

Your content
& understanding
of questions
slipped from
previous tests

POLITICAL SCIENCE

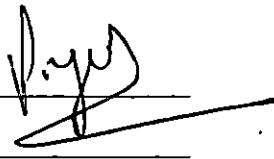
Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

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 Kumari Sumita

Mobile No _____

Date 22/07/2017Signature Sumita

REMARKS

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SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Factors responsible for rise of Judicial Activism in India
- (b) Rationale of Non-violence as a strategy in Freedom Struggle.
- (c) Transfer and Removal of Governors as a political move.
- (d) The importance of Article 370.
- (e) Merits and Demerits of Public Interest Litigation.

19) Judicial activism can be defined as the case when judiciary takes into its own domain some form of legislation on which as a result of legislative vacuum created by the legislature or otherwise when the legislative functions were not enough to check the violations of the constitution, judiciary takes an active role, termed as the same.

→ It was Justice P.N. Bhagwati, Justice Krishnaswamy Iyer, Chinnapa Reddy some of the eminent justices of India who advocated Judicial activism in India.

→ ~~When~~ Judicial activism has taken into itself the check of gross violations of human rights, neglect of children,

Remarks

Give their view

women rights and others to see the constitution is upheld and people's faith is restored.

→ In ^{Asian Game} ~~Bombay~~ workers case it was first time when Judiciary relaxed the principle of 'locus standi' and allowed any responsible citizen, or organisation to come out in favour of those who cannot exercise their rights and public interest is involved.

→ In post independent India after the 1970's and 80's when coalition Government was there, it was due to the nature of Government that many areas of legislation were neglected, so judiciary had to step in.

→ In many cases ^{& misuse} value to political benefits, the money, power of politicians, issues involving public interest are knowingly or unknowingly violated. These lead to Judicial activism in India. Though ~~our~~ constitution

Remarks

Cite a few recent examples

6

what role has enthusiasm of individual judges played in this?

believes in separation of powers and have defined the roles of the organs of Government, judiciary stands as a check with this instrument whenever there is a legislative vacuum owing to corruption, or political instability etc.

Many a times Judiciary have overstepped their limit according to Prof. Upendra Baxi - we cannot judge our efficient judicial system in those instances, and judicial activism is an important tool in the present scenario.

- (b) Rationale of Non-Violence as a strategy in Freedom struggle
- Indian National Movement or Freedom struggle in India was not a result of single ideology or strategy but a combination of various different and totally opposite ideologies. There were shades of Gandhi's non-violence (most prominent), revolutionary fighters based on individual heroism, constitu-

entism, Subash's INA etc. @

→ Socialism, Marxism, Communism, colonialism all had some or other impact.

→ After the initial moderate phase of Congress (1885-1906), and extremists exhausted their ways, the revolutionary terrorists started resorting to Non-violence. It was a product of their discontent with Congress and according to Bipin Chandra - "the only way to show their patriotism -

→ Khudiram Bose, Prafulla Chaki, Basudev Balwant Phadke, Rash Behari Bose all these attacked or killed ~~some~~ the Britishers. Like Lord Curzon was killed by Madan Lal Dhingra in London. Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab remained the centres.

→ No doubt Gandhians never approved Non-violence as a strategy to Freedom Struggle but these did leave a

Remarks

Minor understanding

You had to give the rationale behind adopting non violence

mark on the mind of Britishers in form of fear and inspired Indians by their courage.

(c) Transfer and Removal of Governors as political move.

Governors were the nominal executive in the state and described many a times as agents of Centre.

After independence, till two decades there was no conflict associated with their removal or appointments. But, as soon as ~~the~~ era of Congress dominance ended and regional parties started getting hold in states or Centre, it became a tool in hands of Centre to remove or appoint Governors.

→ Political immaturity and changing socio dynamics of our country, the changing profile of legislators all have contributed to this.

→ The Centre now exerts dominance over states by means of controlling the appointment of Governor.

Remarks

First time such an instance occurred when Janta Gov. asked all Governors of 9 provinces appointed by Congress to resign.

→ Though in S.R. Bommai case vs Union of India clear guidelines have been issued regarding transfer and removal of Governors, still it is being misused and has become a tool in hands of Politicians.

(d) You need to mention a few examples of misuse in recent times.
Importance of Article 370.

Article 370 in Indian Constitution gives a special status to Jammu & Kashmir and was incorporated after Raja Hari Singh signed the "Instrument of Accession" after attack by Pakistan.

→ Article 370, ~~it~~ confers upon Union of India the right to take control of defence, finance & communication, foreign affairs. Rest all matters

Remarks

are handled by constitution of J&K which is also by 370.

→ Article 370 provides a separate constitution of J&K, which is an exception in relation to any other state of the Union. But owing to the conditions, different ethnicity and sentiments of Kashmiris its due to Article 370 only that J&K is part of India.

→ Recently there has been questions on permanence of Article 370, the High Court is of the opinion that Article 370 cannot be amended as its application is only peaceful resolution to Kashmir problem. According to this J&K is a part of India and cannot accede or it's own. The residuary power to legislate is with J&K and many others.

→ In recent wake of Burhan wani killings protest, it has become more important to look into its importance.

(c) Public Interest litigations are the

Remarks

To what extent are the demands of abrogation justified?
 Discuss various views points

4

instruments on hands of conscious citizens and social organisations to raise matters of social consideration in front of judiciary. It relaxes the 'locus standi' principle. Justice P.N. Bhagwati was one of the champions of this cause.

Merits:

- i) It has helped the deprived sections in getting justice many a times who by their own couldn't do so. The fees is also very nominal as compared to normal litigations.
- ii) Women's causes, also has been highlighted and court has come to their rescue like the Vishaka vs. Union of India. Now there are rules for sexual harassment at workplace.
- iii) Cause of prisoners, bonded labourers etc. ~~are~~ have also benefitted out of it. Enactment of ITACT, scrapping Sec 66A of IT ACT also is result of PIL.

Demerits:

- i) It is used by many to settle scores, stay off projects.
- ii) Due to less fee, many bogus PIL's are also filed.

many a times, it has led to overstepping of judiciary but no doubt PIL's has served the public cause. ~~by addressing.~~

Both in court & in public

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

(a) While protection of women rights remains its primary concern, the National Commission for Women has a much bigger mandate. Discuss.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) The 'Nehruvian Consensus' was mix of principle and pragmatism. Substantiate with examples.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) The Revolutionary mode of struggle arose as a result of a mix of internal and external factors but mostly was a reaction to other contemporary forms of struggle. Discuss

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) National Commission for women is a statutory organisation established to address the issues and status of women in India.

→ In a society like India, where shra-
mashastras, Vedas and laws of Manu
have shaped the generations, the Nati-
onal Commission for women can't
limit itself to the cause of women
protection, alone.

→ The patriarchal notions are so dee-
ply embedded that NCW will have
not only to work on legislative front
but also on striking changes in the
society itself.

→ Traditionally, NCW deals with cases
of violation of women rights, violence

Remarks

against women, marriage, divorce cases. They help women by giving awareness and assisting them in their struggle against injustice.

→ Robert J. Cook says - "Though Indian Constitution has laid provisions for equality and no discrimination against on grounds of race, religion, caste and gender, there are inherent inequalities in the personal laws itself."

→ In Shah Bano Case vs. Ahmed Khan when Supreme Court ordered the Government to take Art 44 seriously, it was criticised by the Muslim Fundamentalists.

→ The personal laws in all communities are biased towards women, so it is necessary for NCU to play an active role in increasing awareness about the Uniform laws.

→ The issue of Triple Talac, nikah halala all recently have resurfaced again and again with no proper legislation.

Remarks

laid till date

→ NCW needs to reform itself as a mass awareness organisation to put into public realm the injustices met out to half of the population.

you need to mention more functions of NCW
 what new areas it
 what are the associated challenges?

(S)

2a) Nehruvian Consensus is the term given to the dominance of ideals and aspirations of Nehru over other alternative political visions at that time. It is not only the ideology in political realm but social and economic as well. Nehru believed a democratic federal can grow with economic and socialism its bases. ~~The~~ ~~was~~ It was a man of principle.

Remarks

and pragmatism was illustrated below:

(i) 'Secularism' of Nehru was a mix of Gandhi's regional religious secularism and Nehru's rational secularism.

He said Indian state will have no religion but it will not oppose any of it's citizens to follow their religion and protect them equally.

(ii) Nehru though influenced by socialist ideas of Russia, never neglected the importance of foreign investment and heavy industries. Thus he adopted a mixed economy model based on Keynesian ideas with heavy industries as base.

(iii) Influenced a little by communist ideas too, Nehru believed some resources to be owned by community and went on for land reforms, abolition of zamindari. He led to nationalisation of many resources.

Remarks

(iv) Though he believed in Gandhian principles, he did not follow his model of development. He believed modernisation will be done with the help of industries. He considered industries and dams as temples of modern India.

(v) He also encouraged setting up of IIT's, MIT's to modernise and develop technological knowledge in the next generation.

Thus, we can see in all the three realms - social, economic, political Nehruvian concesses had principles mixed with practicality.

Very good
No major issues (9)

(c) Indian Freedom struggle was a struggle not influenced or fought on a single strategy but a mixture of methods, ideologies. It has a tinge of all in itself like socialism.

Remarks

marxism, revolutionary terrorism, constitutionalism and non-violence.

→ After the initial phase of Congress which was moderate (1885-1907) till Surat session, no drastic change in freedom struggle had come. The Britishers from time and again only given some reforms to shut the demands for time being.

→ The Home Rule League in 1915 and other extremists who separated from Congress were also not able to get the Government do any big changes.

→ Morley-Minto Reforms⁽¹⁹⁰⁹⁾, Montague-Chelms (1919), Council Act 1892 etc. all were just mere acts not giving any real representation to Indians.

→ In midst of this, after Tilak's arrest, there was a phase of silence, which lead to the birth of

Remarks

Revolutionary mode of struggle according to Bipin Chandra - "this was only way for the revolutionaries to show their patriotism".

→ ~~The~~ Inspired by ~~the~~ external factors as Irish nationalism, Russian Revolution, Nihilists and so on, the revolutionaries engaged in individual acts of terrorism.

→ Prafulla Kumar Chaki & Khudi Ram Bose ~~rose~~ threw a bomb on Kingsford carriage and instead two British ladies were killed. Khudi Ram was hanged and Prafulla Chaki shot himself.

→ Same acts were performed by others as Rash Behari Bose, Bhagat Singh, Basdeo Balwant Phadke. even they engaged in such acts outside India like killing of Lord Curzon responsible for partition of Bengal by Madan Lal Dhingra in London.

Remarks

→ Many revolutionary organisation like Yugantar, Aoushikela Samiti, H.S.R.A came into active revolutionary

Though, Gandhi never approved of Non-violence as a means of struggle

the youth of India moved by unemployment, exploitation and falling of nationalism could not find a better way of showing their patriotism. It did instill a fear in the Britishers.

Thus, revolutionary mode of struggle was a result of mixed and internal factors but mostly disappointment from other contemporary forms.

This was the main line of your answer

Analyse the factors which compelled the youth to take a revolutionary path

Remarks

4

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Over the years, the 'Non-Party' institutions have come to play a very crucial role in Indian politics. Comment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Land Reforms in India are a characteristic example of good intentions but bad implementation. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'President Rule remain no more an instrument of constitutional crisis management in fact become crisis in itself', examine? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(b) The National Commission for Women is a statutory organisation which is established to champion the women cause in India, address their issues and status time to time.

(a) Indian Politics is a broad arena containing not only political parties, voters but also some nonparty or institutions like interest groups and party groups which influence it. Any democratic country like India cannot expect its political parties to represent its diverse population's interest, here in where interest and pressure groups have come into picture.

Remarks

The 'non-Party' institutions as they represent various shades of our diversity in Indian Politics. They act as a safety valve, to the resentment of public.

Need examples

→ They pressurize the government to enact policies for their betterment like trade unions, women organisations etc.

→ As caste, religion, ethnicity have started playing a dominant role in Indian politics, these 'non-party' institutions keep a check on the parties not to use the state machinery for exploitation. According to Jack Almond, these institutions can be divided into:

① Associational - These are formed by associations of individuals over the ages. Like Army association (lead to establishment of one Rank one pension scheme).

Remarks

- (i) Non-Associational - These are formed on basis of caste, religion etc. like Ramkrishna Mission, Arya Samaj etc.
- (ii) Institutional → AS a result of structural similarity and cause. eg. ASSOCHAM, FICCI etc.
- (iii) Anomic → Temporary in nature like student groups, they are also spontaneous in formation. eg. Nishchaya Case
- These non-party institutions by means of strikes, hartals, mass mobilizations take Government's attention to pressing matters. The recent protest in December 12 Gangrape case lead to fast track courts for Rape victims, the Juvenile Bill etc. So, these institutions play an important role where Indian politics is getting paralysed by partisan interests. They

Remarks

Pressure groups are a special type of non party institution. There are several other institutions as well. Refer to hints for better understanding.

S

(b) Land reforms are the steps taken by Government post-independence to address the problem of peasants in India which was exploited since ages.

As soon as India got independence, land reforms was top priorities to get the farmers out of distress, the exploitation and poverty they faced due to British systems of Ryotwari, Mahalwari & Zamindari systems.

→ But the process of land reforms couldnot be realized uniformly in India. Agriculture being a state subject its implementation was left to states which lead to more inequalities.

The main features of land reforms in India were:

- (i) Abolition of Zamindari
- (ii) Fixation of Rent
- (iii) Security of Tenure

Remarks

Redistribution of land was also attempted but it was not a success. Even in 1951-52 when Gandhian Acharya Vinoba Bhave started Gramdan and Bhoodan Movements the redistribution was not successful. The land given out by the landlords was of poor quality.

→ The various land ceiling Acts passed by Govt. lead to large scale benami property.

→ Various states like UP, Bihar were first to provide security of tenure to tenants and fixation of rent at $\frac{1}{6}$ th of produce. Orissa and Andhra were among who implemented it.

But no matter how good intentions Govt. had, socially and powerful classes in states like Haryana, the Jats who were in control of lands also did not implement the measures.

Remarks

Don't name any particular community in accusatory form

There was never a universal system of laws. Land Green Revolution lead to more inequalities in farmers of various regions.

→ Neither, land ceilings nor abolition of intermediaries could or for that measure any steps could penetrate throughout the country. As it was done with good intentions but had bad implementation.

① what role did judicial intervention & bureaucratic apathy play in this

(c) President Rule according to Art 356 is imposed when the constitutional machinery in a state fails, i.e., the Government cannot be carried according to constitutional provisions. It is instrument of constitutional crisis management. A measure of last resort when other measures have failed.

Remarks

- ⑩ It was put in the Constitution to address the issues of National integration and peace post-independence as we got a fractured India.
- But over the time it has become a tool in hands of central Gov. to carry out political vendetta.
 - The recent crisis in Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand are examples of how the centre tries to misuse this power.
 - The Constitution envisages President Rule can only be imposed when there is no clear mandate, a hung assembly or some situation grave enough not to let the State Government function.
 - But over the years there have been more than hundreds of cases of same based on no absolute reasons.
 - S.R. Bommai Case thus laid out

Remarks

Can be applied only in case of failure of administrative machinery

guidelines stating various scenarios when it can be imposed. The President should get some substantial material based on which he can claim emergency. Again this should be based only after consultation with the Council of Ministers.

President's Rule leads to abolition of state machinery and hence an encroachment upon State's Autonomy so it should be used carefully.

→ Indian federalism is not a case of tradition federation, it has survived all these years due to the cooperation between Centre and states, thus the Centre should not undermine the authority of states by any instrument.

→ President's Rule should be used as last resort and not like the recent past. It helps in maintaining security and peace, so instead of making it crisis in itself, it should be left as

Remarks a crisis management tool only.

Need to mention more examples & verdicts of courts & recommendations of various commission or HCs

①

4. Attempt all questions:

(a) Secularism is contested idea in the Indian scenario. Discuss.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Is ordinance making power of President or Governor emerging as a threat to the domain of Constitutional legislative authorities?

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Globalization leads to restructuring power relations of Union and States. Discuss.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

2) Secularism was coined by Halstead as separation of church and state. Donald Eugen describes secularism in Indian context as one where state maintains a principled distance from religion. ~~the~~ Indian state does not have a religion but it has guaranteed Freedom of Religions in Art 25-28.

→ Secularism is a negative concept in western context but in Indian context it's positive. ~~Here~~ India helps and provides its citizens to practice and profess their religion. No discrimination is done based on that.

→ Though if one religion tries to

Remarks

overcome others, state does come into picture. like in case of forceful conversions.

→ In the recent incidents of lynchings on name of cow vigilantism and Hindu - Muslims conflict on the name of beef-eating, Indian secularism holds more importance as Rajiv Bhargava argues "secularism has become all the way more important owing to degrading Hindu Muslim relationships".

→ The Indian National movement though - had a communal colour at the end, as Rajni Kothari says - "Indian National Movement was not influenced by secularism but communalism". It was not the case. Secularism as seen from Indian context was adopted for this purpose only to prevent the conflicts as happened at the time

Remarks

Such questions must include viewpoints of more scholars. Refer to link for more specific points. (5)

of Independence.

→ The state post independence from time to time have protected the rights of minorities by interfering whenever required. This goes against Western concept of secularism but has worked well in India.

So, we can say secularism in India has its own form coupled of Gandhi's principles and Nehru's pragmatism.

Q) Ordinance ^{Art 73} making power as granted by Art 78 in case of President and Art 141 in case of Governor is only applicable when an issue of immediate concern is there as any of the houses are not in session.

It is an extra tool in hands of the executive to address exigent issues of immediate nature and not a ~~leg~~ tool of encroachment on the legislative powers.

Remarks

→ Post independence for the first 3 decades it was used judiciously but after that it became an easy way to pass legislations which were difficult to be passed in the legislature.

→ For eg. till date more than hundreds of legislations are passed between 1995-2008, Finance (196), HRD (106), Labour (49).

→ It should be noted that in Bihar assembly there were more than hundreds of ordinance passed which were never presented in the state legislature.

→ Out of so many ordinances made in past, only some like the demonitisation of 500/1000/10,000 notes can be justified on grounds of immediate and secrecy.

→ Else ordinances have become an easy way to get the legislation

Remarks

market as well as competition. Globalisation in Indian context and elsewhere also have helped in strengthening state autonomy.

→ It has led to change in relation between state and centre as states can now interact directly with outside markets by following an industrial friendly policy.

→ Globalization has led to competitive federalism where states are introducing reforms to attract more investment and lessen the dependence on centre for financial resources.

Examples
→ The various industries lead to economic and regional prosperity and states can negotiate on strong terms with centre.

Remarks

→ The centre though powerful, has less control and as there ~~was~~ is a restructuring in terms of less dependency.

→ Economic prosperity, increased employment, increased choices, advent of technologies, better opportunities were some of the results of Globalisation which has led in strengthening of state power.

→ It has also lessened the grip of traditional factors as race, religion, caste and created a homogeneity by its influence. So, there are many states which are doing better than national index in doing business or as a investment site like Gujarat Maharashtra. Thus, Globalisation enables states and makes them powerful lead to a restructuring

Remarks

You also need to draw the idea of competitive federalism what are the few negative implications of this kind?

10

in their relation with Centre.

Remarks

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- Inherent drawbacks and weaknesses of the Indian Electoral system
- Relevance of fundamental rights in Indian democracy.
- Factors contributing to decline of Legislatures.
- Important Determinants of Electoral behaviour in India.
- Role of Pressure Groups in Policy Formulation.

(a) Indian electoral system is ~~not~~ a standard system influenced by political choice of representatives. It has been mirrored by the influences of religion, caste, power etc.

→ The political parties in India many a times are created based on some caste or religious criteria and thus try to mobilise the Electoral ~~system~~ the masses on it. Some

(b) drawbacks of Indian electoral system are:

- (i) Influence of caste
- (ii) " of Religion
- (iii) NO voter education

Remarks

- (W) Corruption
- (V) Muscle and money powers
- (U) Criminalisation of politics.

~~the~~ Our founding fathers granted Universal Adult Franchise ~~on~~ just after independence. The infant democracy was not mature enough ~~to~~ ~~have~~ But still the mandate was on public choice.

→ Recently various unsocial as well as immoral factors have created factions ~~on~~ ~~the~~ name of Politics.

→ Criminals have entered the system and it is not in hands of public to have an independent say.

misuse of
state machinery
Issue of Political
funding

6

(b) Fundamental Rights (Art 12-32)
are the rights guaranteed by

Remarks

fundamental law of land which are necessary for the development of an individual.

→ These are necessary for a decent life and not a mere animal existence in a democracy.

→ A democracy can sometime lead to tyranny of majority, it is the fundamental rights then which come to our rescue.

→ F.R'S are civil and political rights as guaranteed by Constitution so that no discrimination takes place and justice social, economic, political is there.

→ Right to Equality, freedom, religion all enable a person to live a fulfilling life. Art 32 right to constitutional remedy also enables people to approach ~~the~~ judiciary in case of violation.

Remarks In a society of inequality, they are the base to enable the masses.

Analyze the unique nature of Indian fundamental rights & challenges they accompany (S)

(c) Legislatures are the organ of Government to formulate policies. It contains people representatives who formulate policies.

But in present scenario, the legislatures are facing a decline owing to many factors as:

(i) Declining moral character of legislators, ~~incapability, immaturity.~~

(ii) The legislature has become a tool in hands of judiciary on one side as result of ~~judicial activism~~ and cabinet on other side.

(iii) It's mostly the cabinet which is taking ~~decisions~~ undermining the importance of legislature. It has become ~~only~~ a ritual.

(iv) Even the most important financial bills, ~~only~~ some clauses are discussed and rest are put

Remarks

to guillotine.

(21) Legislatures have also faced the lack of debate culture, the questions, starred questions in zero hour have decreased. Mostly regional matters as part of short discussions are raised.

Thus, ~~the~~ legislatures have been facing a declining role owing to changing dynamics of politics and their own inefficiencies.

(22) Electoral behaviour refers to behaviour of people how they choose their representatives. There are ~~many~~ ~~ways~~ India has been one of the very few democracies who granted Universal Adult Franchise with the advent of Constitution. The various factors which determine electoral behaviour in India are:

Remarks

(i) Role of Media → Media plays a major role in dissemination of information about candidates and various phases of election.

(ii) Role of Candidates → The candidates mobilise the masses on various developmental as well as regional agendas.

(iii) Voter Turnout → It differs from state to state like more in Kerala, more in urban areas and less in rural.

(iv) Religion is also one of the major determinant of electoral behaviour as they can easily identify themselves with the parties. Eg. Akali Dal in Punjab.

Thus, electoral behaviour in India is determined by a range of

Remarks

Add
caste
ideology
party loyalty
regionalism
dynasty politics
language

4

socio-economic factors as well with the political ones.

(e) Pressure Groups as defined by Almond are groups which use pressure tactics like strikes, hartal etc. to force a government for some demands.

→ They play a major role in policy formulations by getting to government's attention various pressing issues.

→ They are extra institutional players in a democracy who represent some groups of specified interest. Almond classifies these groups as

(i) Associational - Eg. Ex Army groups

lead to formulation of One Rank One Pension.

(ii) Non-Associational - Ramkrishna

Remarks

Mission, Anya Samraj.

(11) Anomic - Spontaneous and temporary formation, eg. student association.

Rape laws & fast track courts as a result of Nirbhaya protest.

(12) Institutional - ASSOCHAM, FICCI.

Pressure groups represent trade unions, social groups based on caste, environment groups and put to table issues which are often neglected.

They don't take part in direct politics but lead to policy formulation for masses.

They act as safety valves for avoiding people's resentment over major issues.

Thus, pressure groups are institutions (non-party) which help in policy formulation.

Remarks

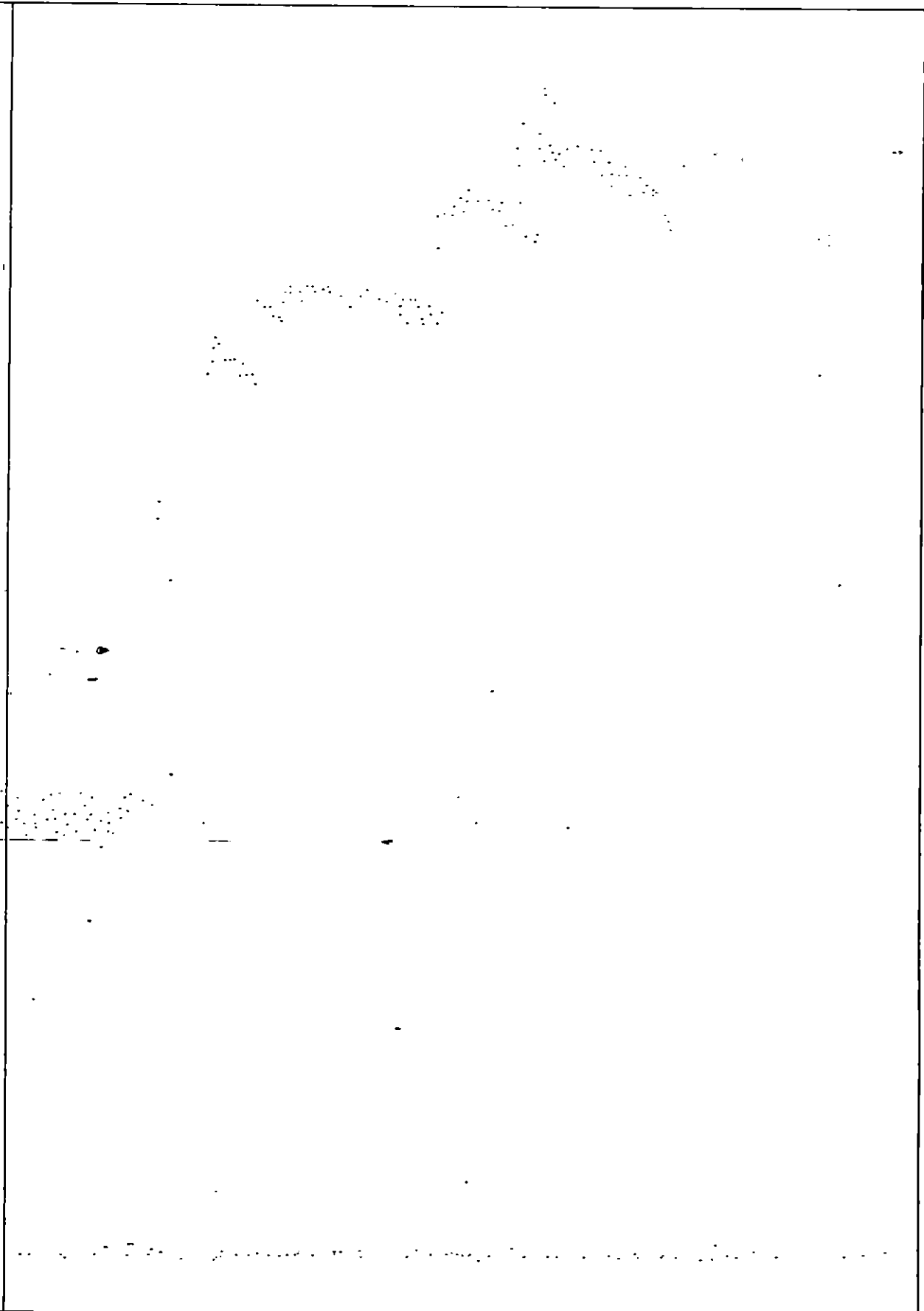
Discuss here overall & positive & negative implications in a pointwise manner

S

6. Attempt all questions:

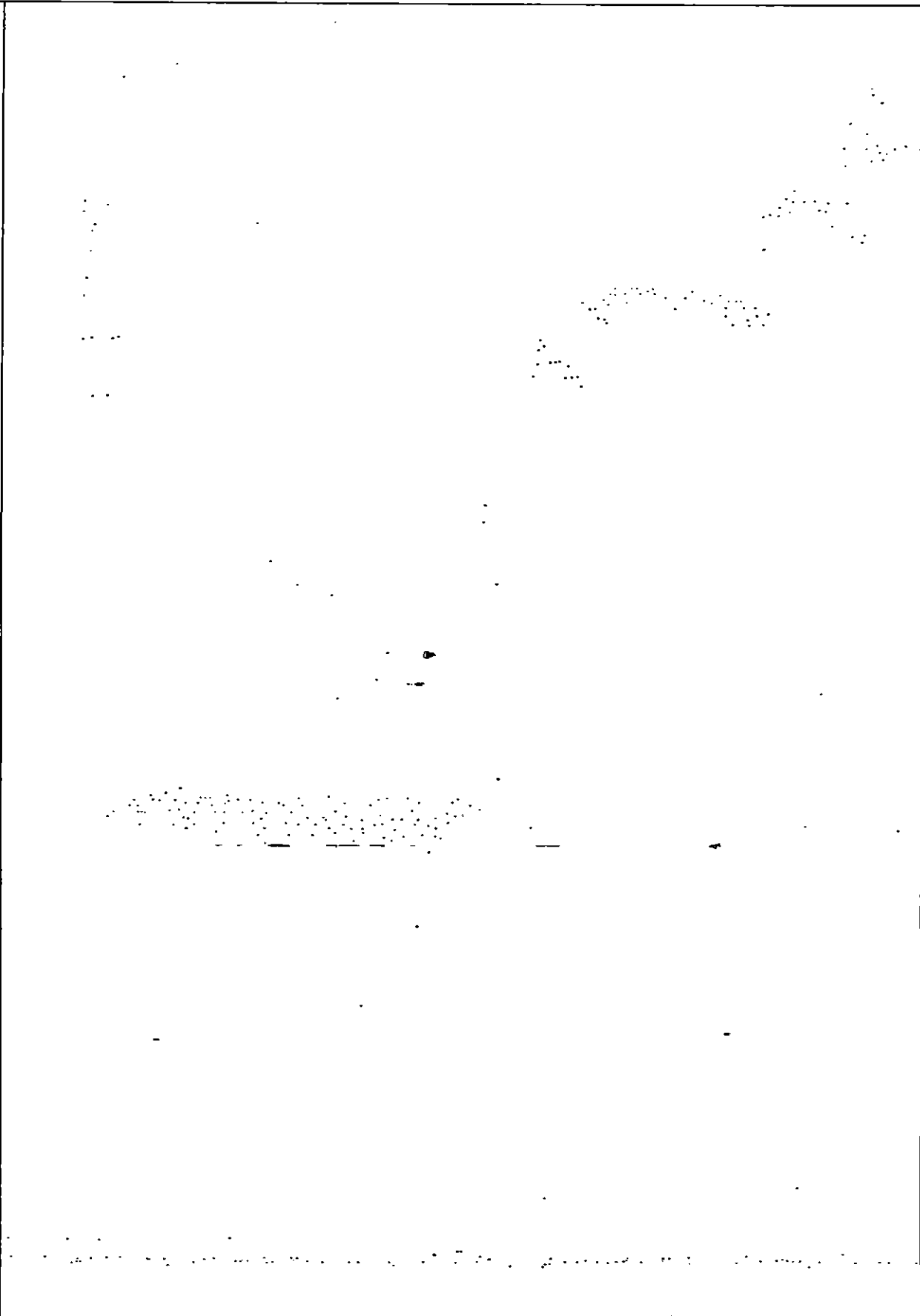
- (a) How has the "Politics of Ethnicity" manifested itself in India post-Independence? Explain with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the various aspects of Human rights movement in India? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Idea of cooperative federalism is a political compulsion otherwise it has structural defects'. In the light of above statement examine mechanisms of Cooperative federalism. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks

Remarks

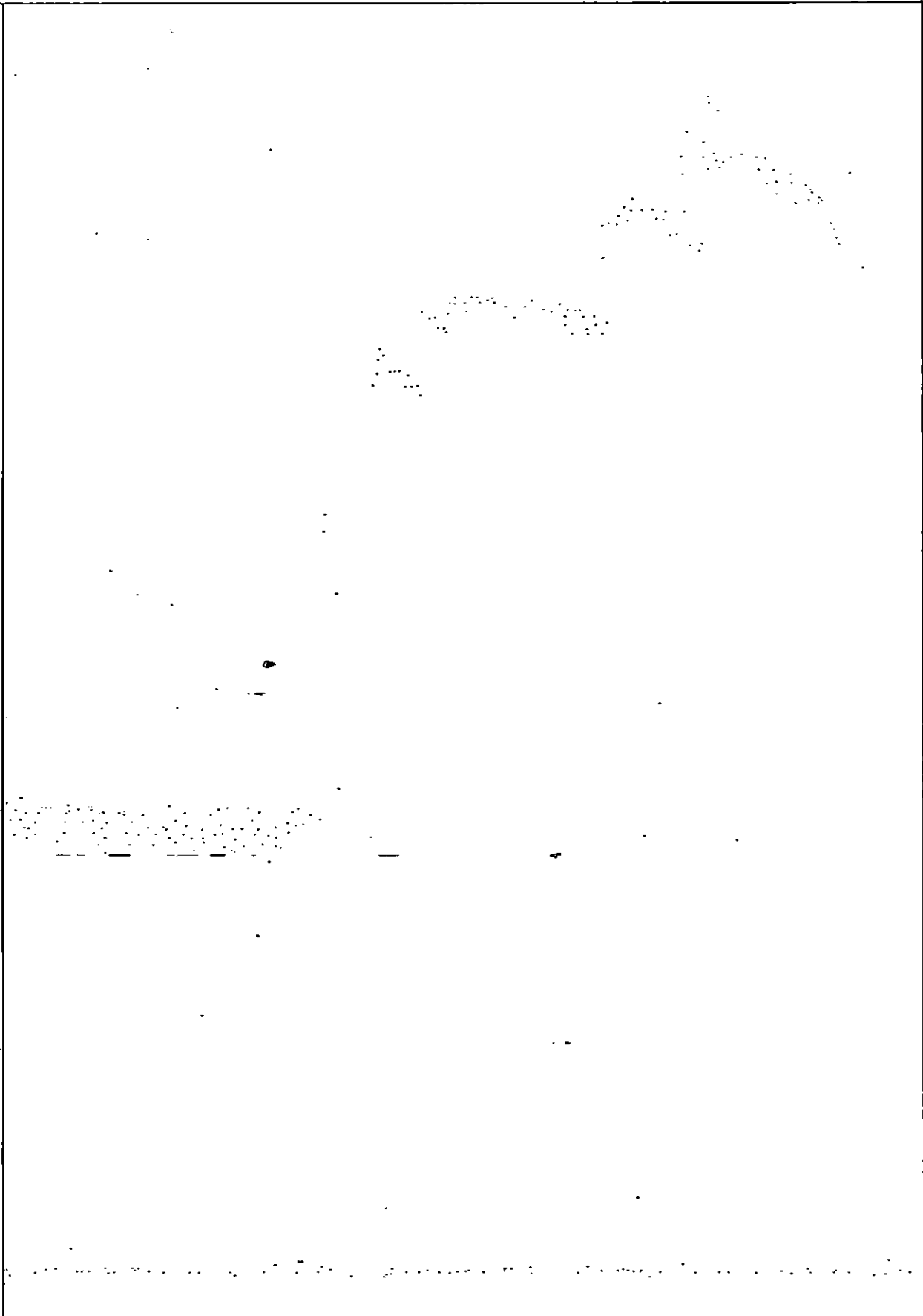


Remarks



Remarks

Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Comment on the nature of linguistic politics in India and its evolution in the past decades. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What were the major characteristics of Marxist perspective of Indian National movement and their role in limiting its scope and influence on Indian masses? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss evolution of coalition system in India, how far it has impacted entire political spectrum and political discourses? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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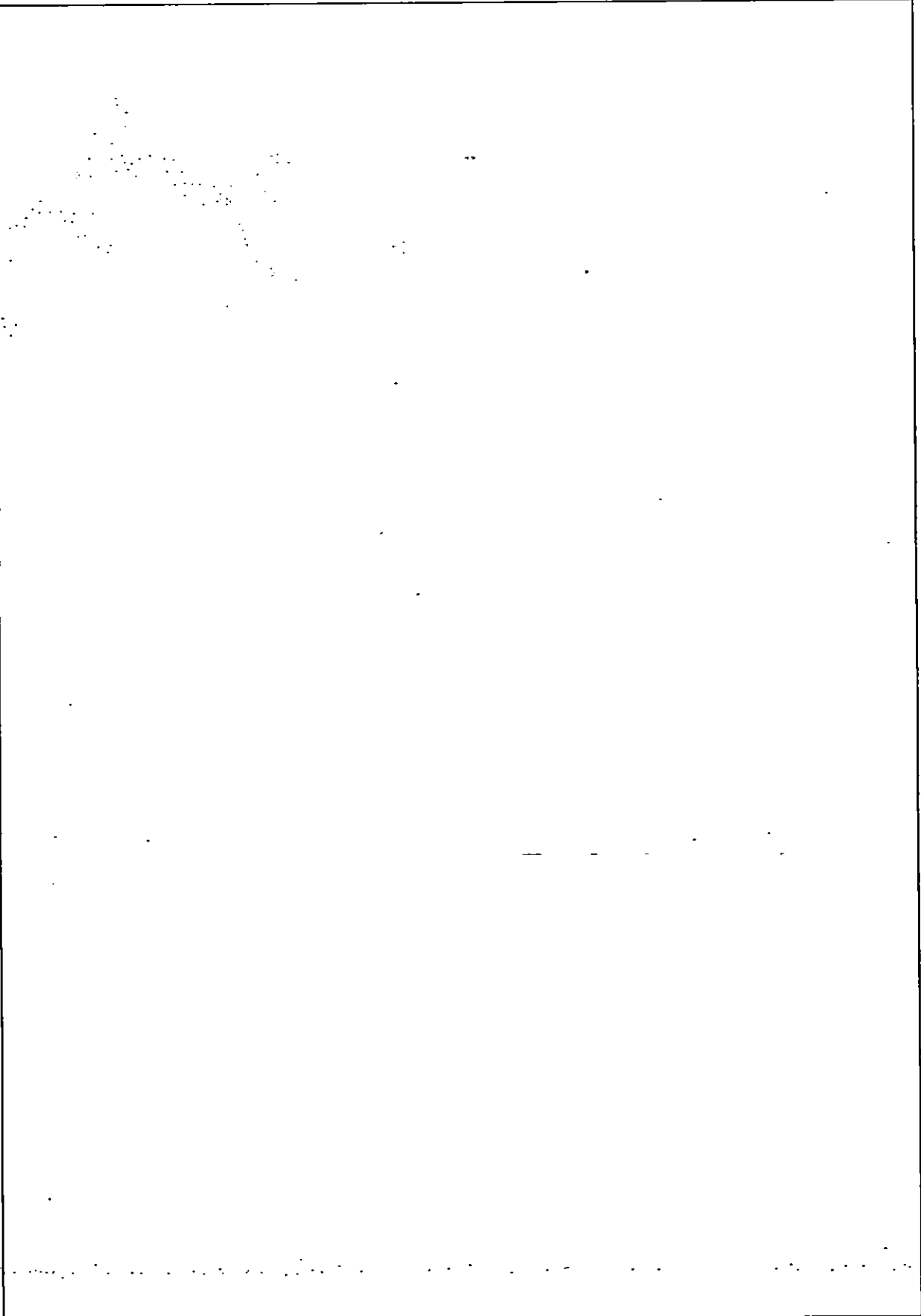
Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks

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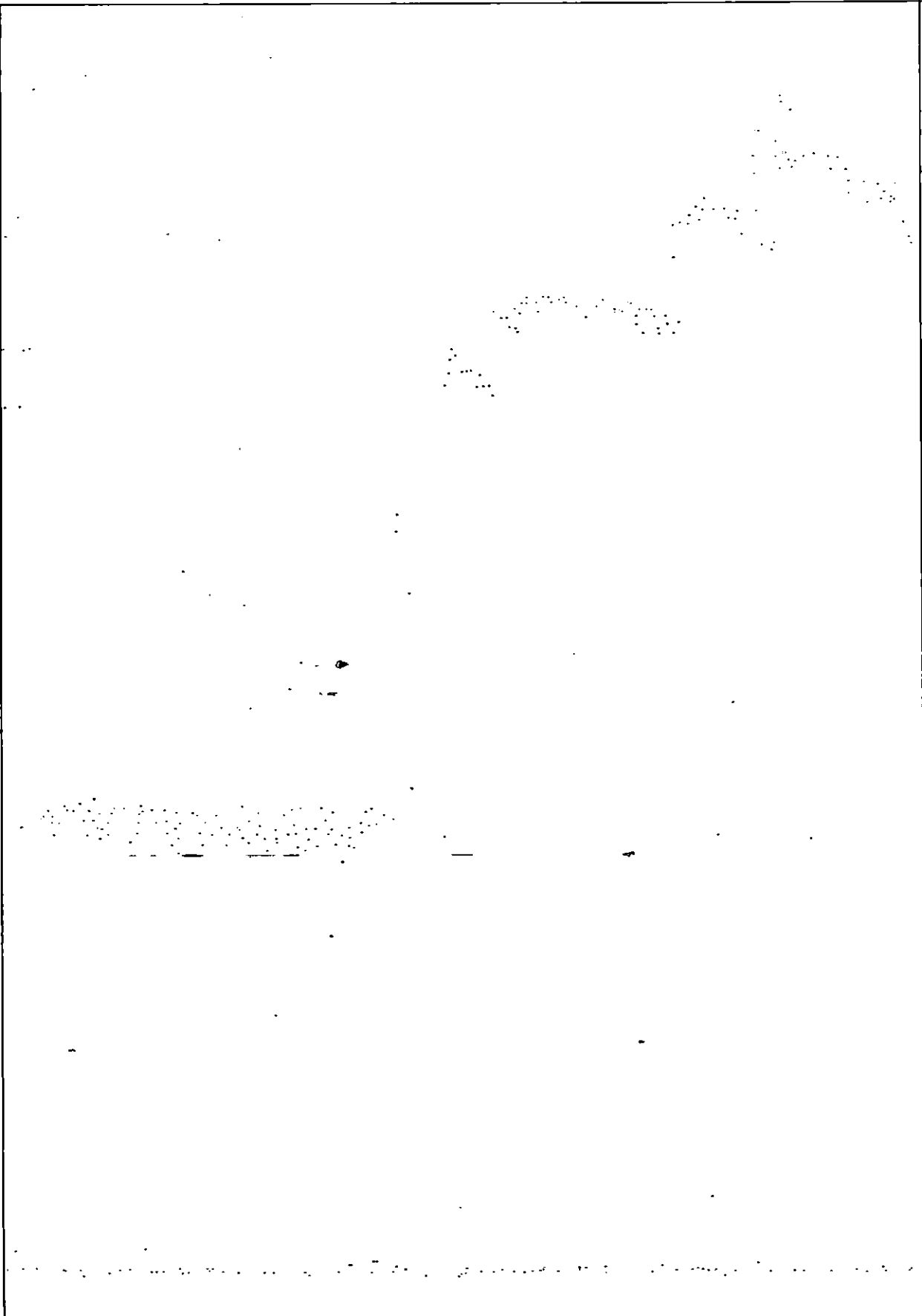
Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Analyse the various aspects of Social Mobilization by Political Parties in India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) While allowing "Lobbying" in India will certainly bring numerous advancements in the political system of India but it is not without its own pitfalls and problems. Provide arguments. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Were the repercussions of caste system in India only a product of British Policies or it had far deeper roots in Indian society? Examine. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

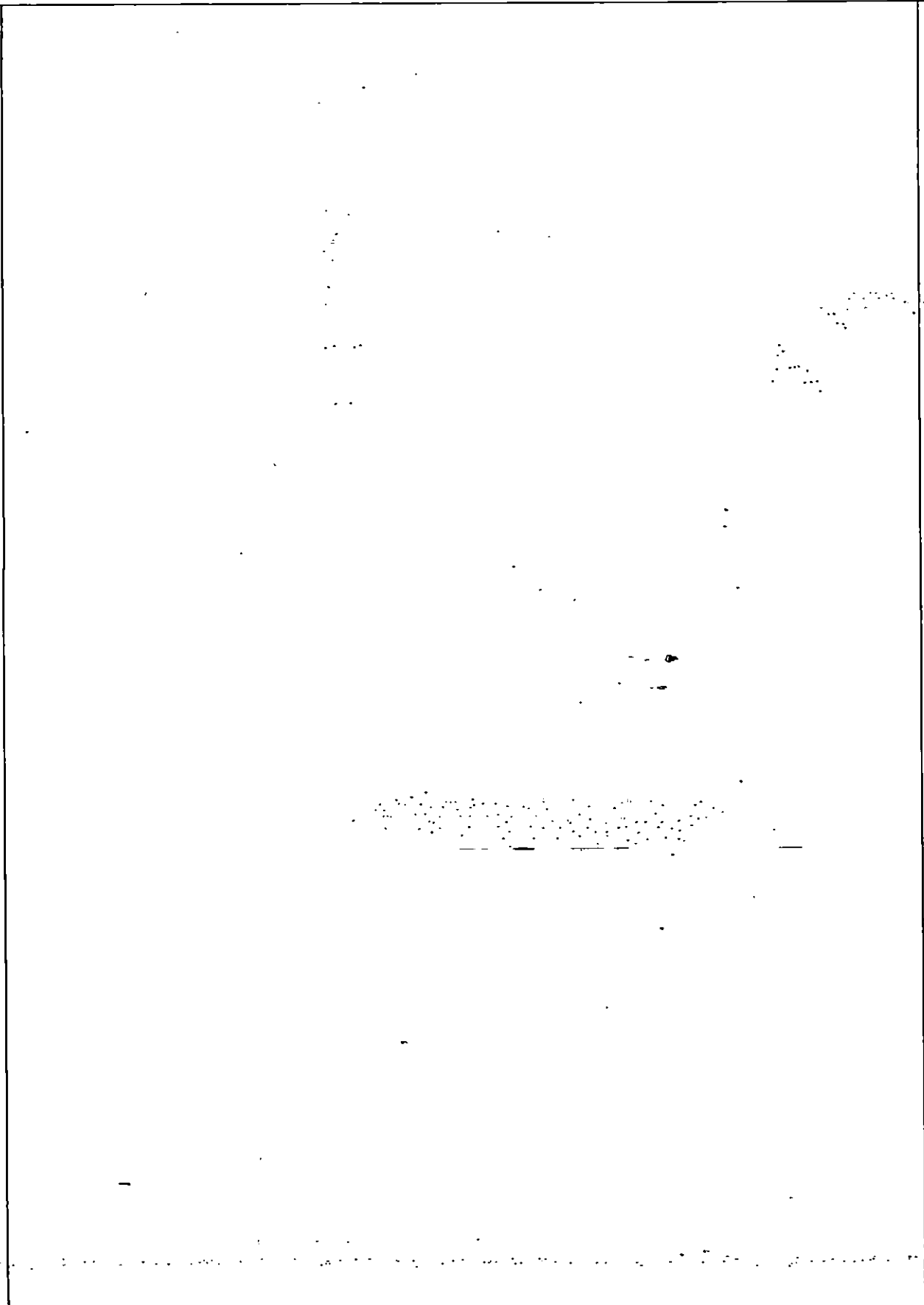
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