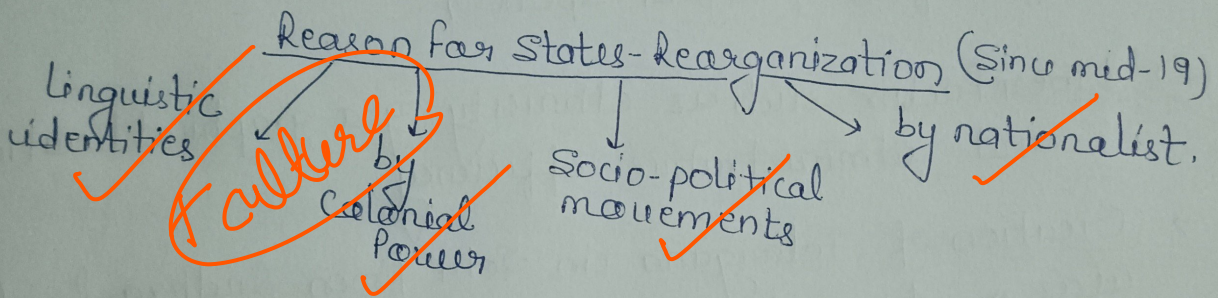


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Q- The Political and administrative reorganization of states and territories has been a continuous ongoing process since the mid-nineteenth century. Discuss with examples.

Before the colonial rule, many states of the India were self-ruled, but after the emergence of Britishers they started the re-organizing of the state including Bengal, Bombay, Madras for their political and administrative control.



1 In Colonial Era

At the Britishers created many administrative divisions such as provinces, princely states and Presidencies.

- division of Bengal, Madras, Bombay
- Partition of Bengal (1905) and re-unification [1911]

Mysore (1799)
Madras (1819)
Bihar + Assam

2 During Partition

In 1947, the Colonial India was divided into 2 separate nations - India and Pakistan on the basis of religion and there had been a

re-organization of various states.

Eg- Hyderabad was integrated into India in 1948

Primely states
565

Potti Serranulu?

③ on linguistic Basis

- In 1953, state re-organization commission was set-up to re-organize the state on the basis of language.

- Andhra Pradesh for telugu speakers (1956)
- Karnataka for Kannada speakers (1956)
- Gujarat and maharashtra for gujrati and marathi speaker (1960)
- Kerala for malayali speaker
- Punjab for punjabi speaker

④ other factor such as ethnicity, geo-graphical location and administrative efficiency

- Creation of Telangana in 2014 from Andhra-Pradesh was a demand for seprate statehead by some Telangana resident
- M.P. chattisgarh, U.P. uttrakhand are the states that are distintegrated due to large size.

Chronology

6/16

Hence, the political and administrative reorganiza-
tion of states is an ongoing process marked
by different factors and reflects the India's
multilingual democracy, socio-cultural diversity
and complexities of multi-ethnic governance.

Q- write a critical note on the evolution and significance of the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.

The Slogan Jai Jawan Jai Kisan which means [Hail the Soldier Hail the farmer] was given by our second Prime minister - Lal Bahadur Shastri to emphasize on the importance of Jawan and Kisan for defence and food security.

Reason? when? why?

Evolution

→ After Jawahar Lal Nehru death, India was attacked by Pakistan in 1965 over the disputed territories b/w the ^{good} ~~two~~ nations i.e. Kashmir.

→ India has lost his soldiers as well as facing the food-shortage internally due to the war.

→ Thus, for uplifting the morale of the soldiers and farmers and emphasizing on their importance in India, Shastri raised the slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan"

→ This slogan paid the respect to their bravery, commitment for their nation and their need for India to sustain.

Significance

① Respect to their sacrifice and bravery.

- it spreaded a sense of respect among Indians towards soldiers and farmers.
- Soldiers and farmers moral got boost up and they then successful saved India from External or Internal problem.

② Agricultural advancement

→ Post the 1965 war, India witnessed the starting of Green Revolution, an agricultural reform which aimed to improve crop yielding and make India food- self sufficient.

Some data of developments

- The slogan motivated farmers and showed the feeling of trust Indians have on them.

③ The Slogan Jai Jawan Jai Kisan gave 2 most important pillars - (Soldier and farmer) for ensuring the security, sustainability and Sovereignty of the India

+ Vigyan 1.15.15 page

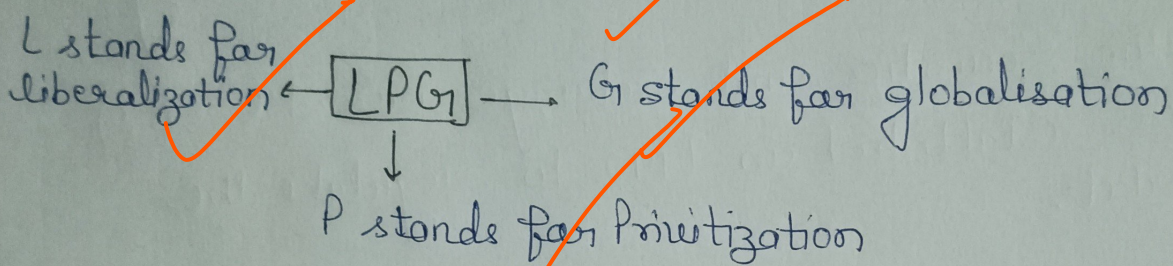
Even, today the backbone of Indian economy is agriculture and despite having territorial dispute with neighbouring countries, India still stands strong just because of our defence system. This slogan incorporates the spirit of courage, bravery and hard work along with sacrifice both the farmer and soldier gives on a daily basis.

6.5/15

Q-

Discuss the impact of economic reforms post-1991 on India's development.

The inefficient management of economy during 1980's gave rise to high inflation, trade imbalance and decline in foreign exchange reserve and to solve all these issues India has to develop a new economy policy known as LPG reforms 1991



Impacts of Economic-Reforms post 1991 →

- ① State's role was reduced in many ownerships and Private firms were making more and more investment.
- it was a period marked by mixed economy, where Public and Private sector work together.
- ② Industries and Companies were liberalized to invest in foreign nations and take investment from them.
- ③ Trade-Barrier such as export or import cost were reduced to enhance the

trade with the whole world. ~~is~~-globalisation

- ④ Tax-Reforms were brought up to reduce the taxes applied on an individual and to also simplify the procedures.
- ⑤ Exchange rate was more market-linked and the reforms in financial sectors also aimed to reduce RBI's role and enhance autonomy.
- ⑥ The Securities and Exchange Board (SEBI) was established in 1992 to regulate the market.

Facts

- growth rate of India jumped from 5.3% in 1991-92 to 6.2% in 1993-94.
- fiscal deficit was reduced from 8.3% in 1990-91 to 6% in 1992-97.
- Annual inflation rate which was 17% in 1991 was reduced to 5% in 1996.

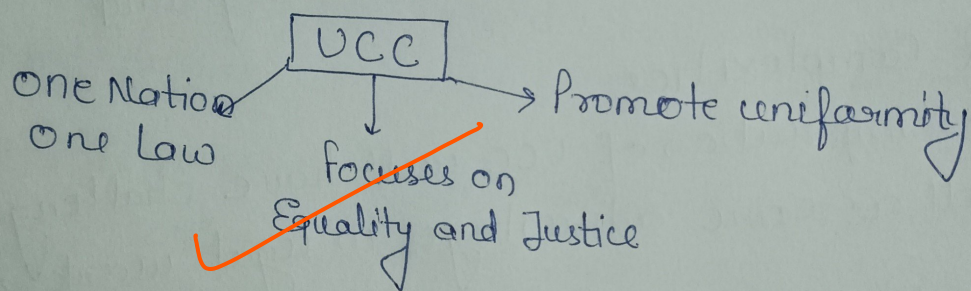
examples of comparative set up after 1991

1991
 $\frac{6.5}{15}$

Hence, the LPG reforms of 1991 was one of the great step taken towards the economy stabilization and advancement, which has turned India into a mixed economy and reached to a great heights.

critically analyze ongoing debate on uniform civil code, considering cultural, religious and legal complexities, and explore scholarly perspective influencing the discourse.

Uniform Civil code has been mentioned in Article-44 of DPSP, which aims to provide a single set of law, governing all the other personal matters of the citizens irrespective of their religious affiliation.



There is a ongoing debate on uniform civil code and it's various social, legal and cultural dimension →

① Cultural and Religious diversity

→ India is a nation known for its rich diversity and still having unity in diversity, but critique argued that UCC can have impact like-

→ many minorities group might consider UCC as an infringement on their religious tradition and culture

→ Nation's unity can be in threat.

② Political Consideration

- proper implication of UCC in State might depend on views and motto of political parties.
- for attracting specific group votes and in fear of provoking communal riots many parties will not support it.

③ Secularism and Equality

→ principle of equality and secularism is enshrined in Indian constitution and implication of UCC will-

- (i) Promote gender justice
- (ii) Equality, irrespective of their background

④ Legal Complexities

→ implication of UCC will have challenges as well as some advantages in legal work →

- (i) Ease the judiciary case solving and also help in police investigation.
- (ii) It can violate the fundamental right (Article 25) to [Freedom to follow any religion and it's culture].
- (iii) Various IPC's will be abolished and new will come into existence.
- (iv) Abolishment of various age-old practices
Eg. Triple talak in Islam
- Son property succession in Hinduism.

Scholar's perspective on UCC →

- ① Ambedkar - Dr. Ambedkar supported UCC and he argued that it will eliminate caste-based discrimination.
- ② Tahir Mahmud - he argued that UCC is necessary for promoting gender justice and modernizing of personal laws.
- ③ Jawahar Lal Nehru - he expressed reservation about implication of UCC, because he believed that social conditions need to be evolved before introduction of such a comprehensive reform.
- ④ Nivedita Menon - she argued that the focus should be on reforming the personal law and promoting equality within the existing framework.

Recently, Uttarakhand has become the first state to implement UCC.

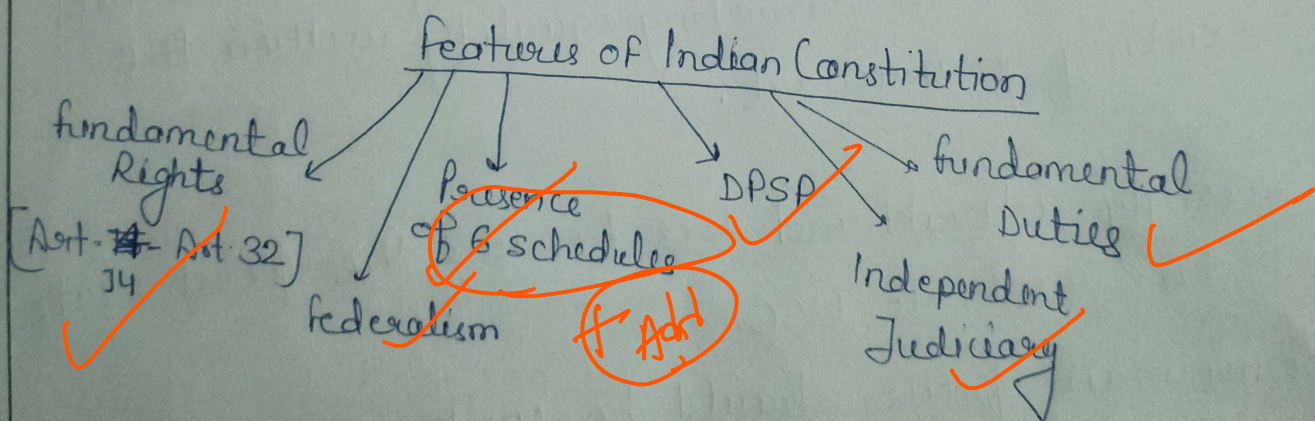
Our main focus should be unity over uniformity and awareness should be spreaded among citizens and try to bring everyone under one law without harming the principle of brotherhood and harmony.

9.5
15

Q- In what ways did the constitution of India reflect the ideas and values of Indian National movement?

India's Constitution is the world's longest written constitution and it is also the supreme law governing the India.

The idea of constituent assembly was first proposed by M. N. Roy in 1934. It included Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the President and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was appointed as the chairman of drafting committee, along with 284 members present on 26 November, 1949. The assembly composition was determined by indirect elections by member of legislative Assembly. It took 2 years 11 months and 18 days to complete it.



The Indian constitution reflect the ideas and values of Indian national movement →

① Preamble and fundamental Rights

→ Preamble is the gist of constitution and it

Scholar's perspective on UCC →

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Our main focus should be unity over uniformity and awareness should be spreaded among citizens and try to bring everyone under one law without harming the principle of brotherhood and harmony.

⑤ Representation of minorities - to raise the voice of minorities like SC-ST and women, there has been continuous efforts to increase their political representation and also in administrative work.

Eg - 33% reservation for women in Parliament
 - Providing reservation [Positive-discrimination] to SC-ST, other backward class in education sector, jobs etc.

⑥ Decentralization of Power - to avoid the power in one hand and make cooperation, the power is divided into each level - Center, State, Local
 - 73rd Amendment Act is also there to empower the local panchayats.

⑦ Cultural and Educational Rights - Article 29 of Indian constitution safeguards the rights of backward and minority group, allow them to follow their cultural values and language and provide provision for their educational purpose.

Hence, the Indian Constitution upholds the concept of unity in diversity and safeguards the rights of every section of the society and signifying the title of - largest democracy in the world.

examples
more
to argue more analytical

pl. 5