

GIS SCORE

Test - 04

Good Morning

R-28

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

115

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name K. Dinesh Kumar

Mobile No. _____

Date 25/09/2016

Signature K. Dinesh Kumar

REMARKS

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1. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words)

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Analyze the Challenges to the successful functioning of Local Self Governing institutions after the enactment of 73rd and 74th Amendment.
- (b) Electoral reforms in India have come a long way in addressing the maladies of electoral system of India.
- (c) The role of pressure groups in policy formulation and their implications for Indian democracy.
- (d) Critically analyse the composition of Indian Constituent Assembly.

(a) The 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Act provided for the establishment of Panchayats in rural areas and municipalities in the urban respectively. But their working has not been satisfactory. Mawishankar Ayer committee held that "bad panchayat is worse than no panchayat". Similarly Singhvi committee held that Panchayat is a "god that has failed".

challenges:

① The panchayats and urban local bodies (ULBs) ^{almost} do not have any funds. They are mostly

Remarks

dependent on the state/central government

② lack of training and capacity to the elected representatives

③ Lack of functionaries, they are still dependent on the state bureaucracy

④ Manishankar Aiyer committee ~~had~~ highlights the ~~conspiracy~~ indifference shown by state governments in making panchayats work

⑤ lack of transparency in the appointment of the members of state finance commission

⑥ lack of regular elections.

⑦ Many committees showed the nexus between bureaucracy and dominant castes, thereby making social audit meaningless, and made citizen committees mouthpieces of the

contractors.

Way forward:

Punchi commission has given the following recommendations.

Remarks

9

Brilliant analysis
This is the level of needed
analysis to get good marks
in essay questions

Very good points

- (1) Establishment of legislative council in every states & having representation from panchats and ULB's & similar to Rajya Sabha.
- (2) Establishment of National commission for oversight panchayat/ULB's to monitor them.
- (3) 2nd ARC in its report of local governance highlighted the need for proper activity mapping as done in Kerala.
- (4) 2nd ARC, held that states should be taken into confidence to remove the difference between "voluntary" and "mandatory" provision.
- (5) fourteenth Finance commission, gave recommendations to mobilize resources for the local bodies Ex: Property tax.

© Pressure groups are "interest groups" or "influence groups". They are the "private associations to influence public policy".

Remarks

They work in a collective manner to bring change in the behavior of the bureaucracy to ~~enhance~~ implement a public policy in their favor.

Rajni Kothari, held that till 1990s they do not have legitimacy because of the dominance of Congress system.

Myron Weiner, held that Pressure groups of trade unions are nothing but "pari secunda -ry parties" to mainstream political parties.

Stanley Kochenok held that from 1990s the "state led pluralism" has given way to an increased number of pressure groups.

They use the techniques of like lobbying, protesting, drafting the bills, rallies and even if need be by indulging in corruption. There are many types of pressure groups in India like

Remarks

Good example of this view points if you know, you should always write such

(1) Institutional Pressure Groups (PG)

(2) Associational PG

(3) Non Associational PG

(4) Anomic PG

Ex: only miss

The role of PG like FICCI etc are clearly visible in our policies. For Ex The New capital goods policy, 2015 is mainly due to pressure of FICCI. And the acceptance of recommendations of 7th pay commission is mainly due to institutional PG in Indian govt.

Ex: only miss

OR
1 pe

The implication has been both positive and negative.

Advantages:

(1) They facilitated the achievement of political modernization.

(2) They helped in achieving interest aggregation who voice otherwise won't be heard. Ex Anna Hazare's Anti corruption drive

Remarks

(3) Acted as the reservoir of political leadership.

(4) It helped in filling the vacuum in between the elections.

⑥ Press Disadvantages:

(1) Require ^{an established} organization and funds, which is not possible for marginalized.

(2) Many acted as anti-development Ex Greenpeace

(3) laws are made on road instead of parliament having its own problem Ex lokpal which has its own set of deficiencies.

PA helped in achieving "democratization of the Indian politics" and "functional

differentiation" which scholars like Lucian Pye used to study post-colonial society. They helped in moving away from "prismatic" societies as FW riggs would call.

(b) Electoral reforms came to be known as the mother of all reforms as the root cause for all

Remarks

problems lies in politics. There are few electoral reforms that ~~had~~ helped India address the deficiencies in electoral system like

(1) ~~scrapping~~ invalidating Sec 8(4) of the Representation of people Act, which ~~had~~ helped in decriminalization of Indian politics

(2) Election commission of India (ECI), innovative measures like Model code of conduct and initiatives like SVEEP helped in solving problems of booth capturing, rigging and bringing transparency.

(3) ECI has increased the amount that can be spent for the assembly constituencies to

around 80L in the last elections.

(4) Introduction of NOTA.

But many electoral reforms are pending.

Many committees like Dinesh Goswami committee have given following recommendations

(1) State Funding of elections, for the recognized political parties so that money power can be reduced.

Remarks

8

mention
more
reforms

may
more
points
can
be
added
Also analyze
the
overall
impact
of
reforms

(2) Introducing internal democracy in the parties

(3) Increasing upper limit further as 80L is not sufficient in many constituencies.

(4) Bringing political parties under RTI

Electoral reforms are the need of the hour to ensure free and fair process of elections

(d) The Indian constituent Assembly was established as per the provisions of Cabinet Mission Plan. Indian national congress has around 200 seats. The no number seats for minorities like sikhs, and muslims were given in accordance to their population. Also there is representation for princely states who can nominate their members to CA.

The CA derived members from all sections of society and rep acted as true "microcosm" of Indian society. Though there are claims that it is dominated by Brahmins, it not the case as evident in our constitution, which gives many rights to minorities and disadvantaged caste.

Remarks

Try to adopt a more critical tone, and more points

3

2. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

(a) The country has travelled a long way from the principled politics of 1950s to personalised politics today. Critically analyse the statement with specific reference to the major political parties and their ideological bases.

(b) From one party dominance to a multi-party power sharing model, India has seen diverse phases of Coalitional politics. Describe this evolution briefly phase wise. Do you agree that benefits and challenges associated with Coalition governments exist simultaneously?

(b) The party system is defined by the number of political parties that are active in the political system. India has moved from one party dominance system to a "competitive multi party system".

There are many scholars who studied this evolution: one of the prominent scholars is Zoya Hasan, who divides into two parts

(1) one party dominant system.

(2) Multi party system.

The first extended till 1967, in which

congress maintained its hegemony and in the second we can witness emergence of the regional political parties.

Remarks

one of the most accepted by work
was by Rajini Kothari, who gave the
following phases

Phase I:- Till 1967:-

This phase is called by Kothari as
"Congress system". He emphasizes the
dominance of the congress in the politics.
He calls the congress as "party of consensus"
by which he means there are varied
opinions within congress but could achieve
consensus and uses the term "parties of
pressure" for opposition. By this he implies
that opposition at maximum can exert
pressure, there are acting on the peripheries of
the party system.

Phase II:- 1967-1980s:-

This is the phase of "regionalization"
and of Indian politics. This is due to the
emergence of increased political awareness and

Remarks

"Tricke down of Democracy". This has led to breakdown of congress system. For Ex Regional

parties like TDP, AIADMK, emerged.

Phase III: From mid 1980s to 1990s:-

In this we see the revival of the congress. For Ex:- In the elections of 1980 and 1984, congress has won with huge majority. But in 1987 it again lost.

Phase IV:- From 1990's to till date:-

India has embarked into an age of coalitions. We see almost all the governments that are formed are of coalitions.

Ex:- NDA, UPA etc. Ex until 2014 LS elections, no party could get absolute majority.

With the emergence of coalition parties there is a new debate on the suitability of coalition government to Indian political system. Prof. Vidyuth

Can this
turne d
as resurgenc
of congress
or more
as one
time event
due to
personality
of Indira
Gandhi.

chakravarty has compared our coalitions with western. He called western coalitions as

- (1) coalition by design
- (2) coalition by ideology
- (3) Minimum winning coalitions

In contrast our coalitions are

- (1) coalitions by political calculations
- (2) oversized coalitions
- (3) lack of coherence of ideologies of coalition

But Because of which he called our political parties as "catch All parties". This led to new problems and benefits as discussed

Benefits:-

(1) It improved the spirit of Federalism in India. As Rasheddin calls our

Federalism became "Multi region Federalism"

(2) It reduced the misuse of the Article 356

Remarks

(3) Made our Democracy more inclusive.

Disadvantages:-

① Policy paralysis. This clearly evident in UPA.

② Decline of parliament, & Prime Minister and cabinet. PM has reduced to a manager resolving the "conflicting views and demands".

③ Black mailing tendency.

④ compromising merit for political calculations.

Ex: our cabinet usually consists of one member from Lingayats, Reddies, Ishavak's etc.

Hence we can conclude there are

both benefits and disadvantages with coalitions

coalition is a reality in India, hence rather than discussing how to avoid we should learn how to deal with it. Many countries like

Germany, Israel always had coalitions but dealt with it by giving space to opposition, taking decisions by consensus and deliberation.

from
more
points
can be
added
to both
advantages
&
disadvantages
prefer
to this

Remarks

14 good effort!

increasing transparency to solve the problem of misunderstanding can be implemented in our political system also. We can make

Federalism to differential loading to a truly cooperative-competitive Federalism by acting in spirit of sabka saath, sabka vikas.

- (a) The statement reflects how the lack of internal democracy in our political parties has resulted into a personalised form of parties form of politics ~~had~~ today.

scholars like Morris Jones, in his Book:- Parliament in India, explained how parliamentary form of govt is a successful project in India. In this he highlighted the role of the congress which adopted the principles of internal democracy and committed for true democracy giving subscribing to principle of freedom of speech of Expression.

Remarks

This principled politics of the congress has been done away soon with emergence of "Market polity" and increasing defections.

The power was now increasingly concentrated in the hands of party president. Ex: Indira Gandhi leading to authoritarian trends and imposition of emergency. Rajni Kothari, emphasises that it is this personalized politics that led to decline of congress during Indira Gandhi and

Rajiv Gandhi. Scholars like Zoya Hasan, highlight the role of dynastic politics in India despite the failure of Rahul Gandhi to regenerate the moral and mobilization of people for congress.

A recent study of Kailash of 16th LS elections shows the impact of personalized

politics in the ideological base of congress. ~~He said that the~~ ^{which goes against} ~~despite welfare schemes, the ideological~~ base of the congress has not given results to the party.

Remarks

Prof Anand Chakravarty, highlighted the mobilization of people in the name of caste and class despite their ideological basis of secular character.

The personalized politics today is ^{resulted} not to search for power and resulted in 'catch-all parties'. For Ex congress got into alliance with left despite ideological differences.

The same is true for Left, which got into alliances in 1977 and with UPA despite having ideological differences.

The phenomenon of personalization is not limited to congress but also evident in BJP. For Ex 16th LS was entirely carried in the name of Modi rather than party. The study of Satish Deshpande concluded the effect of Modi in the result. He argued that 2014 elections are another example of "wave elections".

As recommended by the Law Commission, the need of hour is to restore the internal democracy.

Remarks

1947 till today.

Refer to hints for a balanced approach

10

Your answer is too Congress Centre

Too high your on studies conducted by scholars rather than focusing on the heads from

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Caste and class In India have their distinct identities in terms of structure and economic status. Is this a universal truth in India or it has certain exceptions? Give your views.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Why the National Human Rights Commission was recently called 'A toothless tiger' by its chairperson? How valid is this comment and suggest possible measures which will make the body more effective and relevant for the victims of Human rights violation.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Is it correct to say that the interstate water dispute tribunals have become a barrier to development? What role has constitutional exception given by Supreme Court to tribunals played in this context?
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>	

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

4. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) The healthy working of Indian federal system has been severely affected by the overarching and interfering attitude of Union governments. How has the mechanism of president rule in States intensified this debate, illustrate with newly emerging debate on this topic.
- (b) Is it correct to say that the judiciary in India has compelling reasons to adopt an activist approach? Verify the claim that this activism has led to 'Judicial Overreach' on several occasions with suitable examples.

(b) ~~Scholars~~ The Indian Judiciary has often stated as an example of the most powerful Judiciary in the world. The importance of Judiciary is reflected in the statement of Lord Bryce who held "When the lamp of the Justice goes of one could not imagine the amount of darkness". The Indian Judiciary always played a active role to uphold rule of law and ensure degeneration of democracy into tyranny of majority.

But this activist tendency of Judiciary has brought a new debate. our constitution in the Articles 32 and 13 provides for the Judicial review, based a to create a check and

Remarks

balances vis-à-vis executive/legislature. Based on which the Judiciary can tell ^{whether the} the law is valid or not.

This is not the correct definition of Judicial activism

If Judiciary prescribes / & proclaims the law after making the law in question as null and void. then it is known as Judicial activism. Some of the reasons for Judicial Activism are

Policy. Policies in Centre & CoG. Jam in Parliament

(1) Decline of parliament. The 18th is according to the PRS has 13 major bills pending and passed 78 bills with a discussion of 5 minutes

(2) Constitutional provisions:- It has created as "Merely activist Judiciary"

(3) Indian culture of seeing Judges in high esteem.

(4) preference of Judges to be active.

(5) Flabianation of democracy.

But scholars like Pratap Bhanu Menon and Amesh Kapur held that Indian Judiciary is an era "paradox institution" which has increased its powers by creative interpretation of the

Remarks

constitution. They are critical of the Judiciary sovereignty. Scholars like Laranya Jainani held that Judiciary plays the role it prefers, and neglects the role it is that is to be played. But scholars like Upendra Baxi, held that Judiciary is acting as chemotherapy for the Carcinogenic Indian politics.

Hence we ^{can} say that there are ~~both~~ some compelling reasons for Judiciary to be activist. It is important remember that Judiciary acted as a "safety valve" for the Indian politics. else only revolution would have been solution to people.

There is a subtle difference between Judicial activism and Judicial overreach (JO). Judicial Activism comes with consent and JO without. Hence it is a subjective phenomenon. It depends on person to person.

Remarks

But it is said that when Judiciary crosses its limits and performs the functions of executive and Judiciary it is said that Judiciary overreached.

Scholars like Pratap Bhanu Menon, held that Judiciary is a "self-perpetuating institution". Former Justice Markandey Katju held that "Tell me if there is one does not make if there is none". They are the against Judicial overreach.

But scholars Justice Reed of America held that Judicial interpretation is not pictographic rather a creative work hence we always make law when we interpret. Justice Bhagwati, held that gone are the days when one considers interpretation of making of laws is wrong.

Judicial overreach has resulted in spreading of social and economic demerit of

Remarks

of 70 people. For Ex: PILs has resulted in to enactment of Right to Education, Right to Food. Judicial overreach helped in increasing security to our women Ex: Vishakha guidelines. It also helped in promoting rule of law Ex: Special investigation team to take care of black money and. Lodha committee.

To conclude, we can say Judiciary overreach is an example of "13" daring adjudication leadership of Judiciary that mutated the discourse of enforceability of DPSP by incorporating them in Art 21 and ensuring rule of law, social and economic democracy. 13 ^{good effort}

- (94) Granville Austin calls Indian Federalism as "cooperative Federalism". Some call it as "Federalism with bargaining tendencies". It is said that Indian Federal system will work good if both the parties in centre and state are same.

Remarks

But the deficiencies start appearing if they ^{are} different. our Federal system was affected by interfering attitude of union government. It raised the following concerns from the state.

(1) The interference of the union government in the name of international treaty is an encroachment by centre in the state list

(2) powers of Rajyasabha to give powers to centre to enact laws as per Article 252, 253 is contested, because they argue RS is not a truly federal chamber

(Hobson) (3) Amalgamating of the state central govt by centre in the name of "matching grants" is an encroachment into states financial powers

(4) The Directions of the central govt in carrying out the state govt's executive powers

BL Maheswari, classified the federal relations into 3 types

Remarks

Deployment of
paramilitary forces,
Appointment of govt

(1) peaceful: if both parties are same, no interference

(2) congenial: Parties are not same but there is consensus

(3) Antagonistic: Parties are different and not willing to cooperate & leading to interference by govt.

But the main bone of contention between centre and states is the imposition of president's rule in the states by the union government.

Article 356 of the Indian constitution provides for this provision.

Ambedkar, held that it would be a 'safety valve' and become a 'dead letter' in history of India. But it is the most misused provision.

For Ex When BJP is in power it dismissed the 9 states the (1977), the same was repeated by the congress in 1980.

Recently the central govt imposed president rule in Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Supreme court in Arunachal Pradesh

very good theoretical explanation
Always include such content in your answer

Remarks

case removed the government, after saying it was an undue interference by the union govt without concrete proof.

The incident has raised the new debate on the position of the governor in the Indian federal system. It raised new questions like

(1) can Governor act on his own to prepone/postpone the session

(2) can the Governor decide the ^{matter that} ~~business~~ the legislative assembly has to take.

Governor, in the words of Sarkaria Commission is a lynchpin. He should act in the spirit of the guidelines given in SR Bommai

case, rather than acting as a agent of the centre. Punchi commission recommended to put

the convictions in black and white for appointing governor. Proper wage of Jharkhand Council, along with NTIT Aayog can reduce centre interference.

Remarks

Ans portion is
need to be
elaborated but
good structure
overall

13.

5. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words)

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Indian parties and their attitude towards federalism
- (b) India's position on Non-Agricultural Market Access in WTO as a symbol of its growing assertion at global trade regimes
- (c) Socialist perspective and contribution to Indian National movement was governed by need for social reform for the deprived. Comment.
- (d) Factors and forces working against Secularism in post independent India.

(9) Indian constitution do not use the term 'federal' but creates a federal form of government in the India. It is evident by

(1) Schedule 7 :- Division of powers.

(2) Independent Judiciary.

(3) written constitution.

Scholars like Wheare head our federalism as "quasi federal" because of the our constitution which gives more powers to union. Many political parties misused these provisions.

Almost without any exception all the political

parties in the centre has a negative attitude towards Federalism if there are is a

winning Assumption
Reagan

Remarks

different party in power in states. For Ex
The BJP dismissed 9 states in 1977 and
the same was repeated by Congress in 1980.
CP Bhambri held that Indian

federal system works well if there is
some political party at centre and state
But the Even the present government
dismissed uttarakhand government and
Arunachal government, on superficial grounds.
But the present government is also
emphasizing on working as "Team India"
in the spirit of cooperative - competitive

Federalism facilitated by NTTI Aayog

Following the recommendations of
Sarkaria and Punchi commissions along with

the guidelines in SR Bommai case & can

change our political party attitudes towards
Federalism.

Remarks

(b) World Trade organization was established in 1994 with an aim of facilitating trade across world. Two important agreement are

(1) Agreement on Agriculture (AOA)

(2) NAMA (Non Agricultural market access)

NAMA deals with all those issues which are not part of AOA. ~~It deals with goods, their tariffs etc.~~ The major contentions between developed and developing countries like is ext tariff reducing tariffs.

India want to balance its interest of protecting domestic industries at the same time accessing foreign markets.

Ex Recent solar dispute case at WTO.

India's to linked Trade Facilitation agreement (TFA) with the public stockholding

and strongly took a position that it will ratify only when there is a solution for

how
what is the
issue of
zero for
zero reduction?

(2)

Remarks

public stockholding.

The assertion of India at global trade regimes is has resulted in securing a "peace clause" for India for our position at the WTO with these issues also reflect the growing stature of India in global arena as a emerging power.

- (C) The debate about the Indian national movement was raised due to the colonial masters who questioned India as a nation. They concluded that India is not a nation, rather a "Geographical Expression".

The socialist perspective of the Indian national movement was governed by need for social reform as evident by

the following socialist perspectives

- (1) Nehru's perspective - He adopted the path

Remarks

Different scholars give/leaders give different means to achieve the end that is ~~re~~ social reformation of the deprived.

- (d) According to Rajeev Bhargava, Indian model of secularism is "politically contested and content specific" model.

Our secularism differs from the western model in the sense that, our model do not go for strict separation between religion and politics rather go for "principle distance". We do not follow state neutrality.

But our model of secularism was came into question to the following factors and forces acting against it

- (i) Hindutva: Those who subscribe to this view held that the present model of

Remarks

Congress as "pseudo-secularism" as called by Arun shorle. They want to equate secularism with hindutva which according to them is a way of life.

(2) communalism:- Post independent India witnessed many communal riots.

(3) Increasing Political mobilization in the name of religion has led to development of passions among people and anywh
Ex Endocment of Muslim votes to congress,

This also led to policies of appeasement there by disatisfying majority community.

(4) cultural nationalists:- Who held that only those religions who are born in India could have place in the Indian territory.

(5) Economic factors:- The study of Asghar

All concluded our version of secularism
has come under pressure due to increased

Remarks

For to adopt a more functional approach since the question is very specific

4

number of bourgeoisie class in Muslims.
by taking the example of Moradabad
Supreme court proclaimed that
secularism is a basic structure of
Indian constitution. And our model of
secularism is shown as a solution to
the crisis of west that is being faced by
western model of secularism in Egypt,
France etc. Hence it is important to
save our secularism from orthodox
elements.

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

(a) New social movements in India emerge around new scopes and range of politics but their success can be described as mixed at best. Substantiate the statement and also analyse the methods and strategies adopted by environmental movements in India.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Through political party competition, the social divisions of a deeply divided society get expressed. Discuss the above statement with specific reference to social mobilization by political parties in India.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) Reservation for some is the most potent tool for social justice and empowerment but for others it is just a mechanism to gain political advantage over rivals. Address the debate from both viewpoints with recent examples.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(1) Indian constitution establishes a welfare state. For the welfare state vis-a-vis market state; ensuring social justice is a prime objective. Reservation or Affirmative action to the disadvantaged sections to the people in India is an example of social justice. According to Yogendra Yadav, affirmative action in India is one of the successful social justice projects across globe.

According to the National Commission for the SCs there are just 1% of SCs in Group A jobs in 1965 but by 1995 it

Remarks

is almost 10%, by now it would have been 14-15%. Her this shows how reservation was proved a better tool for social Justice and empowerment.

Reservation was provided to overcome the historical - injustices and create a level playing field. In the real sense.

Hence for the most disadvantaged sections like SC's, ST's and recently for transgenders it is a tool of empowerment.

But this is not the case every time. Reservation was seen by many as a tool to gain political advantage over rival. Hence scholars like RC Gohary, call it that reservation has "created more heat than light". And Pratap Bhanu Menon calls that "it diminishing our self as we tend to act as hypocrites". The recent protest-

Remarks

for the reservations across India like Kapu agitation, Pathidar agitation, Jat agitation are examples of this. These section view reservation as a tool to gain easy jobs, easy educational opportunities, and thereby taking over rivals.

It is for this reason yogendra yadav calls that our policies reached "dead end". By this he means that these political parties do not want to take back the reservation; fragmentation of social justice policies and more importantly lack of moral justification for Mandal II debate.

Hence the government need to differentiate the requests ^{on} whether they are using for empowering and achieving social justice like (Transgenders) or using as a mechanism to gain political agil advantage.

Remarks

Good explanation but the actual demand was a functional & analytical refer to link for correct understanding of framework. Although good knowledge base!

like Jat and Kapus. Yogendra Yadav prescribed for providing "disadvantage points" to decide for reservation. Hence the need of the hour is to encourage reservation to enhance social justice by proper inclusions and exclusions at the same time dealing with hard hand with those demanding without moral justification.

- (b) In a traditional societies like India, the ascribed identities like caste, religion, region, ethnicity, language etc. plays a ^{huge} role. Elections bought the modernization but the communal attitude is not still given up. This resulted into what Rudolph and Rudolph calls "traditionalization of modernity" and "modernization of tradition".

Remarks

In the first part the post system, it is highly possible and easy for political parties to mobilize people in the name of various social identities. Because of these reasons, social divisions of a deeply divided society get expressed.

The following are some of the social mobilization tools by political parties

(1) Caste:- It is said that "Indians don't vote on their vote, but vote their caste". It is one of important tool used by political parties. Ex We cannot understand Rajasthani elections without understanding the rivalry between Rajputs and Jats. This led to what Rajiv Kohari calls "casteification of politics" and "politicization of caste".

(2) Religion:- The political parties raise the passions of the people in the religion and show that their interests are different from the

Remarks

Brilliant analysis.
Your answer would have been better if you had given actual examples for each of your arguments.

10

Others. This leads to "en bloc" of votes of particular religion to a party.

Ex. Muslim votes to congress.

(3) Ethnicity:- All the people belonging to a particular ethnic group tend to vote to a particular party.

(4) Patriarchy:- It is found that many times women give vote to a person to whom the male in the family has voted.

Apart from the above, other social divisions like language, region also play a role.

Though some argue that cast these social divisions like caste are reason for fricking down of democracy and its success, scholars

like Andre Beiteille, Paul Brass are critical of it. They argue that it is against

national interest.

These social mobilization tactics employed by political parties are the reason

Remarks

shows the deep social cleavages in Indian society.

(9) New social movements differs from the old social movements in the following

(1) Old social movements (OSM) are carried out for food/livelihood ~~or~~ ^(or) for

substance of life but the New social movements (NSM) are for quality of life

(2) OSM are led by poor but NSM are led by educated people.

(3) OSM tend to be local in nature, whereas NSM ~~tend to be~~ spread over long territories.

Feminist movement, Environmental movement

Human rights movements are all examples of

NSM.

Due to vast diversity NSM has vast scope and range of politics in India but their success is limited.

(1) Switha Narain, calls that environmental movement is a failure in India. He says

your analysis has to respect to the and not just or political purposes

Remarks

that at maximum they could. Stop projects but could not bring policies and legislations

(2) RC Gohy calls that India emerged as as a "basket case" he calls argues that despite environmental movement, "dead rivers, polluted cities, destroyed forest, and displaced tribals" is what we see today.

(3) Amrita Basu, argues that women movement could not secure women's rights.

(4) With emergence of human rights "industry" their success also came under question. Methods and strategies by environmental movement

① lobbying and interest articulation:- For Ex- NAO's like Greenpeace mobilize people to express their will against Kundankulam Nuclear power project

② Objective data: Due to the data provided by NAO's on loss of diversity and environment costs government constituted Gadgil committee and called off Silent Valley project. Some other techniques include drafting of legislation. In 60-NOGO areas; helping govt design policies etc.

Remarks



Seminar
conference
Protest
methods

and
Special
emphasis
to
role of
PIL
&

Question
in
this
context

7. Attempt all questions:

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Its evolutionary path shows that success of the women's movement has not been in terms of the laws passed or the number of women appointed to office but in the fact that it has brought a new consciousness on the entire question of women in the Indian society. Can it be said that the movement has struggled to find an independent existence in India?
- (b) What were the strategies of the Indian National movement in response to the semi-authoritarian, semi-hegemonic colonial state? What purpose did the doctrine of non-violence In this regard? Elaborate.

Remarks

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Remarks

[illegible]

Remarks

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Remarks

Reinarks.

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Remarks

Remarks	

[illegible]

Remarks

8. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) The evolving profile of legislators in Indian parliament offers both opportunities and challenges. Discuss. How has the changing nature of leadership in parliament affected its efficiency?
- (b) The cyber domain especially social networking and cinema are emerging as the new battle ground between conservative and progressive forces with governments and judiciary choosing different sides in this tussle. Elaborate.

Remarks

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Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>	

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks