

**GS SCORE**

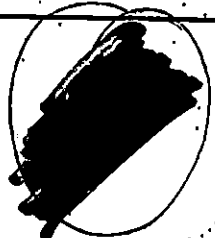
Q no. content  
Try to adopt  
pointwise approach

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

*[Handwritten Signature]*

2. Invigilator Signature

Name GAURAV VATS

Mobile No. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Date 29/07/2017

Signature *[Handwritten Signature]*

R-3  
D-13  
CB-13  
C-13

REMARKS

GIS SCORE

--	--	--

## 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.

(a) Judicial Activism is the phenomena where the judiciary steps beyond its nominal area to direct both the legislature and the executive to perform their desired functions, when they are not doing so.

After Independence, Indian judiciary was mostly compliant, and did not confront Executive or legislature in a major way. This was partly because of the strong mandate the central government was having.

However, after 1967, Congress System came to end (Rajni Kothari), and 9 non-congress provincial governments were formed. With this, judiciary asserted itself for the first time in Golaknath case. In Keswananda Bharti case, this was reaffirmed that Judiciary was not ready to play a second fiddle anymore.

Remarks

Further, the excesses of emergency and the government interference in judicial appointments and promotion made the judiciary even more assertive. This was reflected in the Second Judges case, which changed the balance of power in the mode of appointments, and ~~may~~ made the judiciary more assertive.

Furthermore, from 1989 onwards, coalition era began which led to a decline in both legislature and executive. Thus, the political vacuum created was to be filled, and judiciary upped the ante at the right time. Also, the new economic policy led to growth with inequality, and the apathy of govt led to intervention of judiciary on many counts. SC even gave directions with regards to foreign policy (Australia 2007 Indian students attacks).

Moreover, activist judges like Bhagwati encouraged PIL, and this led to opening of doors of justice to poor & marginal people.

However, Judicial overreach should be avoided to maintain the spirit of article 50.

What role of PIL

PIL Play in this?

Remarks

good elaboration

6

(b) Even though non-violence was the principle of moderates, as well as extremists, the proper use of non-violence as a strategy for freedom struggle was adopted by Gandhi. This was later adopted by Congress, and was reaffirmed at various sessions.

Accordingly, Gandhi made efforts to mobilise people in the belief that this was the only means which could bring all sections of people in the mainstream movement. Women, children, weaker sections etc all could participate in a non-violent movement.

Further, it was envisaged that even a cruel govt go would hesitate to open fire on a large non-violent crowd. Otherwise it would be heavily criticized. Also, if ordered to fire, some of the troops would refuse to fire. This was evident in Naval Ratings revolt in 1946.

Remarks

Also we were hardly prepared or equipped for a violent Revolution

GIS SCORE

6 Furthermore, British rule was not only based on coercion, but also the "Martial-law" ideology. So, non-violence was the only effective means to spread awareness.

Furthermore, the British with all their military might, could have nipped the movement in the bud. This was evident in the failure of revolutionary attempts. The Congress praised their heroic efforts but criticized their means!

Moreover, it was due to non-violent efforts, that we have a stable democracy for 60 years.

(c) The arbitrary transfers and removal of governors have always been criticized.

(e) This was evident when the new govt in 2014 asked the governors to resign or transferred them.

The governor under 163 (Article) is both the head of the state, and the agent of the Centre at State level. The

Remarks

latter role was envisaged by the Constituent Assembly in the light of fissiparous tendencies in the aftermath of partition. So, it was thought that a strong Centre is a must.

However, as it turned out, the governor simply became a political tool in the hands of Centre to dom-twist states with different parties. Governors advise for imposition of President Rule, block bills, or even reserve bills for assent of President just to delay proceedings.

Therefore, the ~~Let~~ Central govt always ensure that the governor is their nominee. Thus, the lack of ground for either appointment or removal is the real issue here.

Both the Sarkaria & Punchhi Commission has suggested that Governor should be from an eminent walks of life <sup>grounds of appointment, mentioned.</sup> and not a retired bureaucrat/Army officer or defeted

Remarks

Good answer

include the significance of B P Singhal case in your answer

6

politician. ARC-2 has also suggested that governor should not be from that state, and not interested in state politics. Even SC held in 2004 that arbitrary removals of governors are illegal.

(d) Article 370 was incorporated in 1957, when the accession of J&K was complete, and the state had its own constitution.

Art 370 is the connecting link between Indian Constitution and the J&K constitution.

Currently, this has been a point of friction as people protest that J&K has undue advantage. No outsider ~~has~~ can buy land/property, state's own citizenship and flag etc. The demand is to repeal Art 370 and incorporate it into India like any other state. Even Art 3 does not apply to J&K. (Also matter of terrorism).

However, the J&K government says that Art 370 is the only link b/w

Remarks

what are the constitutional purposes as per one view in abrogation of this article?

5



India and J&K, and this is sacrosanct.

However, this logic is flawed on the ground that in Art 370 itself it is mentioned that it is temporary, to be repealed by President in consultation with Constituent Assembly. So, it should have been repealed at the earliest but for the opportunist politics.

SC held in Dec 2018 that Parliament has the power to repeal Art 370.

Thus, a deliberate dialogue for consensus should be started, and in the meanwhile efforts must be made to make Art 370 ineffective to spur tourism, growth and development.

(c) PIL was brought into the Indian Judicial arena by Activist judges like Justice P.N. Bhagwati. It was based on the concept of Social Interest Litigation of USA. Here, the concept of locus standi does not stand forth.

Therefore, PIL virtually opened the

Remarks

doors of justice to poor and marginalized sections of society. Also, the procedure is not so rigid, so it can be sent as a letter, postcard or email. So the flexibility has ensured that activist people, NGOs, civil society groups have taken stand for poor people (Pvcl).

Therefore, PIL has come for a boon in India when the govt & legislature is declining.

However, it has further put load on the overburdened democracy. Some PILs are fake, with vested interests, and the screening committee should take exemplary actions against them.

Moreover, it is only a short term remedy. The real issue is the lack of socio-economic development, which is the sphere of legislature and executive. So, inclusive growth & development is the long term solution.

Remarks

Part to segregate the positive & negative in a pointwise manner

4

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)

*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

--	--	--

*Remarks*

--	--	--

*Remarks*

--	--

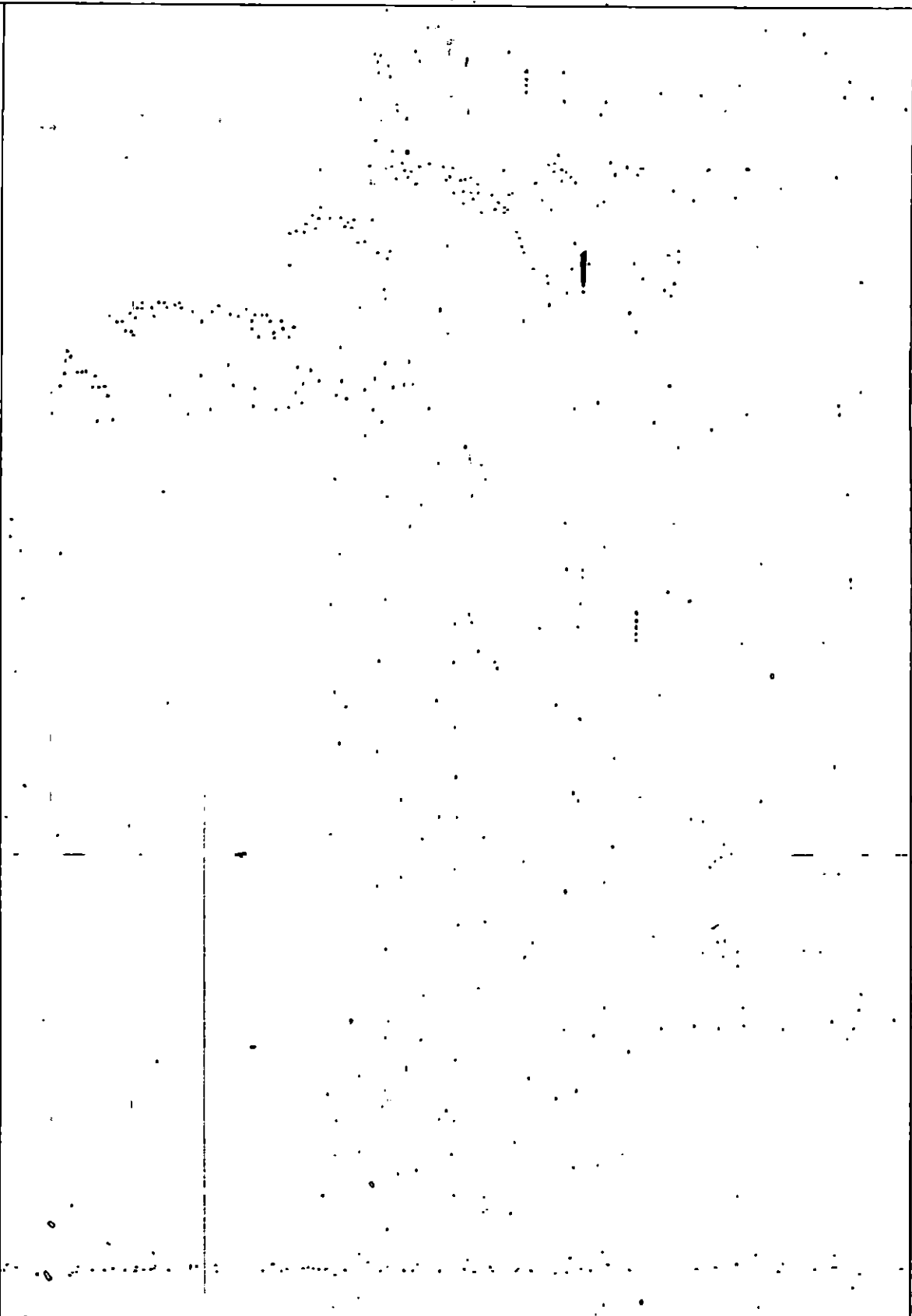
*Remarks*











*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)

a) On the eve of independence, The Indian system was politically dominated by Congress due to its huge role in freedom struggle. With time the Congress system broke, giving rise to various national and regional parties like BJP, NCP, BSP, SP etc.

However, we have also seen the presence of various 'non-party' groups influencing Indian politics. Mainly they were the farmers and the labour associations whose votes has always been vital to parties.

Slowly, with the rise of civil Rights

Remarks

movements, various NGOs began influencing policies by taking people's cause to judiciary. PUCL, PUDRA, ADRA etc have been prominent in this regard.

Further, various scholars point out the rise of business houses after the new economic policy of 1991. Due to huge economic clout, and larger policy ramifications, they were able to shift policies in their favour.

Furthermore, the rise of ICT has made media a prominent non-political actor. Big media groups have been seen lobbying for or against some party, due to huge reach to people.

Remarks

Comment on the relative share of power among these groups  
 why are the traditional party institutions on the decline?



Moreover, ~~the~~ transnational NGOs supporting global Human Rights have also made forays into Indian politics such as HRW, Amnesty International etc.

Thus, it can be seen that various pressure groups, interest groups etc have influenced the political system in different ways. Their association with people is a good thing for Indian democracy.

- (b) On the eve of Independence, agriculture was the mainstay of Indian economy, both in terms of GDP & employment. The Congress has promised land reforms after Independence, and therefore ~~after~~ passed a number of legislations in this regard. David Thorner says that they were one of the largest piece of legislations for land reforms in the world.

Remarks

The legislations covered all the important issues like <sup>abolition of intermediaries</sup> land ceiling, cooperative agriculture, tenancy reforms, etc. This was based on "land to the tiller" concept of Gandhi.

However, except Kerala & West Bengal, they were largely a failure.

Atul Kohli says that this was because of the various loopholes present. Some landlords divorced their wives, transferred land to them & continued living with them. Benami transfers increased to servants, drivers etc.

Rudolph & Rudolph mentioned how such landlords turned themselves into tillers, as the agriculture

Remarks

became profitable. They also mentioned about the huge compensation provided, and also how the middle caste benefitted emerging as dominant caste.

Further, Paul Brass commented how Cooperative agriculture was just the avenue for rich farmers employing labour. The landless tillers did not get land. The conditions of SC/ST did not improve.

Therefore, except the formal abolition of landlords, this was successful only in Kerala & WB, where the state govt had political will. Its failure can be realized in terms of rise of Naxalism in Naxalbari & Red Corridor.

Remarks

You need  
to draw the  
factor behind  
the poor  
implementation

with  
special  
reference to

Judicial  
intervention  
in the matter

8

(c) Art 356 prescribes for imposition of President's Rule in a State where the administration cannot be carried out along with constitutional provisions, or breakdown in constitutional machinery. It can be applied on the advice of Governor or otherwise.

The members of Constituent Assembly put this to ~~the~~ check session and thought it would be a 'dead letter' (Ambedkar) - But however, as a scholar pointed out, 'Ambedkar is dead and Art 356 is pretty much alive.'

The misuse of Art 356 has been a regular feature since 1967 elections.

Remarks



The Centre govt has arbitrarily dismissed state govt on the flimsy grounds of, maladministration & Congress govt were suspended by Janata govt in 1977, & same fate it faced in 1980.

Thus, Art 356 developed as an instrument of coercion in the hands of Central government, thus violating the spirit of ~~coop~~ cooperative federalism.

However, SC in landmark Bommai Judgement, held that federalism was part of ~~basic~~ structure of the constitution, & SC can go into the legality of Art 356. It can also restore the previous cabinet to power. Further, floor test is the only test a

Remarks

what has been the impact of this judgment in the immediate year?

government must pass. This brought some stability since then.

However, we have still witnessed this menace after ~~Bommar Case~~ SC in 2005, invalidated imposition of Art 356 on Bihar, and same thing happened to Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh recently.

Therefore, the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission, ARC-2, Punchhi Commission are relevant here. Art 356 should be sparingly used, and governor mode of appointment & removal should be mentioned in the constitution.

It must be remembered that regionalism was mainly a <sup>result</sup> ~~cause~~ of misuse of Art 356 by Centre.

Remarks

Elaborate more on the significance of Bommar & recent Judgement quite times by SC in Arunachal Pradesh (AR)

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)

(a) Secularism has been derived from greek word 'secularis', which means this worldly. Thus, it is devoid of spiritualism.

In Western Countries, secularism means separation of religion from state. It was inspired from machiavelli; who prescribed the autonomous sphere of politics separate from religion. Thus

However, in Indian context, there is a difference. State has no religion but state can interfere in religious affairs. It follows the "sarva dharma sambhar" or principle distance from each religion.

Remarks

This different mode of secularism is because of ancient Indian philosophy which prescribes politics without ethics is sin. It does not recognize dichotomy between politics and religion.

Further, in a heterogeneous multi-religious & multicultural society like India, the western concept would not work.

However, Ashish Nandi has questioned the Indian secularism, as it gives the right to state to interfere in religion. He has disapproved it that initial permission from religion was not sought before framing constitution.

Remarks

Platoon  
manon  
ke  
non  
kego  
sewlonam

Further, Achin Vinayak has also questioned the fact that one religion gets priority over others in practical matters. He accused govt of pseudo secularism.

Even Rudolph & Rudolph, and David Thorey has blamed Indian secularism for weakening national integrity & unity. However, as evident in France, pluralism in secularism is the best policy as of now.

⑤ The ordinance power is derived from the Indian Council Act 1961. Both the president (Art 123) & Governor (Art 213) can promulgate ordinances when one house or both the houses are not in session (when there is a legislative council). The ordinance can be promulgated on the same item

Remarks

that the law can be framed. It is always on the advice of PM/CM. However, in case the president's rule is imposed, Governor can promulgate ordinances on advice of president.

Ordinance was sought as an emergency rare device that can be promulgated if houses are not in session. However, the fact that like law it can be challenged only on the grounds <sup>being</sup> unconstitutional, it has been misused to bypass legislature.

In Bihar, an ordinance was promulgated for ~~52~~ times, and was not tabled in legislative assembly. Even the Central govt promulgated the land acquisition ordinance 4 times.

Remarks

and enemy properties ordinances 5 times. The former president also spoke about rare use of ordinance. Ultimately, the land bill was dropped & enemy property bill was passed.

Recently, the SC has called this misuse of ordinance as constitutional fraud. It held that SC can go into the intentions of ordinance making, and not just the constitutionality of clauses. This is indeed a landmark judgement. This will help in restoring the dignity of constitutional legislative bodies.

Remarks

Discusses the reason behind the executive resorting to misuse of this provision. Also discusses SC's landmark cases associated with the 1984 P.D.C. judgement. (8)

(C) Since independence, the Centre-State relations have been continuously changing. With the end of 'Congress system', States began to assert themselves. This increased with the emergence of Coalition system. However, the real end of Centre's domination came after the 1991 New Economic Policy and the consequent globalization.

With the terms <sup>of IMF</sup> agreed upon by Central Govt, the expenditure by Centre on welfare decreased, and this burden was transferred to States. Hence this resulted

Remarks.



in transfer of more revenues (without strings), and later states got more autonomy in programme formulation and implementation.

Further, with increasing scope in numbers and activities of economic organisations, the execution of economic policies transferred to State. Now, we see that CM's travel to countries to attract investments. NIMZ is a good initiative, starting from Andhra Pradesh.

Furthermore, with increased role of ICT and service sector, the cooperation between Centre & States

Remarks

increased in taxes, regulation, Cyber Security etc. GST is a good example of this, where GSTN has equal share of Centre and States.

Furthermore, with increased influence of transnational criminal syndicates and terror groups, the cooperation between Centre and State has increased w.r.t. law & order, deradicalization etc.

Therefore, we can see that the onset of globalization has completely ~~not~~ changed the Centre-State dynamics. It has proved that relations are dependant on present socio-economical circumstances more, and less on Constitutional provisions.

what about the negative ramifications  
How has this led to increase in the state disparity

Remarks

Good understanding

How has this impacted the idea of competitive federalism

16

## 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) Free and fair elections are the hallmarks of any successful democracy. Our election Commission (under Art 324) has been doing this job efficiently for last 60 years. However, our electoral system suffers from many inherent weaknesses and drawbacks.

First of all, the party system in India is rigged with allegations of non-transparent fundings, rise of money power, criminalization of politics etc. The electoral expenses deter an individual to campaign for himself unless funds are available. This also later results into allegations of

Remarks

govt favours ~~to business houses~~, which questions the legitimacy of state (Neomaxists).

Further, even after 60 years we don't have a modern basis of mobilization.

Still votes are casted in the name of Caste, religion etc. This is not a healthy trend. The Model Code of Conduct is not legally enforceable.

The recommendations of Indrajit Gupta's Committee, Law Commission, NCRWC etc should be adhered to with respect to state funding (in kind), disqualification of chargesheeted, SC judgement with respect to vote seeking in name of religion etc. Electoral Bonds is a good move but anonymous donations should end.

(b) Fundamental rights are mentioned in the part III of Indian Constitution (Art 12-35). They are fundamental in the sense that they are necessary for an individual to

Remarks

good  
What are  
the  
ISSUE  
also content  
with  
system?

unleash his full potential for development.

These ~~category~~ rights can be categorized as right to equality, freedom, Cultural rights, against exploitation, freedom of religion and right to Constitutional remedies.

It is evident that all these rights are necessary to enable an individual realize his full potential.

This can be analyzed from the fact that people suffered when these rights are taken away. In the period of emergency, NYT wrote that democracy in India ended with the disappearance of ~~opposition~~ leaders. Even today, we see that any violation of a right (eg religious, equality etc) hampers the lives of people, and they are forced to move courts.

Judiciary is the lynchpin in the system of fundamental rights as, not only

what is the various aspect of Indian conception of Fundamental Rights

S

They have protected the traditional rights, but also with changing society, they have given liberal interpretation to rights. Right to life (Art. 21) has become a source of many rights like sleep, legal aid, privacy etc (Aski → state is known by rights it provides).

However, the role of DPSP's are also relevant here that they coexist in the balance with F.R. and with the availability of resources, it is the duty of state to enforce them. So, is the role of duties (Art. 51-A).

(c) It is a worldwide trend that legislatures are declining. In India, it is evident in the decline of Parliament and State legislatures. People don't trust these bodies, and rather approach Judiciary which is a nominated body.

There have been many factors leading to this decline. It was

envisaged that legislature would control the executive. But the reverse has happened. The executive with majority has controlled the legislative agenda of house, cuts sessions arbitrarily.

Further, even the opposition has undermined itself by making frequent disruptions, and not holding govt accountable with constructive criticisms.

Moreover, the nexus with business houses and the growth of criminals in politics has also undermined people's confidence in Parliament & State legislature.

Moreover, the role of Rajya Sabha has been criticized. Instead of being 'Peters Sabha', its profile is same of Lok Sabha. It represents interest of political parties instead of states.

Remarks

Also talk about  
the increasing  
complexity of legislative  
Business & increasing  
side of delegated  
legislation

(6)

John Locke and Lord Brice has given the most important role to legislature. It is time that reforms are carried out to restore its prestige.

(d) Electoral behaviour refers to the voting dynamics of the place. It depends on various factors such as trust in institutions, socio-economic conditions of people, level of economic development in the country etc.

In India, the electoral behaviour is continuously changing with every general elections, and the determinants shaping it are manifold.

First of all, it is the rising awareness and connection with govt & institutions, that is leading to increase in no. of people voting. The last general election was a clear proof of this ( $\rightarrow$  60%).

Further, because of the lack of



Need to write more on each of the factors (1 sentence at least)

GS SCORE

Economic development in general, the primordial loyalties still exist, the votes are casted in the name of caste, religion, ethnicity, language etc. <sup>(Elaborate)</sup>

Further, it is evident the ~~the~~ role of media, I.C.T., N.G.O's and Civil society groups is increasing in spreading awareness, and at national level, votes are casted on good governance.

Moreover, the other such determinants are age profile of voters, pressure groups like farmers, women and marginal groups etc. casting vote for whom will favour them.

(c) Pressure groups are formed by citizens coming together to increase their effectiveness and putting pressure on govt in policy terms.

They are different from political parties and interest groups.

Montte, while explaining different.

Remarks

types of pressure groups, has given their role in policy formulation.

Pressure groups put direct pressure on the govt by putting forward their proposition on some social issue like women empowerment, farmer suicide etc.

Further, they take the help of IET, Media etc to spread awareness among the people and form public opinion.

Furthermore, they lobby the members of legislatures so as to bring laws that conform to public opinion.

Moreover, they also lobby for common people in judiciary. The PILs of PUCL is evident in Indian context.

However, some NGOs are alleged to be foreign funded to work against

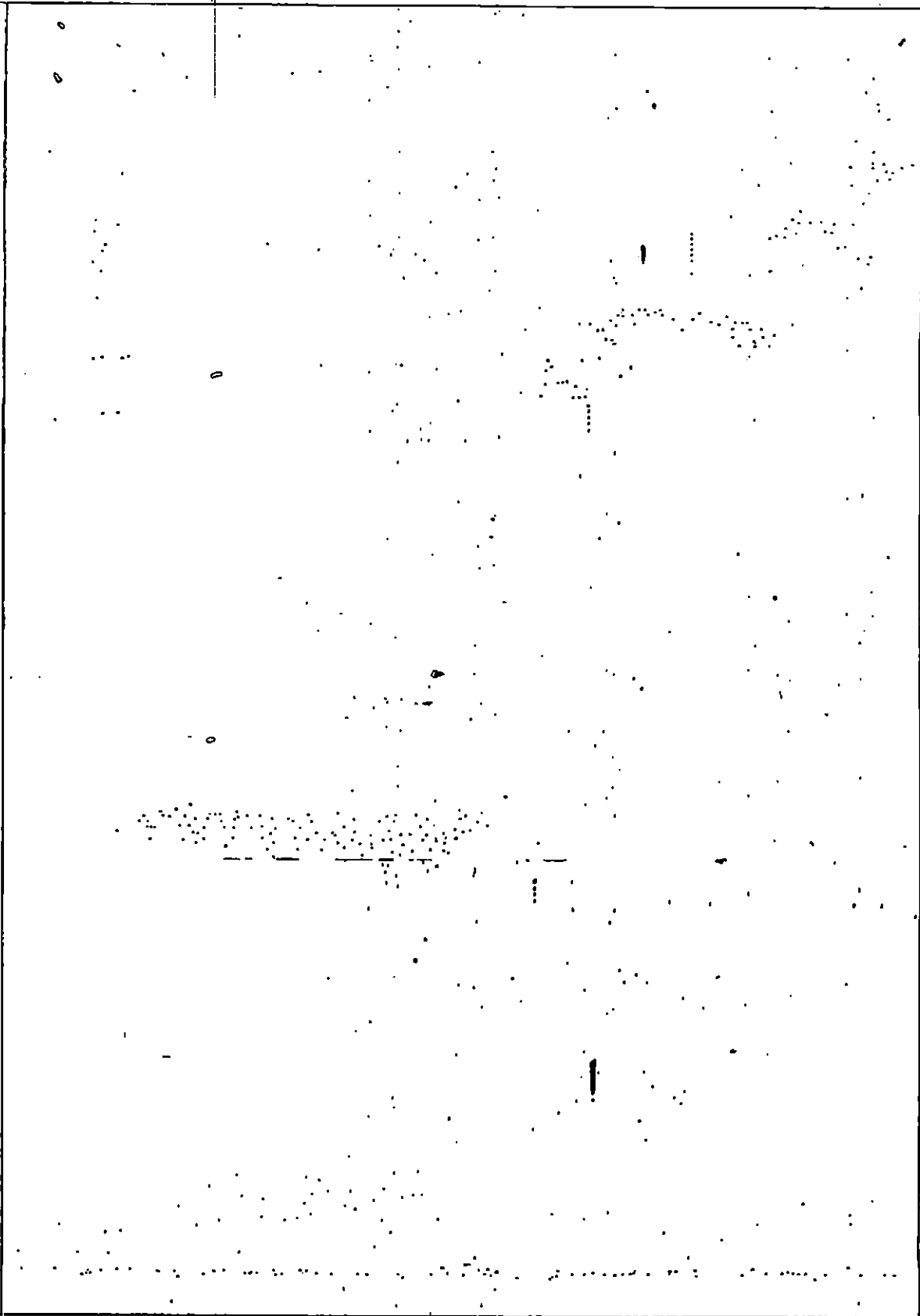
Remarks

How have they impacted India's development interests. (Both positive & negative) the policy formulation in the country. (S)

6. Attempt all questions:

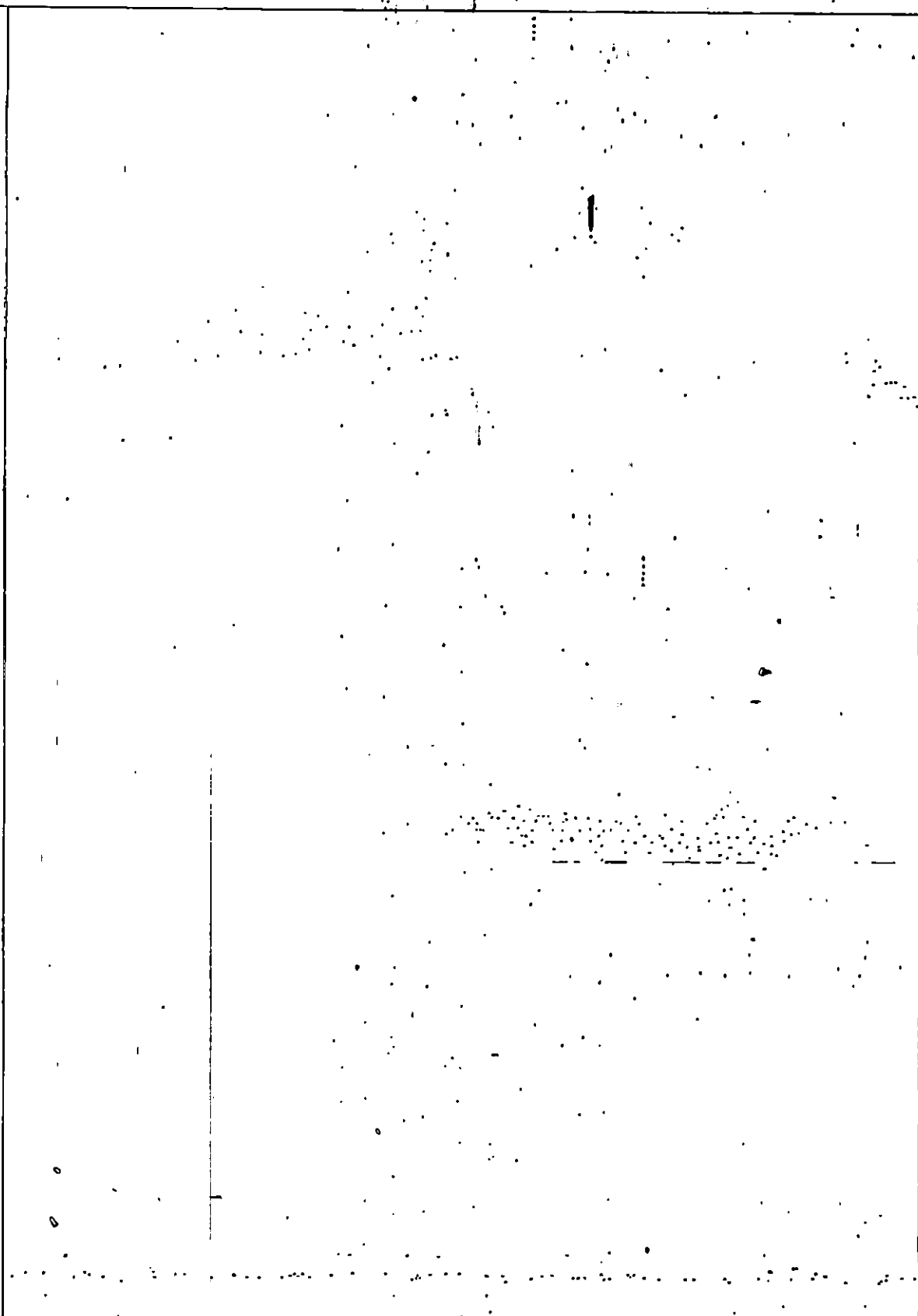
- (a) How has the "Politics of Ethnicity" manifested itself in India post-Independence? Explain with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the various aspects of Human rights movement in India? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Idea of cooperative federalism is a political compulsion otherwise it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

*Remarks*



*Remarks*





*Remarks*

--	--	--	--

*Remarks*

--	--	--	--

*Remarks*





**GS SCORE**

--	--	--	--

*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)

(a) Linguistic politics refers to the seeking of votes, or an electoral behaviour based on language, ~~not~~

The phenomena of linguistic politics is closely related to culture & regionalism, as a particular region gives rise to a particular culture, often expressed by a particular language. This has been evident in India since Independence.

The first phase of linguistic politics was manifested in the form of demands for linguistic states. It was only after

Remarks

the death of Potti Sreeramulu that Andhra Pradesh was created, and later more states were created on language basis (Fazl Ali Commission)

The second phase of linguistic ~~policy~~ politics came when Southern States were against imposition of Hindi ~~was~~ as a national language. Then English was forced to continue as an official language by an Act of 1963.

Further, it can be seen that with the course of time, more and more languages have been added in the 8th schedule. Also, even in the linguistic states, some parties contest elections in the name of minority languages. The linguistic

Remarks

While name of your answer is good you need to give some direct examples specially from Maharashtra North East Hindi etc. continue.

ministries also appeal to President for help.

Furthermore, the Centre govt's move to promote Hindi are criticized by Southern States. We have also seen economic issues taking linguistic colour like Kaveri issue b/w Karnataka & T.N.

Therefore, even though linguistic states are convenient, but exclusive linguistic politics is harmful to national integrity.

(b) Marxist perspective of Indian National movement starts from Marx's interpretation of 1857 revolution.

According to him, it was a reaction by orthodox religious people, and feudal lords. It did not have support of masses, and was bound to fail.

Remarks

Marxists criticized the Congress as an organization of indigenous bourgeoisie struggling to establish its identity. It did not represent the masses, and were supported by British.

They criticize the moderates as not understanding the true nature of British rule, and misleading people. However, Bipin Chandra opposed this saying that Naoroji & R.C. Dutt had good understanding of British Rule.

Marxists criticized extremists as a religious reactionary persons. They mixed religion with politics, and promoted political radicalization.

Remarks

what were their own objectives & demands?

Bring out their INTRINSIC features

This created Hindu-Muslim divide and served in the interests of British.

Moreover, Marxists like R.P. Dutta criticized <sup>Gandhi</sup> ~~him~~ as an agent of bourgeoisie who stopped movement before masses took over. (1922 Non-cooperation)

He was a medieval thinker, and did not want masses to take power. He did not include no tax & no-rent campaign in 1920 NCAM. So, the concept of 'non-violence' was just to disguise interests of bourgeoisie. He just wanted to seek interview with Viceroy.

However, as Bipan Chandra said, Marxists did not have proper understanding of Indian society or

Remarks

Why was their influence limited? specially at end of freedom struggle!

Congress

(C) Coalition System of government has altered both the theory & practice of government in India. This belongs to the consociational model of government.

In the initial phase, after independence, all the states & Centre were dominated by Congress. However, the Congress system broke in 1967, when 9 non-Congress governments were formed in states. This weakened Congress in Rajya Sabha, and led to the rise of regional parties.

Further, in 1977, a mixture of parties called Janata Party came to power as a reaction to emergency. However,

What was the reason behind end of Congress system

Remarks



due to internal frictions, its tenure was limited to 1980 with the return of Congress.

Rajiv Gandhi lost majority in Rajya Sabha for the first time, and therefore role of regional parties increased. This paved the way for cooperative federalism (Granville Austin).

However, after 1989, no party gained majority, and centre govt was formed by regional party. This weakened the position of PM vis-à-vis other ministers. Also, the centre would 'sell & not tell' the States, leading to bargaining federalism (Morris Jones). But after Narsimha Rao, again, instability returned.

A PM was chosen when there was disagreement over other leaders.

However, after 1998, AB Vajpayee completed full term, and the coalition system became mature. Even though BJP has 272+ seats, it's still NDA govt & not BJP govt.

The role of coalition govt is immense of centre-state relations. The coalition partners usually put forward interest of states, sometimes superseding national interests, which is not a good thing.

Further, use of Art 356 has lowered down. However, if coalition at centre is a different party than one ruling some state (e.g. DMK vs. AIADMK), then use of Art 356 has increased also.

Remarks

try to provide pointwise statements explaining the positive & negative impacts with example

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*

**GS SCORE**

--	--

*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

--	--	--

*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

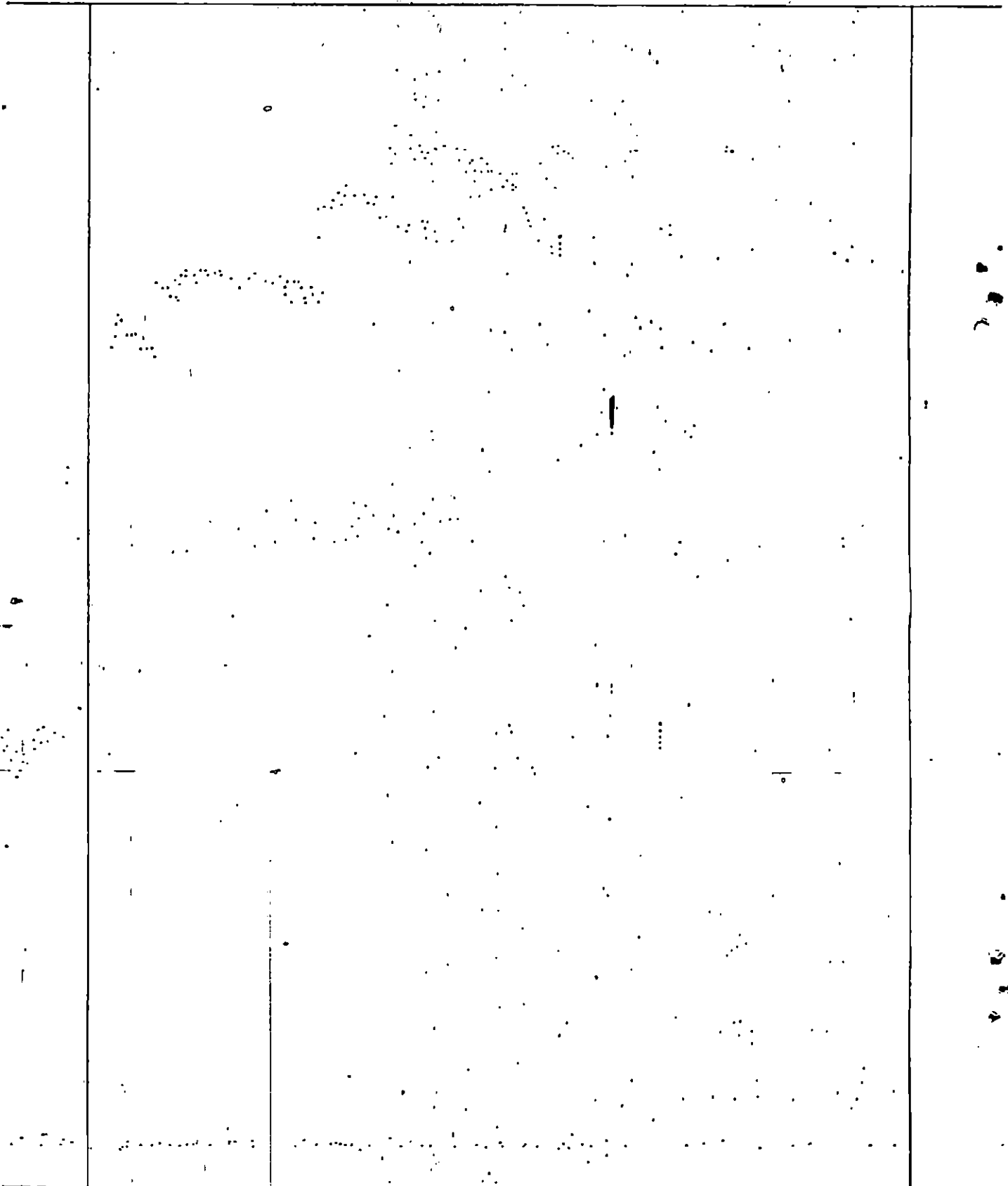
--	--	--

*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

--	--	--	--	--

*Remarks*



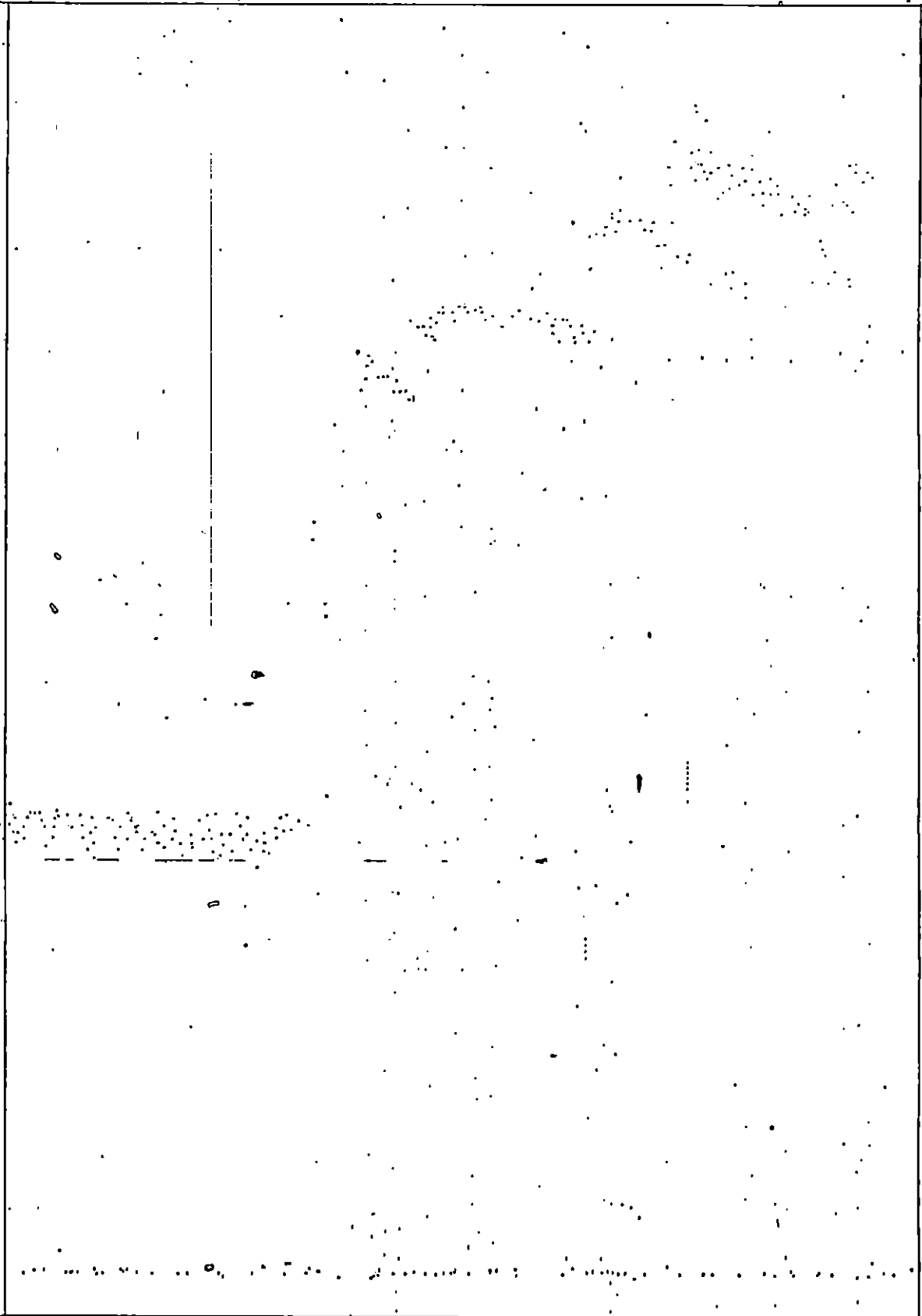
*Remarks*



**GS SCORE**

--	--	--

*Remarks*



*Remarks*