strength against British as they had to deal with multiple power centres.
- ③ Had very weak it's name - to control coastline on west and trade routes therefore.

- ④ multiple Anglo Maratha wars fought
before they could be completely subdued
↳ loss of men, money, material to
British

Why Marathas could not overpower
British?

- ① modern military of British as against
medieval warfare tactics of Marathas
- ② Divided House of Marathas
- ③ Raghunath Rao allied with British
in Treaty of Salasette.
- ③ could not forge strategic alliances
with neighbours like Mysore,
Hyderabad
↳ used by British to weaken
Marathas
- ④ Lack of unified tax structure and
regular army. → Chauth &

Sardeshmukhi → equivalent to war loot.

⑤ Absence of futuristic vision and
plan for governance structure.

⑥ British had great leadership and
Second in command (eg) Clive, Buxar

Therefore Marathas would
not overcome British dominance and
consolidate their power into
centralised authority.

Q13 The political reorganisation of states and territories has been ongoing process in post independence era. Discuss with examples. How successful has it been in accommodating diverse regional aspirations?

Though India attained political freedom from British in 1947 but internal readjustment of boundaries of states continues till date due to varied demands.

Reorganisation of states: continuing process

① JVP Committee - reflected linguistic state of Andhra Pradesh
↳ Potti Srimachulu died - violent riots.
Andhra Pradesh created.

② States Reorganisation Commission
(KM Panikar, HN Kuncun, Tasul Ali)
↳ laid down parameters for linguistic reorganisation and other metrics.

③ Gujarat created out of Maharashtra on basis of language.

④ PEPSU - organised into one state.

⑤ Rajputana States merged to form Rajasthan.

⑥ Nagaland, Arunachal carved out of Assam.

⑦ Sikkim integrated into Indian Union.

In contemporary times reorganisation continues:

① separation of Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh from Bihar, MP

② Uttarakhand carved out of UP.

③ Telangana & Andhra Pradesh separated

④ J&K separated from Ladakh and made UT

There are impending demands for Bodoland, Harit Pradesh, Vidharbha etc.

Accommodating regional aspirations

Helped

- ① Acted as safety valve avoided violent regional movements.
 (Eg) Uttarakhand.
- ② Addressed genuine demands of locals
 (E) Telangana
- ③ Made governance closer to citizens
 ↳ smaller states → better admin.
- ④ strengthened unity and integrity of India
- ⑤ Linguistic reorganisation

Not helped

- ① Nominal effect - more such never ending demands.
 ↳ (Eg) Bodoland, Vidharbha
- ② Developmental deficit + precarious economic situation
 ↳ Sharkhand + Chhattisgarh
- ③ Federal issues exacerbated over share of resources
- ④ Dispute between Punjab & Haryana over SYL.

Therefore ~~region~~ states reorganisation has been a mixed bag and must be assessed on case to case basis.

Q14 Highlighting the contributions of revolutionaries in Indian Freedom movement, discuss factors that limited their efforts.

Indian freedom struggle was marked by diverse ideologies and approaches to gain independence apart from mainstream Gandhian movement.

Contributions of Revolutionaries

- ① Filled the void in time period of Gandhian struggle.
 (Eg) Bhagat Singh threw bomb in central Legislative Assembly.
- ② Strike fear in minds of oppressors
 ↳ individual assassinations / political murders
 (Eg) Kudhiram Bose shot AMI Jackson
- ③ Raised confidence of Indians
 that they can also challenge British might
 (Eg) Yugantar by Anusilan Samiti.

- ④ secret societies : Abhinav Bharat by V.D. Savarkar raised awareness amongst masses against British colonial rule.
- ⑤ loss to British exchequer - make their further Indian occupation costly.
- ⑥ Kakori Train Robbery (HRA)
Chittagong Armoury Raid (Surya Sen).

Factors that limited their efforts

- ① British heavy handedness
Repressive policies → Defence of India Rules - armed government to rule and punish revolutionaries.
- ② No coordinated effort - as was by Congress - All individual heroic actions without much impact on British system
- ③ Apprehensions among public due to violent nature -

people did not join in masses.

④ Lack of unified organisational structure
across India - organisation like
Amushilan samita sporadic presence

mostly concentrated in Bengal & Punjab

⑤ British intelligence apparatus - identified
plans in advance and foiled them

⑥ Zimmerman plan, Gadhr revolution

Though the revolutionaries, were
not successful in mainstreaming
their methods. But they inspired
youth, instilled confidence and
strike fear in minds of British.

Their acts continue to
inspire youth of India like
Shahed-i-Azam → Bhagat Singh
towards patriotism.

Q15 "The aspiratons of Indian National movement extended to securing social justice and economic regeneration, in addition to political freedom." Elaborate.

Indian National movement (INM) was not just political movement but movement for establishing soo-economic justice also.

INM For political freedom

- ① 1929 Lahore Declaration set out to respose poorna swarg from colonial Yoke by Jawaharlal Nehru
- ② Nehru Report of 1928 showed Indian abilities of drafting constitution for themselves
- ③ Non cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India movements launched to challenge British sovereignty over India.

INM to secure social justice and economic regeneration

① INM preceded by socio-reform movements

↳ carried on the efforts

↳ Gandhiji's made against untouchability

Nehru fight against communalism

② Nehru Report 1928 - gave universal

Adult Franchise - equal voting rights to women.

↳ various INC sessions presided by women → Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu.

③ Bose presented plans for centralised economy with strong industrial base

Sardar Patel also came up with Natural Economic Programme with focus on agriculture.

↳ Kisan Manifesto by Congress.

④ Bombay Plan by industrialists like JRD Tata

It's impact on post-independent India

① Post independence constitution

- Art. 17 - abolished untouchability
- Art 14 - equality before law.
- Art 39(b) & (c) - establishment of welfare state.

② Establishment of Planning Commission

- ↳ command economy → Mahalanobis Plan
- focus on heavy industries
- ↳ socialistic economy

③ Presence of private sector - impact of Bombay Plan.

④ Equal civil political rights for all men and women in independent India.

therefore INM was not just a political struggle but a quest for establishing social democracy and lead economic regeneration of India.

Q16 "The paper partition of Africa and its prolonged journey to decolonisation stand in contrast to colonial experiences elsewhere. Analyse."

The paper partition of Africa was executed at Berlin conference of 1884 to share African countries amongst colonial powers.

Why paper partition?

① Social Darwinism - survival of fittest
European colonies wanted more & more colonies to feed rising economies.

② scramble for resources - for mineral and human resources to fulfill demands of ongoing industrial revolution

③ Justify home population - to win elections and show power

④ Napoleonic logic African countries not worth fight wars for - so better

paper partition.

Prolonged decolonisation process

- ① Inter ethnic conflicts - deeply divided tribal society. (eg) Hutus vs Tutsis.
- ② complete destruction of economy & polity
 - ↳ import of European institutions without adequate economic development.
 - ↳ Exacerbated conflicts → coups, wars prevalent till now.
- ③ Artificial political division - disregarding natural boundaries between tribes.
 - ↳ prolonged conflicts. (eg) Tigray region in Ethiopia.
- ④ Presence of multiple colonial powers complicated the process - with each having different political strategies
 - (eg) Britain left after WWII but France continued indirect military control long after.

Contrasting colonial experience from elsewhere

- ① Use of violence to oust colonial powers
as against Gandhian approach in
Indian subcontinent
- ② Gradual development of representative
institutions and democracy
(Eg) Govt. of India Act 1909, 1919
created Parliament & state legislatures
No such major development in
Africa
- ③ Extreme racial behaviour on part of
colonialists

Q17 "India faces grave water crisis due to soaring demand, pollution and climate change which necessitates urgent measures to ensure water security for all." Examine.

India hosts about 17% of world's population but has only 4% of water resources leading to grave demand creating scarcity.

Issue of water crisis

- ① Rising population - in 140mn → increasing pressure on water resources to meet demand.
- ② Uneven distribution of rainfall - Areas like terai, North east, western ghats receive maximum rainfall. But Vidharbha, Rajasthan, Haryana - very less rainfall.
- ③ Increasing exploitation - 86% of groundwater resources have been maximally utilised
↳ NITI Aayog water composite index
↳ 75% districts → extreme water stress

④ Pollution - Industrial waste, sewage untreated dumped in rivers & water bodies polluting already scarce resource.

⑤ only 30% sewage treatment plants along River Ganga functional.

⑤ climate change: changing rainfall patterns, extreme weather events like droughts → pressure on water resources.

⑥ most of rainwater flows untreated.

urgent measures to ensure water security

① Rationalisation of agriculture subsidy

↳ so they reduce groundwater exploitation
↳ water use charges

+ modern irrigation methods - drip irrigation

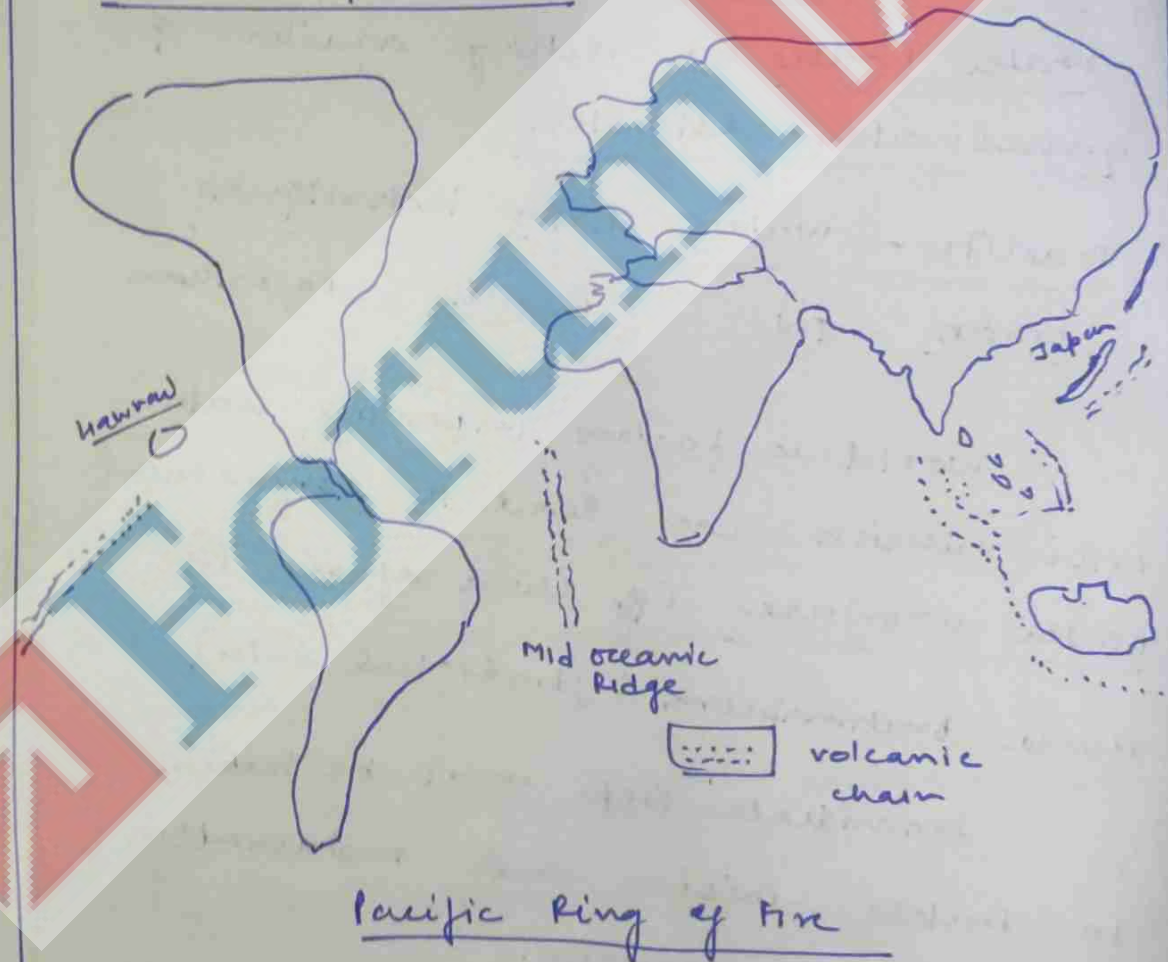
② Rainwater Harvesting at social, regional and natural level → to store water for time in distress ③ dams.

- ③ use of grey water be promoted - in cities to tackle increasing population pressure.
- ④ sewage Treatment plants, pollution control guidelines by CPCB - enforced strictly on industrial units → reduce pollution.
- ⑤ Remove encroachments on wetlands & water bodies → recharge aquifers & groundwater restoration
- ⑥ Traditional water storing techniques
ooran - TN Baolis - Rajasthan

World is facing impending water crisis which can lead to asymmetrical water warfare (eg China refuses to share brahmaputra hydrological data). Immediate steps must be taken to tackle crisis and sustainably use water resources.

Q18 Provide a reasoned account of global distribution of volcanoes with help of a world map. Also discuss various consequences of volcanoes.

volcanoes are vents in earth's crust from which magma erupts out and creates layers. (E) Barren Is. in Andaman & Nicobar



Distribution of volcanoes

- ① Primary found at conjunction of two continental plates.
- ② Mid oceanic ridges : Divergence of two oceanic plates → lava comes out.
↳ submarine volcanic range.
- ③ Circumpacific ring of fire - in around Pacific ocean → convergence of oceanic and continental plates (sometimes) gives rise to volcanoes. (eg) Hunga Tonga
Kilimanjaro
Hawaii

Consequences of volcanoes

- ① Throws out large amount of ashes
& pyroclastic material
↳ pollution, reduces albedo also
can instigate wildfires.
- ② Threat to livelihood - settlements in valleys → (eg) Mt. Vesuvius (Italy)

③ source of minerals & other resources
molten magma solidifies to form
various minerals.

(Eg) Deccan Traps

④ can induce earthquakes - due to
violent blasting of material.

⑤ creation of fertile soil - (Eg) black soil
in Deccan Traps.

⑥ Health concerns - respiratory illness, burn
wounds - to humans & animals.
+ deterioration of water quality.

volcanoes are important landform that
has multifarious consequences on
human and animal life.

Q19 "A seemingly casteless upper caste and apparently caste defined lower caste is one of central aspects of institution of caste in contemporary times," Comment.

Caste is system of social hierarchy in which the status is defined on basis of birth.



casteless upper caste	caste defined lower caste
① <u>Privileged nature</u> ↳ not think much about caste	① <u>Deprivation because of caste</u> in rural areas.
② <u>urbanisation & industrialisation</u> ↳ made caste fluid society. (eg) Mumbai	② <u>Politicisation of caste and casteisation of politics</u> (eg) Caste census, SP, BSP
③ <u>caste consciousness</u> transforms into class consciousness in urban cities like Delhi	③ <u>social movements</u> increase caste consciousness ↳ <u>Black Panther</u>, <u>Bhim Army</u>
④ <u>social status</u> (already high) + <u>economic rise</u> ↳ reduce caste consciousness in <u>globalised world</u>	④ <u>Intersection of caste, poverty, politics, media</u> come to define lower caste people through their "<u>jaati</u>"

Institution of caste in contemporary times

I. Weakening

- ① Urbanisation and Industrialisation
 - ↳ weakened caste consciousness.
- ② caste blindness regarding office colleagues
- ③ constitutional morality over traditional morality
 - ↳ Art. 17 - abolition of untouchability
- ④ Breakdown of jajmani system - in capitalist, globalised world
- ⑤ Transformation from caste to wealth being defining social status

II. Strengthening

- ① ghettoisation in urban slums → Valmiki Basti in Delhi
- ② Purity and pollution concept continues
 - ↳ no acceptance of inter caste marriage
 - ↳ honour killing.

③ continued discrimination

(Eg) Urination on a tribal man in MP.

④ caste-based politics - raise caste consciousness

(Eg) "Royal Chamar" or "Brahmin genes"

⑤ Dalit & Tribal Activism - in universities

and colleges → politics around caste.

way forward

must look to annihilate caste completely
from social system with less
mobilisation.

① Refrain use of caste in political speeches

② emancipation through affirmative action
should continue to improve situation

③ increased awareness, scientific temper
constitutional morality

In 21st century, a progressive India,
caste should have no place in
emerging India with every citizen
having equal moral worth.

Q20 Tolerance and harmony are engrained in societal ethos of India, but communal discord remains a significant threat to nation's pluralistic fabric. Elaborate.

Tolerance refers to acceptance of beliefs ideas practices of others even when one disagrees with them.

Harmony is social unity, acceptance of diverse ideas.

Tolerance & Harmony - engrained in Indian ethos

① culture of debate since vedic Age

↳ purva-paksha & uttara paksha represent different sides of debate.

② Multiple ~~religions~~ religion's birthplace

↳ Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism apart from Hinduism + Acceptance of Parsis, Muslims in Indian society.

③ many festivals defining India

↳ Holi, Dussehra, Eid, Christmas celebrated by all across religions.

④ Regional and Linguistic diversity
Bengali muslim similar to Bengali Hindu
rather than Pakistani muslim
+ presence of 20 official languages and
thousands of dialects.

⑤ Single National Identity - as Judism →
common brotherhood and fraternity → single
citizenship (Article 1).

Significant communal threat

① Increasing polarisation in society
↳ divisive communal politics.

② Direct Act of Day, Nuh violence (2023)

③ Hate speech + Blasphemy crime
cow vigilante attacks, Kanhaiyalal
beheading (Udaipur)

④ Increasing radicalisation
↳ Youth, engineers doctors joining ISIS,
DFI → banned organisations - for " Jihad "
i.e. religious war.

⑤ Misinformation, fake news
↳ Delhi CAA-NRC riots (2020).

The communal & divisive politics is breaking harmonious social fabric of India..

Way forward

- ① Promotion of inter-caste & inter-religious marriages → ensure implementation of Special Marriage Act 1956
- ② Inter faith religious leaders dialogue
↳ to increase communal harmony & social trust
- ③ Combat radicalisation - focus on economic development → Sachar committee report
- ④ Tackle fake news, misinformation on social media → Digital media Ethics code 2021
IT Rules etc.

The unity in diversity of India is the biggest strength which must be safeguarded at all costs.