

**Q.P. Code :04295**

Duration: - 2.5 hrs.

Marks: - 75

1. **All** Questions are **compulsory**
2. **Each** question carries **15** marks

1. Explain the contribution of Maharashtra in the nationalist movement of India.

**Or**

Discuss the various phases of Samyukta Maharashtra Movement in Maharashtra.

2. Write in detail features and developmental issues of Vidarbha region.

**Or**

Examine the causes of regional imbalance in Marathwada. What steps have been taken to remove regional disparity in the process of development?

3. Describe the composition, powers and functions of Maharashtra Vidhansabha.

**Or**

Analyse the tenure and role of any two Chief Ministers of Maharashtra.

4. "Maratha-Kunbi caste group is a dominant caste group in power politics of Maharashtra", Comment.

**Or**

Review the development and position of dalit politics in Maharashtra.

5. Write short notes on any **three** of the following:-

- a. Social reform movement
- b. Recommendations and implementation of Dandekar committee report
- c. Jurisdiction of Mumbai High Court
- d. OBC politics in Maharashtra
- e. Konkan region – problems and challenges

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विशेष सूचना:-

1. सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य.
2. प्रत्येक प्रश्नाला १५ गुण आहेत.

१. भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय चळवळीतील महाराष्ट्राचे योगदान स्पष्ट करा.

किंवा

महाराष्ट्रातील संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीच्या विविध टप्प्यांची चर्चा करा.

२. विदर्भ प्रदेशाची वैशिष्ट्ये व विकासाचे मुद्दे सविस्तर लिहा.

किंवा

मराठवाड्यातील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाच्या कारणांचे परिक्षण करा. विकासप्रक्रियेतील प्रादेशिक असमतोल दूर करण्यासाठी कोणते उपाय केले गेले आहेत ?

३. महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेची रचना, अधिकार व कार्ये यांचे वर्णन करा.

किंवा

महाराष्ट्रातील कोणत्याही दोन मुख्यमंत्र्यांच्या कार्यकाळाचे व भूमिकेचे विश्लेषण करा.

४. "महाराष्ट्रातील सत्तेच्या राजकारणामध्ये प्रभुत्वाशाली जातीसमूह म्हणून मराठा-कुणबी जातीसमूह आहे", भाष्य करा.

किंवा

महाराष्ट्रातील दलित राजकारणाच्या विकासाचा व स्थानाचा आढावा घ्या.

५. खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही तीनवर टिपा लिहा

अ. समाजसुधारणा चळवळ

ब. दांडेकर समितीच्या शिफारसी आणि कार्यवाही

क. मुंबई उच्च न्यायालयाचे अधिकारक्षेत्र

ड. महाराष्ट्रातील ओबीसींचे राजकारण

इ. कोकण विभाग – समस्या आणि आव्हाने

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Answer Key for - QP code 04295

TYBA – CBSGS – Semester 5 - Paper 4 – Politics of Modern Maharashtra – Total marks – 75

Date of examination – 7<sup>th</sup> April 2017

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question carries 15 marks.

1. Contribution of Maharashtra in the nationalist movement of India

- Nationalist trends in Maharashtra from Shivaji Maharaj and the Peshwas
- ~~The revolt of 1857 and the protection of Bahadurshah Jafar, the last Mughal ruler~~
- Efforts of Vasudeo Balwant Phadke.
- Krishna Shastri and Vishnushastri Chiplunkar
- Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Gopa Krishna Gokhale, Lokmanya Tilak – Their contribution in the formation of the Indian National Congress, the Swadeshi movement, editorials, books, public lectures, rallies, educational institutions etc.
- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, the organizations he established, the cases he was involved in and his jail terms.
- The contribution of many Gandhian Satyagrahis – prominent among them being Vinoba Bhave, Acharya Dada Dharmadhikari, Shankarrao Deo.
- Contribution of many other social reformers from different sections of the society.
- Royal Indian Navy revolt in Bombay

OR

1. Various phases of Sanyukta Maharashtra movement in Maharashtra

- Origin of the idea of Maharashtra in 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Articles of Lokmanya Tilak and N. C. Kelkar in “Kesari”.
- Vinoba Bhave’s urge to Mahatma Gandhi.
- Mahatma Gandhi’s opinion about formation of linguistic states after independence expressed at Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920.
- Formation of Sanyukta Maharashtra Sabha – an organization of intellectuals and limited to intellectuals – their contribution – creation of map of Sanyukta Maharashtra and various resolutions.
- Formation of Sanyukta Maharashtra Parishad under the leadership of Shankarrao Deo
- The Akola Pact
- Independence-Dar Commission-JVP committee-Prime Minister Nehru and Sardar Patel’s opinion against creation of linguistic states.
- The Nagpur agreement of 1953
- Riots in Andhra and creation of separate state for Telugu speaking people
- Fazal Ali commission.
- Formation of Sanyukta Maharashtra Samiti – an alliance of almost all major parties in the Maharashtra except the Indian National Congress.
- Agitations by the Samiti

- Creation of the bilingual Bombay state and creation of separate state of Karnataka on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1956.
- 1957 election results against the Congress party and its impact on the Congress high command. S. K. Patil's letter to the Congress high command predicting complete defeat of the Congress unless Maharashtra is created.
- Indira Gandhi's suggestion to Prime Minister Nehru about the creation of Maharashtra
- The battle for Bombay
- Creation of Sanyukta Maharashtra with Bombay, Marathwada and Vidarbha on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1960

2. Features and developmental issues of Vidarbha region

- Maharashtra – Area, Population, brief history of creation of the state
- Geographical and Administrative divisions
- Nagpur as a capital of the Central province
- Dense forests – Melghat
- Baba Amte and his family – Anandwan, project at Hemalkasa
- Koradi thermal power plant
- Akola Pact and Nagpur agreement
- Vidarbha region – two administrative divisions – Amravati and Nagpur
- Lack of educational, health, communication, transport facilities
- Mineral rich area
- Rainfall – average to good rainfall
- Lack of industrial development
- Cotton and Orange – cash crops
- Exploitation of the farmers – Farmer's suicide
- Tribals – Tendu patta – Bidi industry – Contractors – Naxalites - Naxalism

OR

2. Causes of regional imbalance in Marathwada region and steps taken to resolve the issue

- Maharashtra – Area, Population, brief history of creation of the state
- Geographical and Administrative divisions
- History of Marathwada region – part of Nizam state
- Neglected area, impact of Urdu and Islamic culture
- Razakar's
- Draught prone region, scanty rainfall
- Absence of industrialization, irrigation, service sector industries education and health facilities, except few developed pockets such as Aurangabad.
- Dalit politics and the issue of "Namantar" of Marathwada Vidyapeeth as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar University
- Much remains to be done for the development of the area.

## 3. Composition, powers and functions of Maharashtra Vidhansabha

- One of the few bicameral legislatures in India others being
- Seven Indian States, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Jammu-Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have bicameral Legislatures,
- 288 seats + one member from Anglo Indian community appointed
- Normal term of 5 years
- Elections held since 1960 and the winners and the party/parties in second position
- Detail composition of Vidhansabha

Or

## 3. Tenure and role of any two Chief Ministers of Maharashtra.

- List of Chief Ministers since 1960
- **Yeshwantrao Chavan (1960-62)** – From Western Maharashtra – Satara – Devrashtre - As a protégée of Morarji Bhai Desai - role in the formation of Maharashtra – Cooperative movement – Panchayati raj institutions – Consolidation of the Congress party – “Swagruhi Parat Ya” – Attracting major PWP leaders – End of the Sanyukta Maharashtra Samiti.
- “Berjeche Rajkaran” (politics of addition)
- Influence of M. N. Roy and Laxaman Shastri Joshi
- Friendship with S M Joshi, N G Gore and all other opposition leaders.
- Grassroot leader
- Hold over politics of Maharashtra
- **Vasantrao Naik – 1963-1975 (11 years)** – Chief Minister who enjoyed longest period in power till date – From Vidarbha – Pusad – belonged to the Vanjari community - was against the separation of Vidarbha – Small states are not economically viable – friendship with Y. B. Chavan and was part of the Maratha lobby, though not a Maratha himself.
- Agricultural reforms
- Keeping the Congress United
- Rise of the Shiv Sena
- Decline of the Communist and Socialist trade unions in Mumbai
- End of Chief ministerial career in 1975
- Loyal to Yeshwantrao Chavan
- Always under the influence of Chavan.
- The student may opt for any two Chief Ministers

## 4. Comment on Maratha Kunbi caste group as a dominant caste group in power politics of Maharashtra.

- Dominant caste in Maharashtra – the concept stated by M. N. Srinivas
- Dominant caste in Maharashtra – 30 to 40 percent Maratha Kunbi caste cluster in Maharashtra
- Formation of Maratha lobby by Y. B. Chavan
- Role of Sharad Pawar
- The attitude of the Congress high command – particularly Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi

- The cooperative movement – Sugar lobby, Panchayati raj institutions and the Congress party
- Alliance with the Republican party of India

Or

4. Development and position of Dalit politics in Maharashtra

- Dalit politics before Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar – scattered, localized. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar – his magazines – Mahad Satyagraha – Independent Labour Party – Scheduled Castes Federation – Adoption of Buddhism – formation of Republican party of India – Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad – R. S. Gawai and Dadasaheb Rupavate – the influence of the Congress party – Cooption by the Congress party – Many factions of the RPI – Namdeo Dhasal – Dalit Panther – Alliance with Shiv Sena – Ramdas Athavale – his alliance with the Congress-NCP-BJP- Balasaheb Ambedkar – Akola pattern – union of SC-ST-OBC-Muslims – efforts to unify all factions on RPI – success and failure – Issues like Namantar, Riddles - (Riddles in Ramayana and Mahabharata) – Dalit organizations.

5. Short notes (any three)

a. Social reform movement

Social reform movement in Maharashtra – 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century – Brahmin-Non-brahmin and Dalit social reforms – role of Bhau Daji Lad, Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Lokhitwadi Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar – The issues of marriage age – Keshvapan – Child marriage – Widow remarriage – Caste – Untouchability – reforms in educational system – lack of health care facilities

b. Recommendations and implementation of Dandekar committee report

Formation of Sanyukta Maharashtra with Marathwada and Vidarbha – Akola Pact, Nagpur agreement – special treatment guaranteed by these agreements – Dominance of Western Maharashtra and neglect of development in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions – Establishment of the fact finding committee headed by V. M. Dandekar, a renowned economist – Concept of backlog of development – district rather than region as base for measurement of development – calculation of backlog on the basis of various criteria. Recommendation of formation of Statutory Development Boards – Recommendations not implemented properly – problem still persists.

c. Jurisdiction of Mumbai High Court

Mumbai High Court – still known as Bombay High Court – part of the hierarchy of Courts in India – Unitary feature – Jurisdiction over Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Div, Dadra and Nagar Haveli – benches of Highcourt in Maharashtra – Aurangabad and Nagpur – demand for more benches – other constitutional powers.

d. OBC politics in Maharashtra

List of major OBC castes – V. P. Singh – Mandal commission and the rise of the OBC politics – role of the BJP and Shiv Sena – rise of Gopinath Mundhe and other OBC leaders such as Suryabhan Wahadne. Difficult to unite all OBC castes – some believe in Phule-Shahu-Ambedkar movement whereas others attracted towards Congress, BJP, Shiv Sena – Announcement of creation of separate department of Government of Maharashtra for the welfare of the OBC caste.

e. Konkan region – problems and challenges

~~Districts of Konkan region – Palghar new district – demographics of Konkan area –~~  
Lack of education – impact of superstition – Mountainous terrain – Transformation of Konkan into California – which has similar geographical features and climate. Major leaders migrated to Mumbai – Two districts of Mumbai most developed and all other region still backward.

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