

GS SCORE

Content & understanding
is okay
No major reserves

Test - 02

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

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2. Invigilator Signature

Name AADITYA MISHRA

Mobile No. [Redacted]

Date

29/7/2017

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D-13

CB-13
C-14

REMARKS

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SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Factors responsible for rise of Judicial Activism in India.
- Rationale of Non-violence as a strategy in Freedom Struggle.
- Transfer and Removal of Governors as a political move.
- The importance of Article 320.
- Merits and Demerits of Public Interest Litigation.

1(a) JUDICIAL ACTIVISM has become a norm these days. It is called the age of "legitimization of Judicial activism" not just in India but in world.

India has had various examples of an activist judiciary. These include PIL's, jail reforms, undertrials release, expansion of right to life etc.

FACTORS FOR RISE OF JUDICIAL ACTIVISM

are :-

(i) Decline of Parliament

scholars like ZIA MODI etc. point to the

fact that in 16th Lok Sabha only 29% of the bills were dismissed before passing as opposed to 46% in 15th Lok Sabha.

(2) Unsympathetic attitude of Executives as in the case of non implementation of drought code in 2014-15.

(3) Age of PLURAL SOURCES of law. Today Judicial activism seems justified for enforcement of human rights (HR), etc.

(4) Constitutional provisions like Article 142 (provisions for complete justice), Article 136 (special leave petition), Article 21 (right to life & due process of law) etc. have also helped.

(5) Preferrence of Judges to be a part of the social discourse & SOCIAL REVOLUTION as J. Lal Nehru articulated.

Scholars & even jurists are divided on the impact of the phenomenon. Some like PRATAP BHANU MATHA agree that "it has led to judicial overreach & imbalance in separation of power" while others like UPENDRA BAXI calls it as CHEMOTHERAPY of corrupt Indian polity ^{good understanding of elaboration ✓}

6

1/6

NON VIOLENCE or AHIMSA was not only India's freedom struggle strategy but also our political discourse.

Gandhiji in his HIND SWARAJ & AHIMSA articulated - "SWARAJ" as a way of life & article of faith for India".

Ripin Chandra & others call it a mix of idealism & pragmatism. Chandra agrees that AHIMSA was M. Gandhi's

Remarks

his IDEOLOGICAL BATTLE OF WAR OF POSITION (Gramscian logic).

Gandhiji knew that DIRECT CONFRONTATION would not be possible because of their superior arms & weapons. Thus he wanted to dismiss the ORIENTAL MYTH of WHITE MAN'S BURDEN by using AHIMSA

also it was the only way through which the DIVERSE SOCIETY could become mass struggle & national movement.

Gandhi not only perfected his badge of nonviolent struggle but had also influenced movements like UNIPKO, ANTI APARTHEID etc.

Although the rationale was challenged by scholars like M. NROY who said - "Ahimsa is HINSA (violence) on the part of". Even Revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh

Women's participation in the struggle

Remarks

M made to British administration confounded to year 1917

5

Azad etc. did not agree. In 1940s Subhas Chandra Bose had starkly different view on struggle.

Still the strategy was need of the hour & it was a preparatory stage. As Gandhi himself in QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT said "DO OR DIE".

(c)

Article 153 of the constitution provides for a governor as a constitutional head in states but more often than none the role has been as an agent of Union government.

Even in 1977, the JANATA PARTY government removed all the previous governors. This was repeated again in 1980.

Even today POLITICIZATION OF

Remarks

GOVERNORSHIP has been seen. Be it the case of Assam, Madhya Pradesh or Uttarakhand Governors are used as CONTROL AGENTS because of the vast powers under article 163 (discretionary powers); article 356 (President's rule) etc.

In this regard the recommendation of SARKARIA COMMISSION, stating that "GOVERNOR is a linchpin of federal polity, but he should not become a political football".

This politicization has not only led to reduced legitimacy on the constitutional office but also a tool of manipulation.

The politicization also multiplies from the fact that President can remove the Governor at his pleasure. Also there is no qualification being mentioned in the

You need to elaborate on guidelines & recommendations issued in here
~~Constitution in this regard recommendation~~
 in case of RAM JAWAHA, VP. SINGHAL, PUNJHI etc. should be adopted.

1(d) Article 370 that provides special constitutional status to JAMMU & KASHMIR is a good example of India's ASYMMETRICAL FEDERALISM.

As Amitabh Mattu points out Article 370 is the link between heartland India & its crown J&K. He states that article 370 is important as it showcases India's UNITY IN DIVERSITY approach even with its state.

The article is also important because it gives people of J&K a sense of comfort & independence. It has protected the local people from issues like LAND AUENATION etc.

Article 370 is India's philosophy of managing plurality. It allows J&K to

Remarks

You also need to write the debate around demand for its abrogation

4

have a separate constitution, under the overall vestige of Indian constitutional framework.

1 (e)

PIL's have become a part of our judicial system.

Scholar like ZIA MODI points out the merits as :-

- (1) expansion of fundamental rights
- (2) better access to justice, particularly for poor & marginalised.
- (3) led to executives apathy being negated.
- (4) benefits in form of progressive guidelines like Vishaka, human rights protection etc.

But as DEVESH KAPUR puts it

- (1) it has led to judicial overburdening
- (2) it has become political interest litigation
- (3) private interests misuse the jurisdiction

Thus there is need to have proper guidelines for stopping the misuse of such a good / beneficial judicial innovation.

Remarks

What guidelines have been given by SC in this context?

5

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.

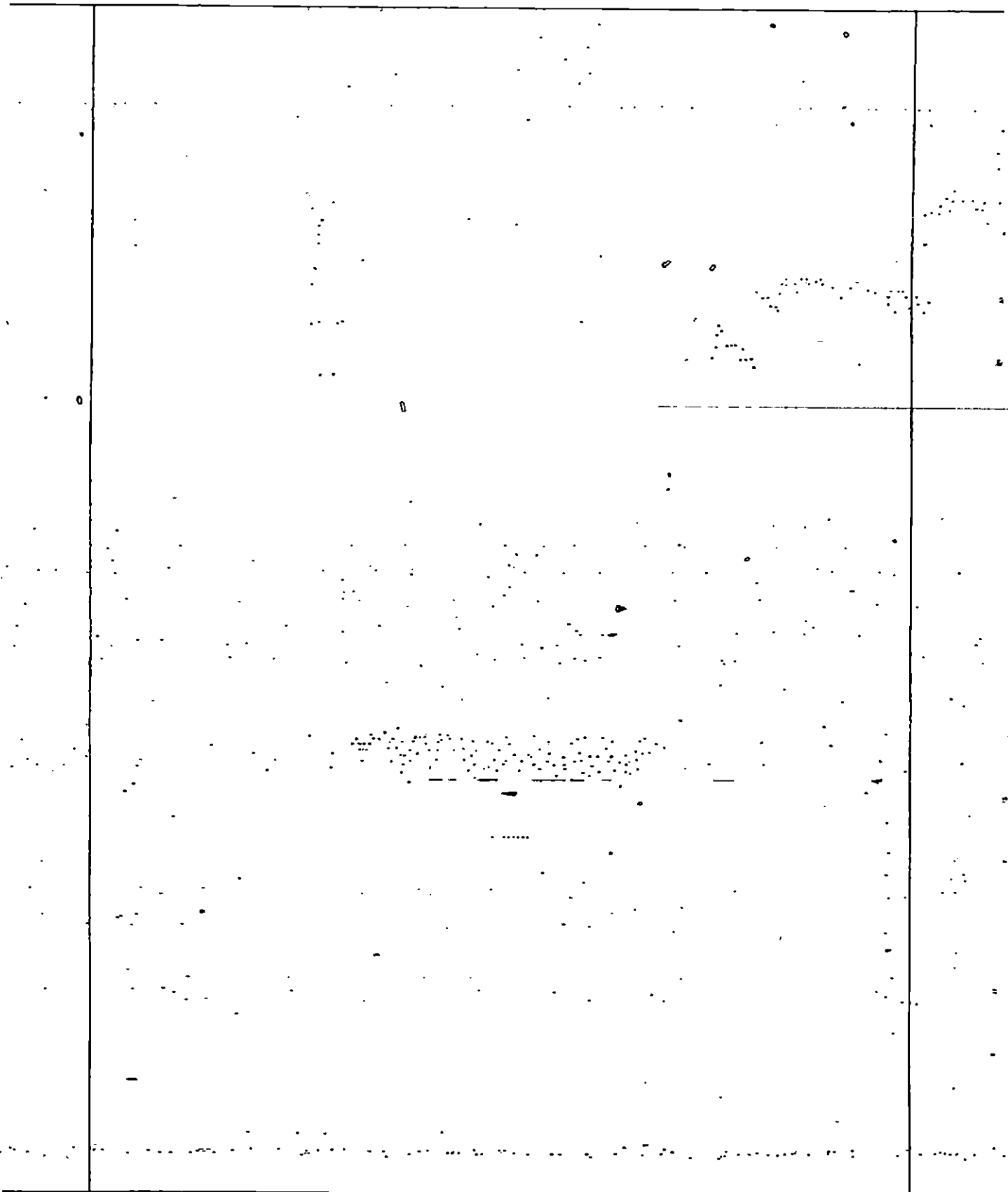
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(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)

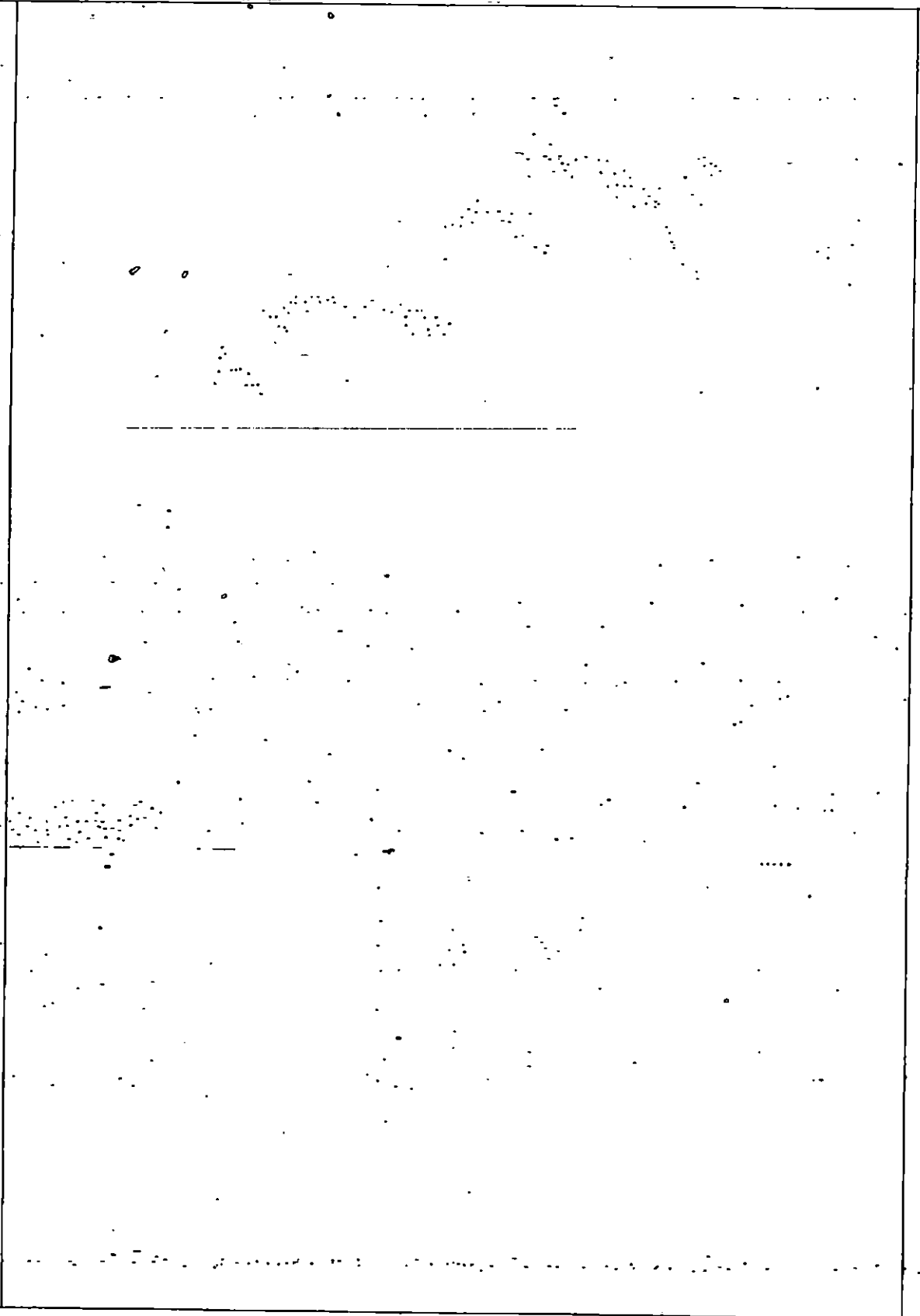
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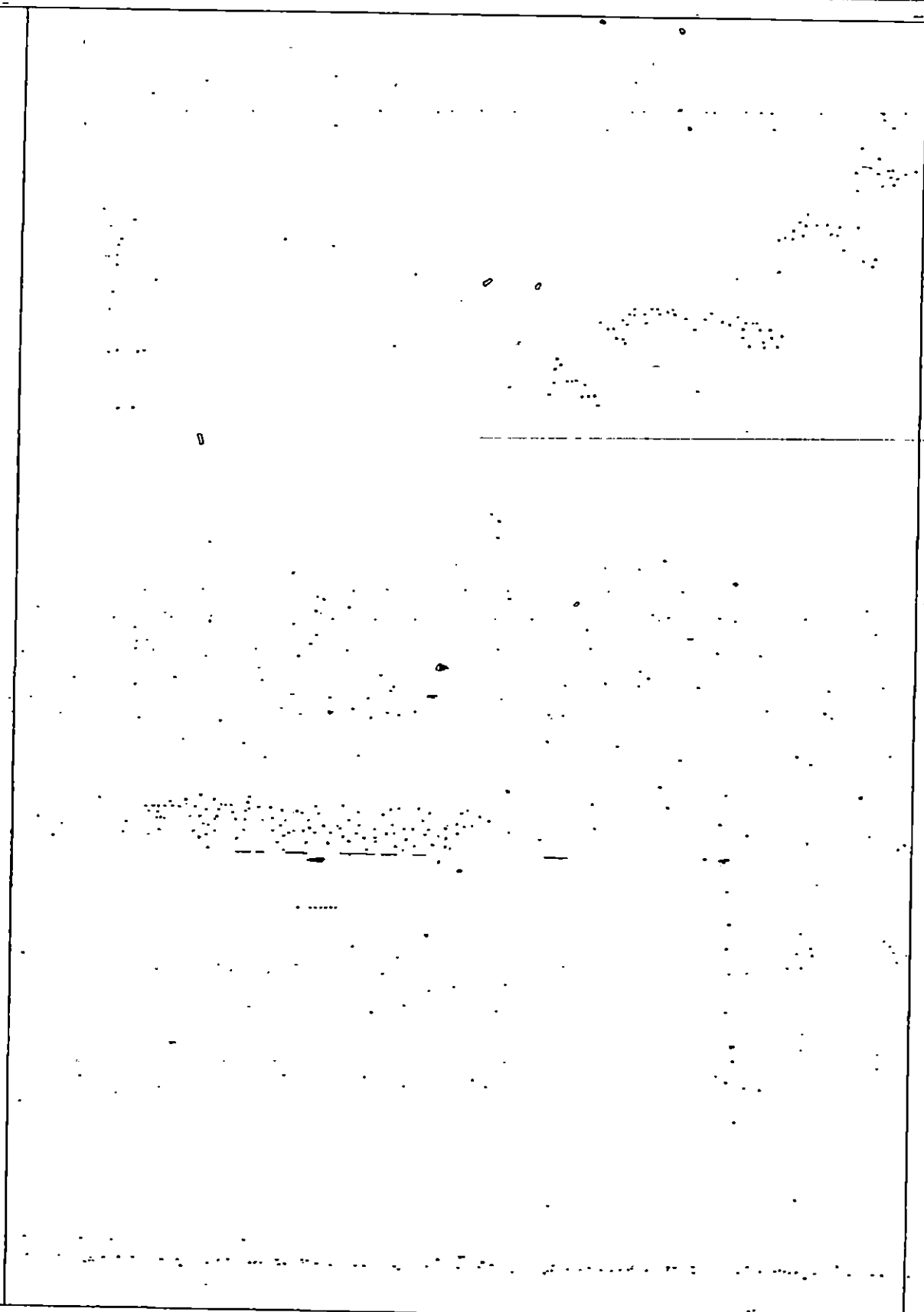


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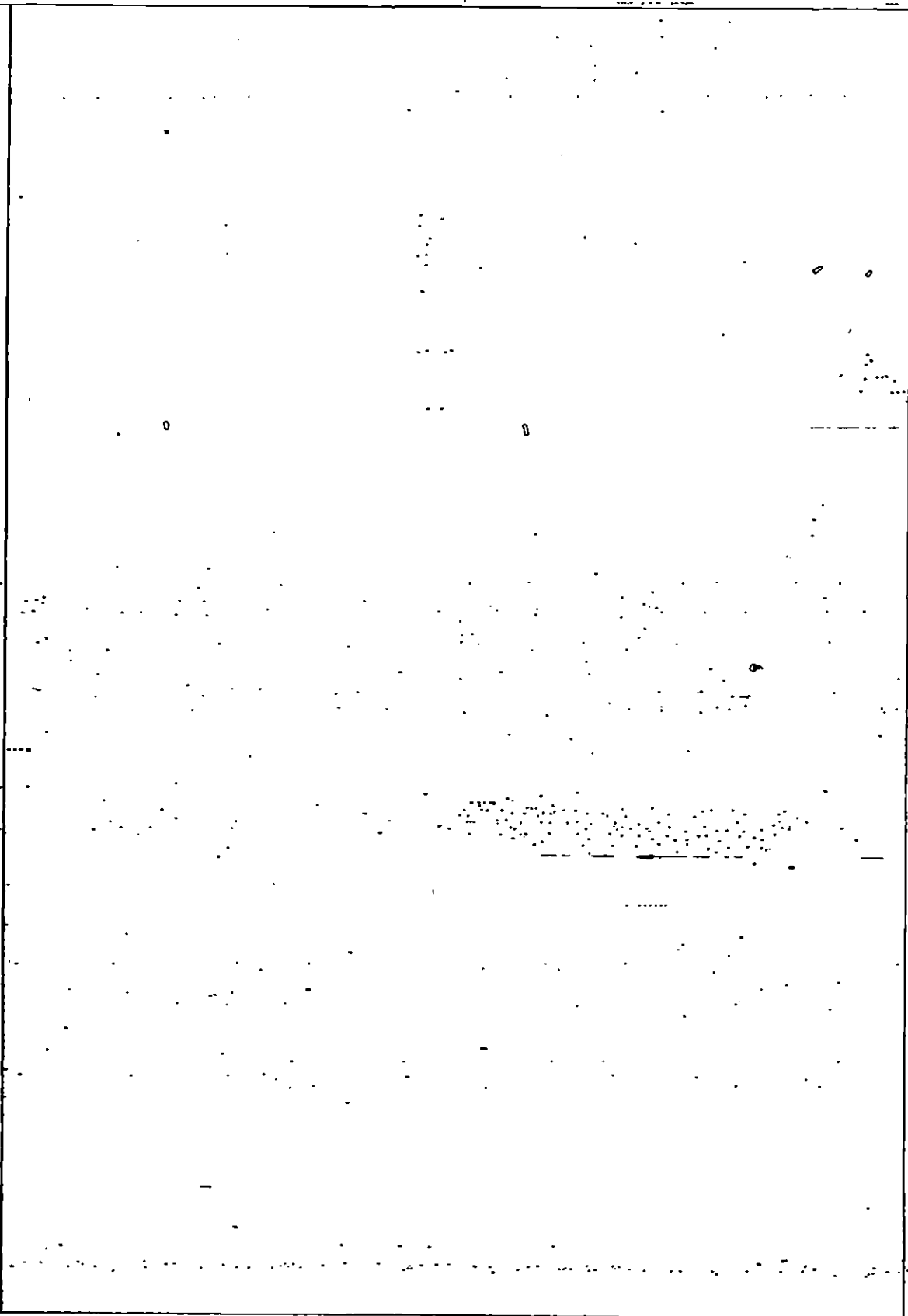
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Remarks

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)

3(a): Indian political system has seen increasing influence of non party systems. These are called as IN VISIBLE EMPIRES in Robert Dahl's analysis. These include all those which are outside the political parties like pressure groups, interest groups, NGOs, civil society organizations etc.

This role could be well understood from Gabriel Almond's structural functional approach. Thus all these have a role of INTEREST ARTICULATION & POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION. EX: role of FICCI in articulating business interests.

Remarks

Scholar like Christophe Jaffrelot has studied the role of ideological groups like RSS etc. he concludes that it has much more influence than other non party institutions.

Even R. Guha's study of environmental movements led him to conclude that while pol parties are insensitive, non party institutions like CSO, NGO's have increased environmental safeguards.

Even role of transnational NGOs like Amnesty International in NBA, etc is known.

R. Hardgrave & St. Kochaneni argued that now Non Party institutions have got legitimacy. He gives example of DRF conducting Raisina Dialogue, RIS's role in Africa cooperation meet etc.

Rajni Kothari in his analysis in 1980's had argued that Caste based groups are influencing the political parties more than any other factor.

But as ZOYA HASSAN points out; it has led to DEMOCRATIZATION; increased PUBLIC SPACE; but at the same time it has led to reduced accountability. She argues that business groups have more influence than other PG's. Thus she calls India as a clear example of deformed polyarchy.

Even Yogendra Yadav agrees to increasing role but concludes that still political parties are the drivers of the political system.

as well for future drivers

3/6

Daniel Thorelli has called Indian land reform as the biggest social experiment on redistribution led by any state.

Remarks

Innocent articulates that the land reforms be it land redistribution, tenancy rights or land ceiling were good intentioned but failed to deliver because of poor implementation.

Atul Kohli has pointed out the following weaknesses in implementation:

(1) there was lack of political will in most states. He gives example of operation BARGAIN being successful because of Communist government in WB Bengal.

(2) there was bureaucratic Zamindari system which exploited the poor.

(3) judicial intervention further led to poor implementation. Procrastination

(4) also being a state subject the state

Remarks

How did the reform impact

sharecroppers tenants

overall reform cultural productivity

18

bureaucracy utilised this to earn money rather than proper implementation.

UMA CHAKRAVARTI says that land reforms led to only formal changes but on the ground situation remained same.

Rudolph & Rudolph claimed that rise of BULLOCK CAPITALISTS further led to ~~poor~~ implementation of reforms after initial success.

Statistics show that out of 78 lakh ^{hectare} land acquired by government only 28 lakh ^{hectare} was redistributed.

But still other parallel initiatives like BHOODAN, GRAM DAN led to initial success.

Vandana Shiva claims that post liberalization, the land reforms have ^{been} ~~out~~ from the political discourse & hence are only referred to as PAST FAULTS but not FUTURE AIMS.

Remarks

3k)

Scholars like F. V. JENNINGS, K. C. WHEARE have called India as a federal country but with strong UNITARY features. In this regard the misuse of article 356 (President's rule) should be seen.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar remarked that article 356 was only an emergency provision & would remain a dead letter. But unfortunately, it is one of the biggest strain on India's centre state federal relations & has been used more than a hundred times.

The necessity of these emergency provisions arose from the fact that India was a YOUNG NATION & a UNION of more than 500 princely states. Hence it was of utmost importance to protect our unity & sovereignty.

Remarks

Also plurality & differentiated ethnicity
 has led to secessionist tendencies like
 in Nagaland, Tejpora etc & hence President
 - cuts
 role was an ANTI DOTE to these
 Constitutional crisis.

Even today the misuse of
 Article 356 was eminent in case of
Jharkhand Pradesh & Uttarakhand.

CM's conference held in 2011
 also held that MISUSE OF PRESIDENT'S
 RULE foster mistrust between Union
 states.

In this regard the judgements
 of the Supreme Court (SR BOMMAZ CASE)
 & recommendations of National Commission
 to Review the Working of the Constitution
 (NCRWC) are very vital.

Remarks

Platonsak
 His on
 more
 Judgment

SR BOMNAY judgement not only made federalism as our basic structure but also allowed JUDICIAL REVIEW in President's rule.

NKWC also recommended that use of President's rule should be of last resort. Union government could use other provisions like Article 256, 257, 355 etc. & also give time to the State government to justify the position.

4. PUNCHHI COMMISSION

pointed out that GOVERNOR'S REPORT should be a "speaking document".

At times President themselves have used their office to prevent misuse like in case of Dr. APJ Kalam. Thus need of the hour is well institutionalization of these recommendations & the conventions.

Remarks

Q no 2 examples
 Analyse the significance of the ~~recommendations~~
 recent judgement in A.P case as your conclusion.

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)

Remarks -

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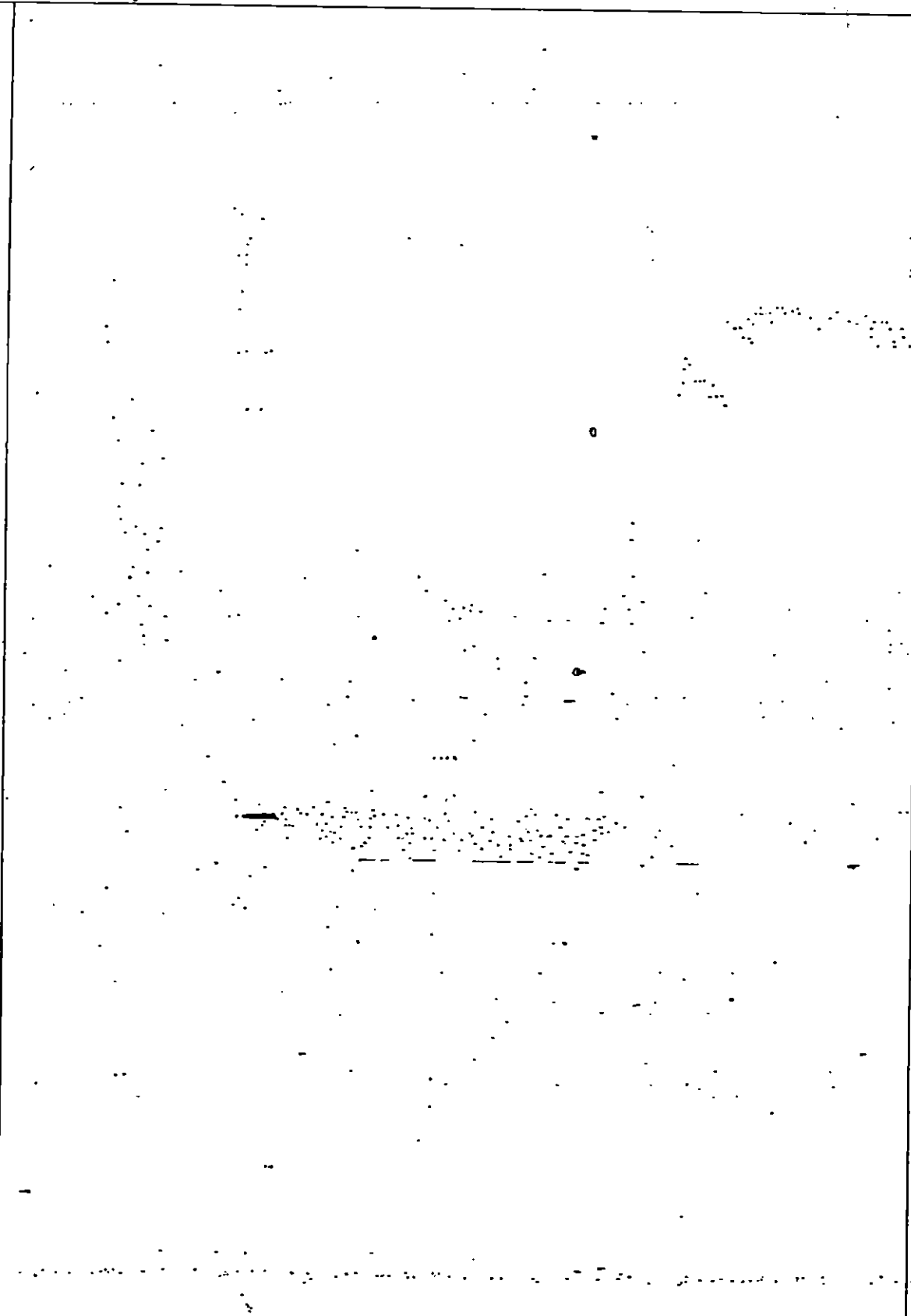
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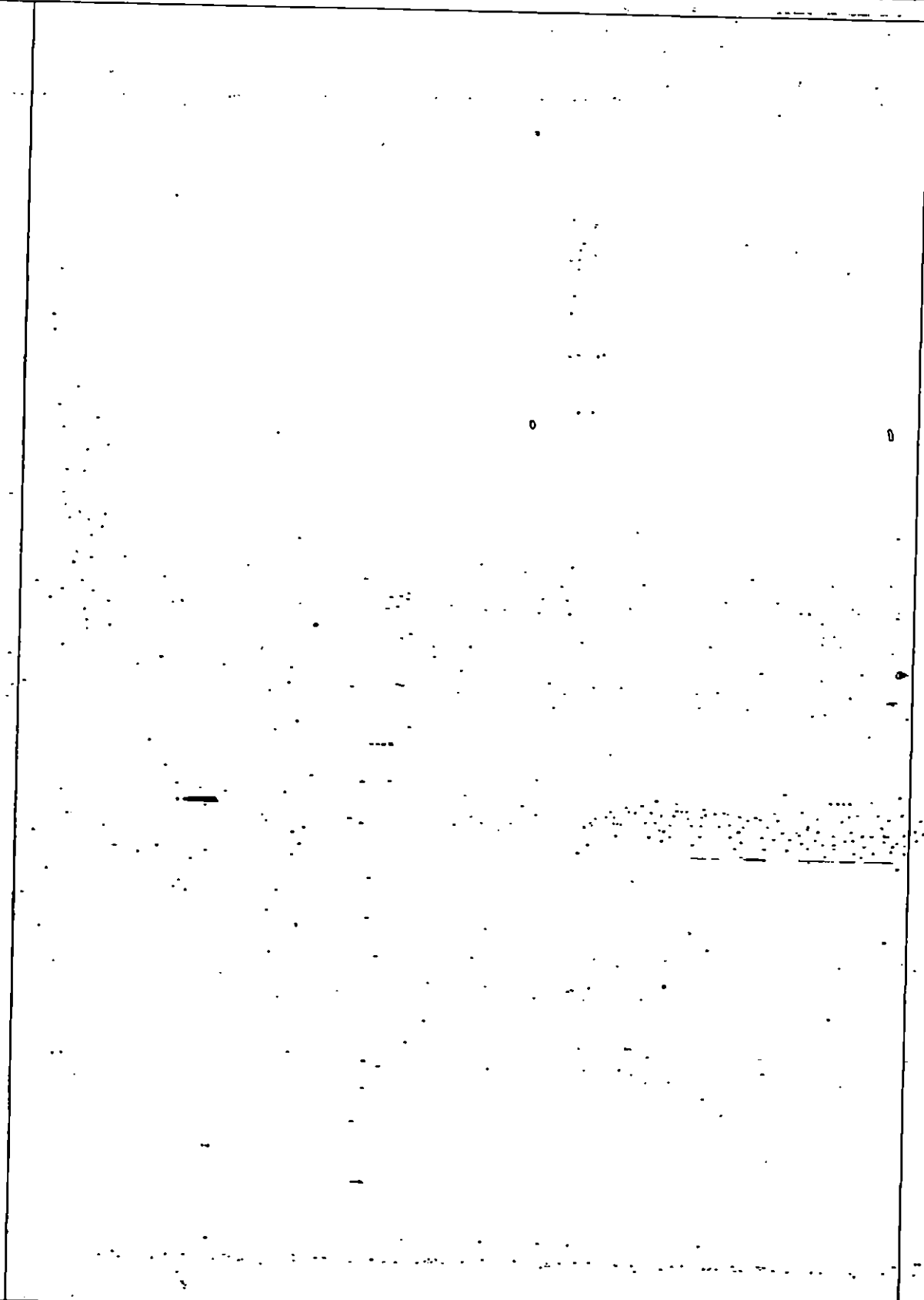


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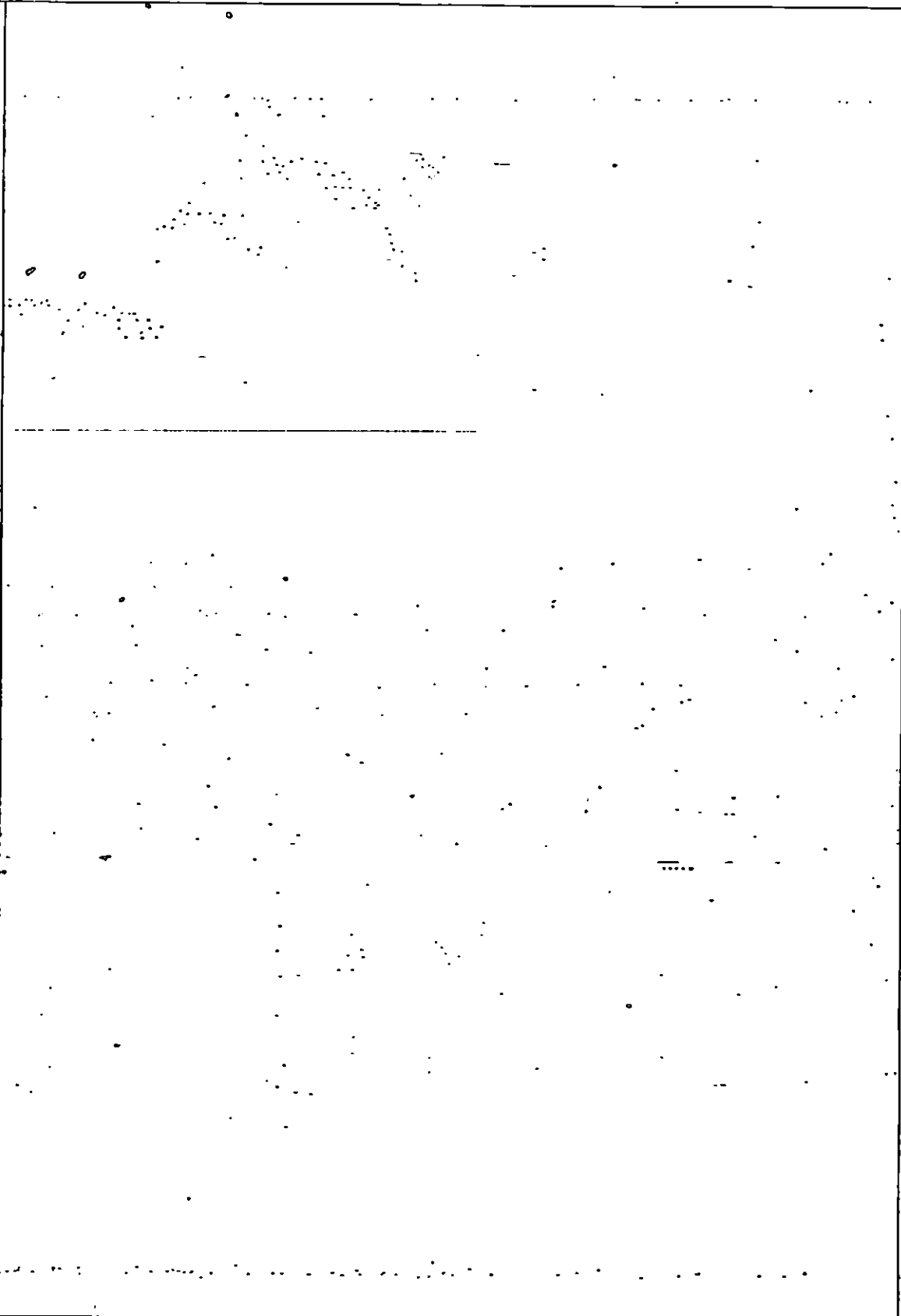
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Remarks

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.

Q9)

India had adopted a parliamentary form of electoral system. In India we follow the FIRST PAST THE POST SYSTEM which is less representative as compared to the PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION.

Scholars like Yogendra Yadav; Atul Kohli have pointed out the following drawbacks :-

- In F P T P system, a large share of minorities don't find voice.
- It has led to largely non-representative governments.
- Weaker sections like women, dalits etc

Remarks

are not adequately represented.

(4) there are no provisions like RIGHT TO RECALL etc & hence voter is free only every 5 years.

At the same time as Sy Omeshi points out, there are certain weaknesses as well :-

- (1) cut throat competition has led to CRIMINALISATION of politics -
- (2) increased use of MONEY & MUSCLE POWER
- (3) lack of power to election commission like power to de-register a political party etc
- (4) institutional weaknesses like in appointment of election commissioners, lack of implementation of model code of conduct etc

Thus if we want to work towards making our democracy SUBSTANTIVE, these weaknesses need to be addressed at the earliest.

Remarks

6

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of now

5b)

Dr. BR Ambedkar called Indian democracy as the one aiming at a social revolution. In this regard role of fundamental rights is very important.

PART III (fundamental rights) were the first step towards changing the PRISMATIC, TRADITIONAL SOCIETY (riggs). It provided everyone right to equality against a highly unequal society.

- also rights under article 15 & 16 provided scope for affirmative action for the backward sections.

article 19 provided a check on the over developed state (Munze Aarvi). It provided freedoms of speech, association, profession. It was the CHARTER OF FREEDOM.

Remarks

At the same time Articles 25-28 had the idea of secularism in the Indian context. This was necessary so as to accommodate the diversity. It was aimed at rights in a multicultural perspective (Will Kynlicka).

Article 32 provided Indians the direct recourse to Supreme Courts to get our rights enforced. Thus it protected us against an overbearing state.

Pay a comment on the overall significance & uniqueness of this provision. Hence as Granville Austin has articulated - "Part III is the CONSTITUTION of the Indian democracy".

5(c) Legislatures all around particularly in India has been in a phase of decline. Scholars like WH Morris Jones have studied the Indian

legislature & argued that lack of codification of conventions & accountability mechanisms has been the biggest factor.

In the 1980s, it was the elections with absolute majority parties that led to its decline. PM Rajiv Gandhi used to favour technocrats instead of legislative committees.

Today the decline is seen because of both the ruling as well the opposition parties.

While the ruling party does not try to create consensus, the opposition has reduced its role to OBSTRUCTIONISM.

Even the coalition politics & its pressures doesn't allow the legislature to function properly.

Scholar like Zoya Hassan states that fragmentation of party system has

Remarks

what role executive dominance & absence of intra party democracy played in this

5

leads to decline of legislatures.

Increasing technicality at times also lead to legislative functions being delegated to executives.

This decline has negative consequences ^{use} for our democracy. Healthy conventions & parliamentary culture can lead to better functioning...

5 (e)

Indian electoral behaviour is one that is complex & fascinating. As Milan Vaidya points out - "there are multiple overlapping factors that determine Indian electoral behaviour".

Scholars like RAJNI KOTHARI have argued that CASTE plays a very important role in the political system. Even MN Srinivas's analysis of DOMINANT CASTE is in this regard.

Remarks

Christophe Jaffrelot's analysis points out that "although CASTE FORMS THE MOSAIC" but other factors like religion, ethnicity, also play a role.

MUKULIKA BANERJEE in her book

"Why India votes" points out :-

(1) educated elites behaviour is governed by a sense of responsibility towards democracy. ECI &

(2) while for poor it is a mix of both benefits as well as local factors like Caste etc.

Some regional political parties have tapped behaviour like linguistic commonality
 Ex: Telugu Desam party (TDP)

While some focus on caste like BSP, JDU etc.

Scholar like Yogendra Yadav points that

Remarks

today IDENTITY PLUS DEVELOPMENT both are responsible factors. He gives example of rise of AAP in Delhi in this regard.

which role does caste play in India?

7

5ks

Robert Dahl calls Pressure groups as INVISIBLE EMPIRES of democratic polity.

In India the role has been varying. R. Madhavan & L. K. Kochhar in their analysis shows that earlier the role was limited but now more legitimate.

Ex: role of OAF in foreign policy, FICCI'S role in business forums.

Christophe Jaffrot states that RSS has one of the largest influences in BJP governments.

~~Groups~~ Groups particularly INSTITUTIONAL like IAS union, military personnel etc have larger say. Ex: DROP

But anomic pressure groups like Anti rape protests also find legitimacy, as these led to CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT.

Thus the role has increased.

But still pressure groups like KISA & CABWA etc. as extensions of political parties thrive

Remarks: independent their role is limited.

4 You need to analyse their overall impact (positive & negative both) on policy formation well.

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)

8/9

ETHNICITY is one of the main factors that has manifested in Indian polity.

As Lajpat Bhargava points out "Ethnicity is feeling of belonging to a particular race, tribe, lineage not only inputs but also governs the Indian polity".

This is seen particularly in post Independence period. But the manifestations have been different based on the historical context & geography.

Remarks

DIPANKAR GUPTA has given the following manifestations of politics of ethnicity.

(1) Autonomy & separate state demands in Central India. He gives example of Chattisgarh, Chhattisgarh etc being reorganised.

Christophe Jaffrelot also states that linguistic factor led to reorganization starting with Andhra Pradesh, then Gujarat, Maharashtra.

(2) Secessionist Movements in the North East states like Assam, Pradesh, Nagaland by the Nagaland front, leader like Red Sherg etc.

(3) Constitutional autonomy demands in form of scheduled V in Scheduled areas, Schedule VI in tribal areas of Assam, Mizoram etc.

Remarks

Write your answer with the phenomenon with examples. Also discuss the factors like the Indian states. reorganised to it. (8)

Even today the politics of ethnicity impacts Indian polity: Demands of TRIPURI (separate nation) etc are

still ripe

Thus as PAUL BRASS analysed, multi ethnicity is one of the biggest challenges to Indian nation.

Scholars like ATUL KOHLI have argued that India has been successful in dealing with such ethnic movements because of its DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION & POLITY.

6(b)

Human Rights are considered to be the natural rights (John Locke) which are inalienable, universal & available every human.

Remarks

The idea of human rights crystallised with signing of UNIVERSAL DECLARATION in 1948, ~~but in India~~

India has had the conception of human rights from the days of freedom struggle. Bipan Chandra has called Indian freedom struggle as the largest civil & human liberties struggle in the world.

The spirit was also encapsulated in the constitution with fundamental rights & directive principles.

But as APARNA MEHTA points out, the period of 1950's to 1980's was a GRAY period. Not much progress was made. Given laws like TADA, POTA, Preventive Detention were enforced. She has called Emergency (1970-77) as the BLACK SPOT in human rights movement.

Remarks

It was only with signing of UDHR & passage of Protection of HR Act, that institutional structure like National HR Commission (NHRC) was established.

Scholar like UPENDRA BAXI point out that HR movement in India has been paradoxical. He uses the term HR INDUSTRY instead of HR movement.

For scholar like Pratap Bhanu Mehta ~~expansion~~ human rights movement had led to expansion of Right to life (Art 21).

Even today we see new forms of human rights struggle in form of anti rape protests, anti nuclear attack etc.

There is a new debate in India about role of human rights commission viz a viz state laws.

Remarks

Try to elaborate on the role of NHRC, what kind of relation exists between NHRC & govt HR bodies

6

HR movement has been successful in getting reforms in public policy. Schemes like SUKANAYA ISHARAT, HIV Aids protection Act, are steps in this direction.

But still as BC Fadia state, NHRC has weakness in a TOOTHLESS TIGER. Need of the hour is to empower the NHRC & increase awareness of the people about their human rights to life with dignity.

6(c) Granville Austin in his analysis of Indian constitution called it as a good example of COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM. Cooperative federalism attains the philosophy of INTERDEPENDENCE between Union & states. It is cooperation & competition both between states & union.

First analyse the mechanism for cooperative federalism. Plan talks about challenges

& states. Although envisaged as a cooperative mechanism, as Prof M.P.

Singh points out - it becomes BARGAINING FEDERALISM.

He states that cooperative federalism has some structural defects like

→ less resources & financial avenues with states which make them overly dependent on Union government.

→ expansion of powers of Union through flexible amendment mechanism, expansion of eminent domain etc.

→ misuse of powers like Presidential rule, emergency etc.

Thus because of these ^{structural} features cooperation becomes less but mistrust & bargaining tend to emerge. He gives example of 1977 & 1980 when state governments

Remarks

had confrontation & not cooperation with Union.

Scholars like Dinesh Kumar points out defects like non-presence of states in finance commissions, onerous role of planning commission has led to declining cooperative spirit.

In this regard use of mechanisms like Inter state Council (in areas like water dispute, law & order, counter terrorism), zonal councils should be seen.

NITI AAYOG is a good move towards states having greater say in the developmental process.

Thus although coalition era necessitate cooperative ~~politics~~ federalism, the proper use of above ~~features~~ ^{mechanisms} could help in dealing with problems of mis-trust &

Remarks

↑
disharmony between Centre & States

How
have
these
systems
performed?

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)

7(a)

Linguistic politics has been one of the most imminent forces impacting the Indian political system.

As Langels Beema points out - language together with ethnicity have been the most critical factors in Indian polity.

Scholar like LOUIS TILLIN in his book "REMAPPING INDIA" has talked about WAVES of STATE REORGANIZATION. In his analysis

Remarks

WAVE of reorganization starting from Andhra Pradesh was predominantly linguistic.

Even in 1960s (1968) the adoption of THREE LANGUAGE FORMULA by the Parliament was governed by linguistic politics.

Many regional political parties have used language as a tool for political mobilization. Ex: Telugu Desam party.

Scholar like Christophe Jaffrelot points out feeling of regionalism in MAHARASHTRA like Maharashtra for Marathi Manush; Odisha for Odia etc. as part of the linguistic political discourse.

Paul Brass argues that linguistic politics have been controlled particularly because of constitutional provisions like protection of linguistic minorities (Art 29, 30), Article 300A (mother tongue education) etc.

Even the CONTINUATION of English as the link language is an outcome of linguistic politics.

In this regard Atul Kohli points out that safeguards in constitution particularly Schedule 8 etc are the bedrock of India's approach of dealing with its linguistic diversity.

Today also language is an sensitive issue & as Anshu Prakash Varshney states - "India needs to deal with its linguistic diversity politically & constitutionally."

Remarks

You need to pay special emphasis on linguistic of North. Post Punjab & Hindi order controversy

8

7(b)

There have been multiple perspectives of India's freedom struggle. But the MARXIST PERSPECTIVE was unique & different from other Socialist, Dalit etc.

From the beginning, the perspective had varied. As per MARX, the rule of Britishers was a blessing & he had not supported 1857 REVOLT.

But it was leaders like Lenin; & M N Roy who brought the Marxist perspective to Indian freedom struggle.

Lenin had argued that there should be TWO STAGE REVOLT & hence he supported the freedom struggle of the Congress.

Remarks

While on the other hand M N ROY initially argued that Marrxian analysis doesn't apply to India.

The formation of COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA in 1926 led to mainstreaming of Workers & peasants questions.

The biggest influence of the marrxian thinking was, that it led to congress adopting a socialist stand.

Scholar like Bipan Chandra point out that formation of Congress Socialist party in 1936 was an outcome of the Communist parties constant attack of congress being a BOURGEOISE PARTY.

Somit Sarkar points out that

Remarks

Way ^{was} impact ~~had~~ decline during last phases of freedom struggle!

though the movement was led by capitalists but there was no deliberate attempt to make workers rights central.

But the formation of trade unions in Calcutta & Bombay led to a realization that workers needs like wages, working hours etc should be a part of the freedom struggle.

Hence even though CPI refused to join QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT workers had joined. Thus Marxist perspective provided an alternative to the nationalist perspective & helped ~~Indian~~ movement take a socialist turn.

What were their major objectives for independent India?

(7)

7(c) Coalition politics is a feature of Parliamentary democracy where no party has a majority. India has seen various phases of coalition politics.

Remarks

RAJNI KOTHARI has used the term of CONGRESS SYSTEM for a phase from 1950 - 1967.

But it was also a phase of COALITION FROM WITHIN i.e.

PARLIAMENTARY coalition - Subra Palasthikar

Shikar points out that Congress itself was a RAINBOW COALITION.

But as Yogendra Yadav states 1967 - 1977 was a phase of flux. we had coalition at state level (Kerala) but ^{one party} Dominant in Union.

1980's - 1989's is called as ERA of decline of coalition in India. But

as Subra Palasthikar points out from

2000's we have entered into a new

EXECUTIVE COALITION or GOVERNMENT COALITIONS.

He compares it with May 1990-2000 which he calls UNSTABLE coalition.

Impact of the coalition has been both positive & negative.

As Boya Hassan states it has led to democratization & better representation of diverse needs of states.

But at the same time as Riker states - there have been coalitions for bargaining.

Bidyut Chakravarti points that India has led to COALITION by OPPORTUNISM & lack of design. Hence the negative consequences include - politicization of governorship, criminalization because of cut throat competition; dilution & declining Parliament, subsidiary importance to national interest (Teesta disputes) etc. Thus as Yogendra

Remarks

Madan claims - "Coalition is an inevitable reality now. What we need is COALITION & PARLIAMENTARY CULTURE."

8. Attempt all questions:

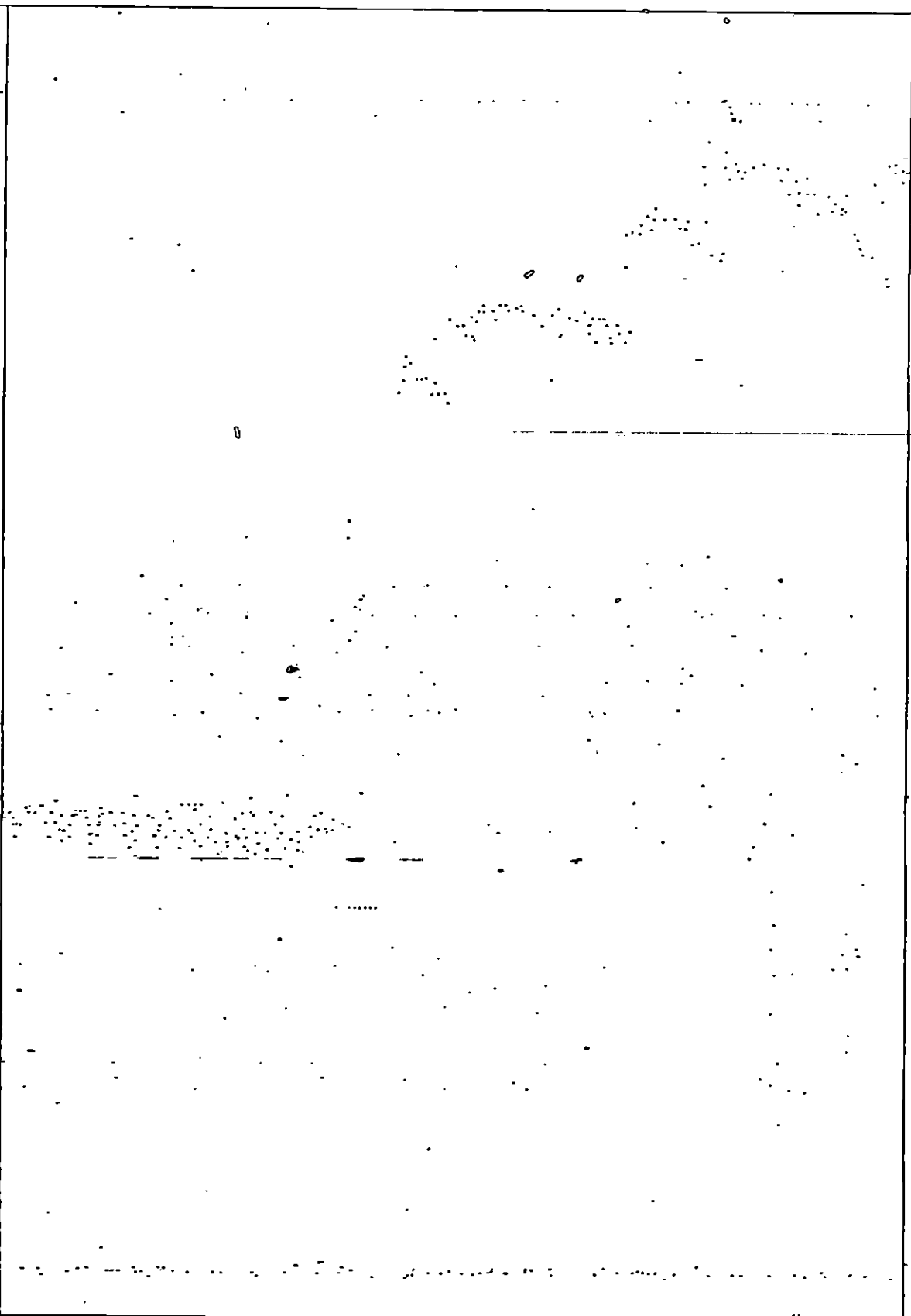
- (a) Analyse the various aspects of Social Mobilization by Political Parties in India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) While allowing "Lobbying" in India will certainly bring numerous advancements in the political system of India but it is not without its own pitfalls and problems. Provide arguments. (200 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)

try to talk about general aspects or nature of present coalitional system
 Also mention more of its positive impacts as well

Remarks:

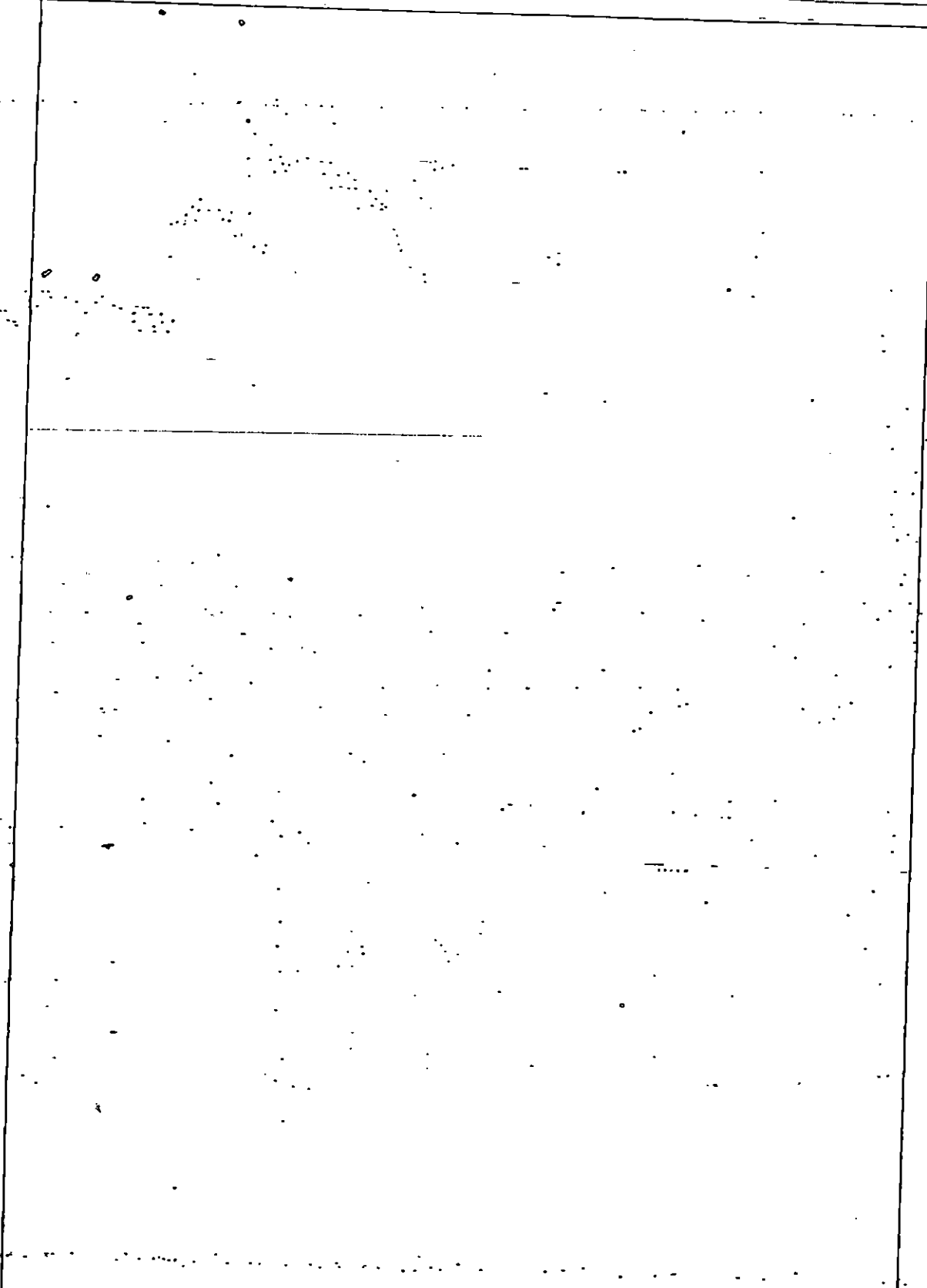


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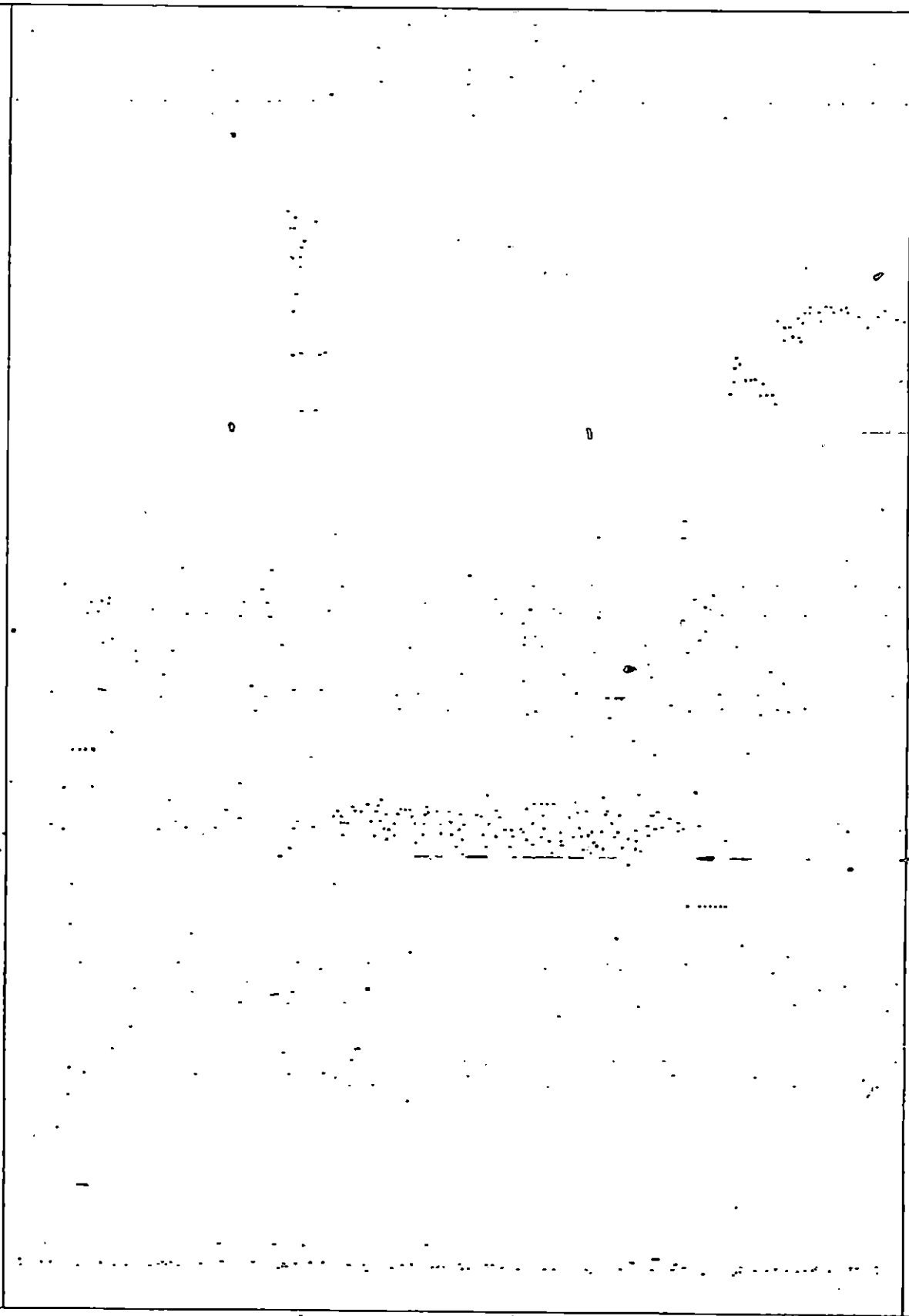
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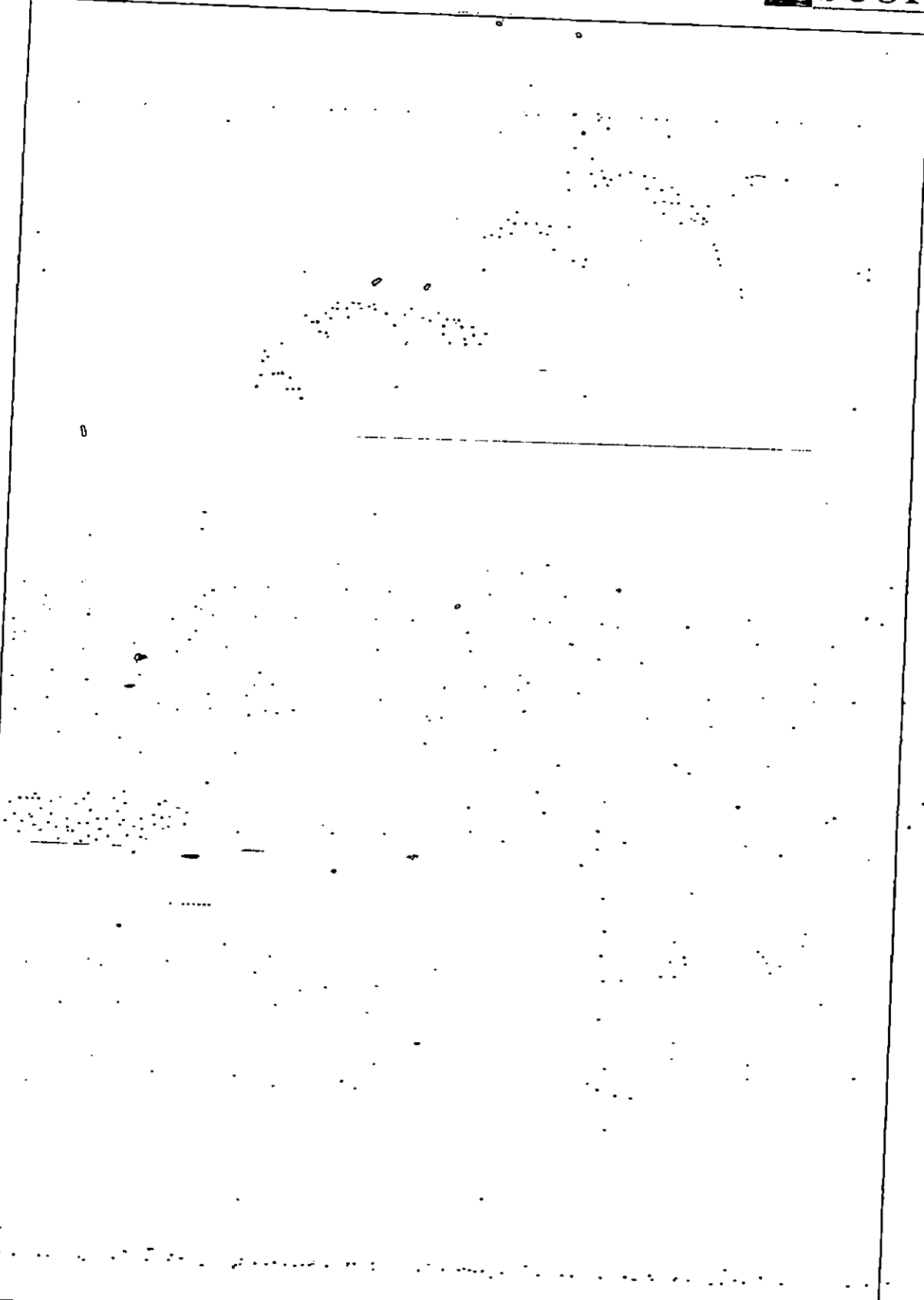
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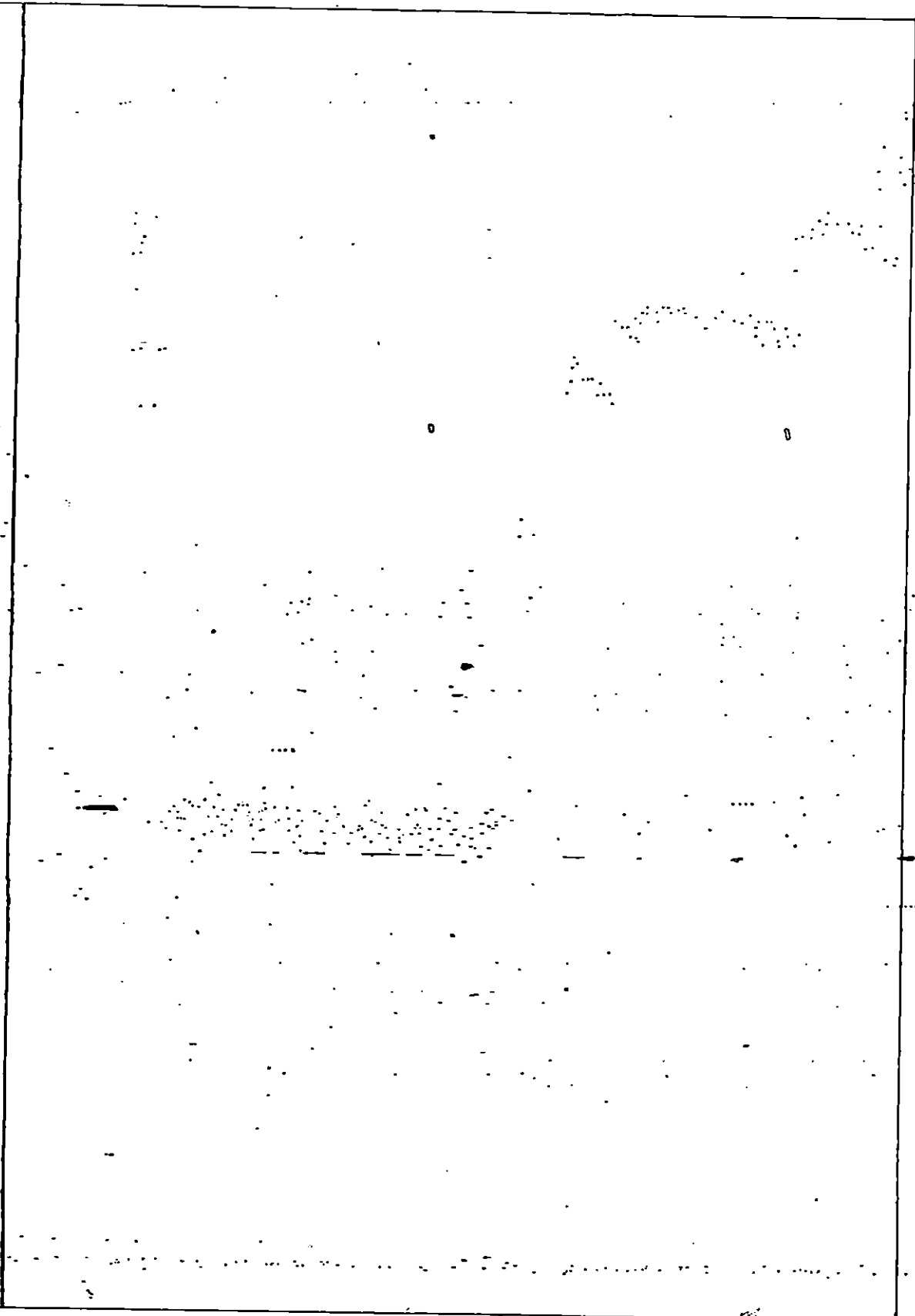


Remarks

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