

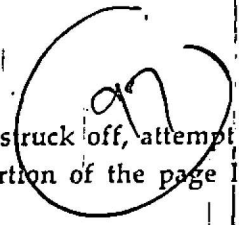
POLITICAL SCIENCE

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.



Analysis & content are good.
 But some of the answers specially in 1st part lack
 factual info.

Overall good effort but
 attempt more questions

1. Invigilator's Signature _____
 2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Abhinav Yadav
 Mobile No. _____
 Date _____
 Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Explain the difference between Power and Authority
- Discuss any two early trends in socialism.
- Discuss the grounds on which the welfare state is justified.
- What is Patriarchy and how does it affect the political behaviour of citizens?
- The idea of differentiated citizenship.

Political science is study of 'sharing and showing of power', power is central concept. Hobbes defined power in terms of monopoly of state over coercion. Locke said that in democracy, power resides with people. Marxists have criticized liberalism because they believe that only propertied class i.e. bourgeoisie have power in democracy and hence, capitalism will collapse.

Max Weber was critic of Marx. He has differentiated between power and authority. According to him,

$$\text{Power} + \text{legitimacy} = \text{Authority}$$

Power is simply force or monopoly of coercion. But, Authority is exercise of power with consent of people. Advanced capitalist democracies didn't collapse because they had

Remarks

need - better definition

power is not by defining what is power

consent of citizens. consent of citizens leads to conviction
state is just.

There are three types of following types of authority:

- ① Traditional authority: Basis of authority is customs and traditions. For e.g. King in Britain.
- ② Charismatic authority: Basis lies in personality of leader. Such authority is often short-lived. E.g. Hitler.
- ③ Rational-legal authority: Basis is in laws derived from rational debates. In such authority, bureaucracy exercises power. E.g. Modern democracies.

All types of authority exist in all societies in different permutations and combinations.

Gramsci gave the concept of hegemony - states rule by manufacturing consent. Althusser also talks about interpellation.

In Indian context, areas like J&K, Nagaland, where people do not legitimise state actions, it is power doing its role. By including these regions into development and security legitimacy, power will convert into authority.

⑥

Remarks

good material
you can also include
the view of Josephson

b) Socialism is an economic doctrine. It is primarily response to excessive exploitation by capitalism which had become evident since Industrial revolution. Socialism is prior to Marx and early trends in socialism had been flourishing in France and Britain.

Trends:

① Utopian socialism / Evolutionary socialism

These socialists believed in changing conscience of capitalists. Revolution or violence was not necessary. Inherent nature of man would force him to change the course of exploitation.

St. Simon was the socialist who appealed to capitalists.

Robert Owen wanted a society based on equality without exploitation. It should utilise technology to remove misery of workers.

Charles Fourier went on to perform experiment in his industry where he provided lodging, schooling to children of workers. He aimed to show that industrial society could exist on socialistic lines.

Remarks

① However there were revolutionaries also like Louis Blanc who aimed to change society and end exploitation by using violence as tool after French revolution

Marx calls early socialists as utopian because

① Revolutionaries lacked understanding

② British socialists lacked understanding and action etc.

He gave call for praxis.

later, socialism like Fabianism, revisionism, German

socialism advocated for peaceful methods while syndicalism allowed for violent methods.

③ Capitalism and make it more humane. socialism has stood the test of time to check

and make it more humane. Ward, Fabian, Syndicalism etc

3

④ According to Gunnar, political science begins and ends with state. Welfare state is product of modern

liberalism which realised the facts of utilitarianism that was hitherto prevalent.

Welfare state reconciled the contradictions between labor and capital, according to liberals. It is justified as:

Remarks

Poor structure
Too much
unnecessary
content
Simply elaborate
or
any how

① It is in line with positive liberty. According to T.H. Green positive liberty is capacity to do something worth doing. He held state hindrance the hindrances in path of liberty.

② It is according to human nature and society. Classical liberals collect for 'laissez faire state' which assumed human as 'atomistic man' and society as aggregative model. Welfare state assumes that man is social and society and common good are important.

③ It aims to bring equality in real sense. Classical liberals' concept of equality of opportunity did not find rhythm with modern liberals. For them, there is no playing field in society. Hence, there is need for affirmative action.

However, Ralph Hirst analysed nature of welfare state and noticed there was no significant improvement in life of workers. Nicolas Poulantzas held state is only relatively autonomous.

Welfare state was criticised as nanny state by liberals themselves. It lead to minimal state under neo-liberalism.

Remarks

4

It includes to view of states who justify a welfare state
 Also includes arguments which show that it is for improving it or right welfare state

d) Patriarchy is a central concept in radical feminism

Patriarchy is domination of male. It is also a reason for subordination, neglect and ^{some} violence against women. It is basic structure of society.

For example, in India, women suffer from female foeticide, infanticide, honour killings and domestic violence among other. According to Susan Moller Okin, patriarchy

is perpetuated by

- ① breating myths - women do not appear attractive after ^{age}
- ② women magazines who showed working women less troublesome
- ③ scientific disciplines and intellectuals - eg. sigmund freud

Kate Millet in sexual politics says that it is just social distinctions in gender that leads to problems of women.

Patriarchy affects political behaviour of citizens in many ways:

- ① Citizens tend to ignore women issues in politics. Radical feminists call for 'personal is political'. Separation between personal and state has led to:

6

Remarks

Just need to elaborate how patriarchy specifically impacts the political choices made by women of 3rd world

① Underrepresentation of women in politics eg. 17th Lok Sabha
 • Neglect of women-specific laws and laws from male perspective. Catherine McKinnon analysed US rape laws and found them to be made from male perspective.

② Perpetuation of patriarchy is also result of patriarchy. With no representation of women in political institutions, political theories, patriarchy's end becomes difficult.

③ It leads to assumption that state cannot make laws in personal sphere where males have been dominating. Even if it interferes, it is from male point of view.

Patriarchy is an evil that needs to be rooted out to bring women at least at equal stage to men.

④ Single citizenship is based on the concept of equality in liberalism. It does not accord any special privilege to anyone. However, it must be noted that there is no level playing field in society and certain sections in society have been 'historically disadvantaged'.

eg. Blacks in US, Dalits in India
 hence, there is a need for differentiated citizenship

Remarks

based on differentiated equality.

Multiculturalists call for differentiated citizenship to ensure protection of rights of minorities. Will Kymlicka in 'multicultural citizenship' asks for polyethnic rights, self-governance right and special representation to national minorities. Bhikhu Parekh calls for extending these to immigrants and refugees.

Feminists like Ina Gordon Young believe that equal citizenship would not improve conditions of women as we live in gendered society. There is a need for different and special rights.

Affirmative actions in favor of disadvantaged also show differentiated citizenship to bring all sections of society to same level, while communitarians like Walzer envisage different distribution of goods in different spheres.

As Dworkin held sovereign virtue - equality, Indian Constitution provides for different rights to take care of different needs and concerns of marginalized sections.

Remarks

And elaboration
But also with briefly
on the major challenges &
arguments against the idea

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Liberty and Equality are different faces of the same ideal. Evaluate. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Critically examine the reasons for the rise of Fascism and its nature as an ideology. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the basic aspects of Representative Democracy and its contemporary challenges. (250 Words) (20)

a) Debate between liberty and equality has been multi-centred. While liberals have been ardent proponents of liberty, socialists call for equality.

Liberty is modern concept. Hobbes called liberty as primarily absence of opposition to external impediments to motion. Locke further held that man, by his very nature, had extensive right to liberty. He gave primary to property and sometimes included 'liberty' in property. Mill is known for his concept of liberty. It is said, if anyone is liberal than it's Mill. He believed that liberty allows one to self-develop which is necessary for human, as a progressive being. Isiah Berlin also give primary to liberty in 'two concept of liberty'.

socialists however do not agree with that pre-disposition of liberals. since man is social animal and society is

Remarks

power to man, equality should have primacy over liberty.
 For Marx, liberty is false consciousness. Freedom is 'Freedom from necessities'.

One should realise that liberty and equality complement each other. In absence of equality, only few will be able to exercise liberty. Amartya Sen gives capability approach realising that unless a level playing field exists, liberty holds no meaning.

In absence of liberty, equality leads to stagnation. It doesn't give any motivation, opportunities for self-development (J.S Mill). Sen, Amartya Sen observed that in socialist countries, person loses freedom for the sake of equality.

Dworkin believes equality is fundamental value in liberalism. He gives equality of resources to adjust to natural disadvantages and creates a just society.

John Rawls tries to balance liberty and equality in his theory of 'justice as fairness'. He gives primacy to

8 Remarks
 good quotes will be better if you have a debate club
 your answer as a liberal may not be negative
 to include more of subjects from other side
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liberty but doesn't ignore equality and affirmative action.

Many liberals believe welfare state strikes correct balance between two values. End of Ideology theorists believed welfare state had removed contradictions between capital and labor and hence, between liberalism and socialism.

We can raise that when there are many value systems, there isn't be any hierarchical order. Liberty and equality complement each other and ultimately determine to what extent society is just. Indian constitution is perfect example of balance between two

(b) - Fascism refers to right-wing, totalitarian or ultra-nationalism that emerged in Europe and parts of South America during inter-war period: e.g. Nazism, Salazarism etc.

There are two theories on rise of fascism:

(i) Circumstantial approach: Nolte

• It was for economic and political reasons that fascism was born. Economically, Italy felt that it hadn't gained enough out of victory. Germany was exposed to many

Remarks

war-time reparations. Great depression 1929 also caused many problems for economies

- Political instability as coalition governments were unable to function properly, gave rise to demagogic leaders
- Introduction of democracy in non-democratic societies is also a reason.

what
was
a
few
of
communist
revolution
play
the

② On other hand, Erich Fromm believes fascism is rooted in human behaviour. Humans do not like freedom, they fear freedom. In 'fear of freedom', he held freedom brings insecurity and people go for strong leaders like Hitler.

One should note that fascists were supported by their people.

Fascism is not a unified ideology. It is hodge-podge of ideologies. It has been borrowed from many ideologies to their manipulation and use.

① Inspiration: Inspired from Plato's philosopher king, Machiavelli's concept of ends justify means and primacy of national interest, Hobbes' absolute state, Hegel's state is a march of god on earth, Bergson's vitality, Herder's cultural nationalism, Charles Maurras' integral nationalism and Sorel's concept of myth.

Remarks.

② Anti-rationality and anti-enlightenment: Fascists oppose rationality. They believe that passions are vital force.

③ Statism and ultranationalism: state is most important. Mussolini held, there is nothing beyond state, even state and above state. They criticized democracy as luxury of rich and talking shop.

④ Economic policy based on autarky, corporate state.

⑤ Social policy: Believe in social solidarity. work/state are important.

⑥ They glorify war. Mussolini held war is to men what maternity is to women.

Clearly, there is no consistency in fascist ideology. Bits and pieces of other ideologies have been stitched into fulfill petty interests. Gandhi called fascism as worst manifestation of modernity. Karl Mannheim believed that fascism is ideology for elites through his concept of 'sociology of knowledge'.

Currently, with capitalism in crisis, there is rise of right wing and neo-fascist tendencies across globe. Public participation, as Annal Arendt observed, can only stop fascism.

Remarks

Very good analysis
No major improvements needed

11

① Representative democracy was given first by John Locke in his 'second treatise on civil government'. He called for majoritarian model. JS Mill, being afraid of tyranny of majority, calls for proportionate representation model.

Basic aspects of representative democracy:

- Representatives are elected for electorates who then participate in decision-making. There are two models:
 - 1) Delegated model - Locke held that government is a trust, people are trustees. Representatives do not have any original powers.

- 2) Enlightened representation: JS Mill believes that since representatives have more experience than us, they have original powers.

- Free and fair elections to elect representatives
- Separation of powers
- Independent judiciary to adjudicate disputes
- Fundamental rights to all citizens
- Right to form associations to form parties
- Free press to highlight deficiencies

Remarks

Representative democracy was criticised on following grounds: in contemporary times:

1) Representatives have become self gain maximiser. Political parties have become powerhouses (Weber). Gandhi was critical of representative democracy as he believed political parties to be immoral. Recent rising cases of political corruption eg: Kannada legislative assembly house shows no ideology binds political representatives, rather it's power lust.

2) Rising populations have lead to representation crisis. In India, In rajasthan 1 MP represents 18 lakh while in sikkim, its 3 lakh. It undermines principle of one person, one vote and ultimately democracy.

3) Declining voting percentages across the world show decline in trust in representatives. Belgium has enacted compulsory voting law which is being discussed in India as well. Rousseau held enlightenment

Remarks

Don't make it from a perspective

are free once in every five years. Democracy currently seems to be reduced to just elections

② Ideologically, Gandhi, HN Roy, JP Narayan have advocated for grassroot democracy. Marx believed that in such democracies, people do not exercise power, but a few elite hold that political power and top leaders only exercise power.

Representative democracy is important due to increasing complexities. But, grassroot democracy can't be neglected. There is a need to strengthen Panchayat Raj institutions and particularly Gram Sabha, to make democracy more meaningful.

What you have described are not contemporary challenges
 Alienation (Isolation of individuals)
 Globalization
 Rise of social media
 Rise of identity politics

PH
 9

Remarks

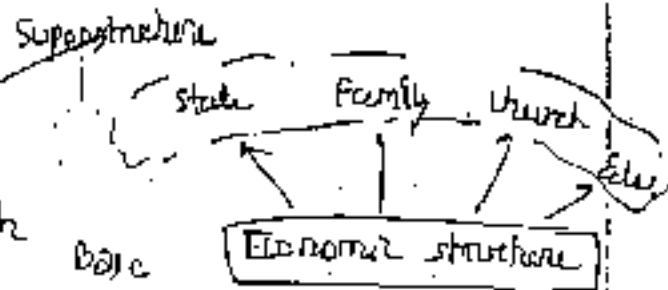
4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine the Marxist approach to political analysis. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) "Liberty is the absence of restraint." Explain this statement and discuss the relation between liberty and authority. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Critically examine the liberal and the Marxist theories of Democracy. (250 Words) (20)

a) Marxist approach to political analysis is one among many approaches making political science, truly democratic, inter disciplinary subject. Marxist approach is based on 'Communist Manifesto' by Marx.

Marx through his historical materialism showed that society is a division of labour. Economic structure is the basic structure of society. Those who have control over basic structure i.e. bourgeois control all other components of superstructure. Superstructure

is instrument of class having control on basic structure



Marx's 'instrumentalist approach

helps us to understand various concepts like state, ideologies, education & relationship with basic structure.

Remarks

state is executive committee of bourgeoisie class. ideas are of those who control basic structure. Marx held 'In every epoch, the ruling ideas are the ideas of ruling class'.

However, marxist economic deterministic approach has been criticised by almost all schools of thought. Gramsci realised that ideologies do play role. He gave concept of hegemony to make marxism free of economic determinism. Althusser directly called marxist approach overdetermined. He gave concept of interpellation.

Karl Popper calls Marx, enemy of open society. He charges him of guilt of historicism. He calls marxist approach unscientific as it fails to fulfil the criteria of justification.

In India, MN Roy also believed that economic structure is not the only factor. He goes for historical idealism giving example of renaissance. Ambedkar held that brahminism was the main cause of caste atrocities. Gandhi disapproved of violent methods.

Remarks

Keep your critical
analysis limited or
Need to include
Wagner's
democratic
view
or
How
far
function
as
a
norm
or
morality

Marxist approach might be one-dimensional but it is able to highlight some truth. According to Karl Mannheim, Marxist approach has the sociological basis in workers. Post-modernists call Marxism just narrative, discourse.

Marxist approach has gained traction again after global financial crisis. Thomas Piketty's book Capital in 21st century became best seller. Marxist approach will continue to show us the other side and will always force capitalism to remain humane.

⑤. Isaiah Berlin in his 'Two concepts of liberty' differentiates between negative liberty and positive liberty. Negative liberty is essentially absence of restraints while positive liberty is developing capacity.

Hobbes was the first to define liberty as 'sovereignly' absence of opposition to external impediment to motion. He gave example of sick man and water in bottle.

Remarks

six man. has capacity to walk but has freedom.
 Water in bottle has capacity but is not allowed to drink.
 One should not confuse between capacity and liberty.

Locke also believed that man has natural rights to life, liberty and property. State can't interfere in these rights except certain conditions. It will be against reason if state interferes.

JS Mill further gives harm principle. In self-regarding activities, man has complete freedom and there can't be any interference and restraints.

Berlin held; lesser the interference, the wider my liberty.

Liberty is ~~inherently~~ anti-statist: It put condition on state and authority. Authority is assumed to be against the principle of non-intervention. Hobbes gave primacy to security over liberty and hence authority over liberty. According to him, liberty is where law is silent.

Remarks

Locke gives right to revolt if laws made by authority are against natural law i.e. reason. Authority is to ensure that inconveniences are removed but it can't go against liberty.

Rousseau tried to balance between authority and liberty. He said, man is free only when he lives under laws made by him i.e. general will. He was a proponent of direct democracy.

As Weber held, Authority is based on legitimacy. Authority can continue only when people's liberties are intact. Scholars have been calling China pressure-cooker. China has been strengthening authority and reducing liberties. In such situation, China may witness results.

China is to enhance liberty & authority. No letdown. One value becomes two. Community becomes other is completely eliminated.

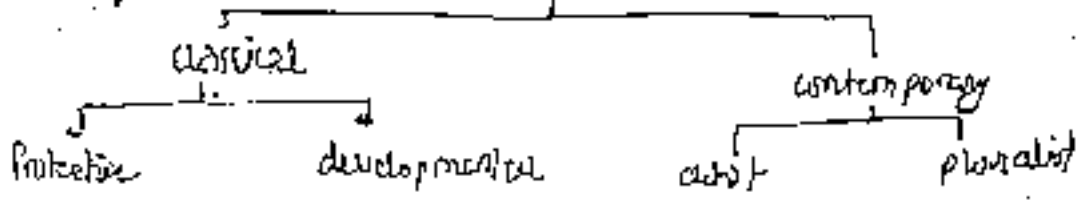
Remarks

8+
9

good, short & to the point

② We are living in age of democracy however we are also living in age of democratic confusion as there are many models of democracy.

• CD McPherson has done extensive work on models of democracy, he has classified democracy into



liberalism holds democracy as central concept. Locke in his '2nd treatise on civil government' called to government by consent - democracy. Locke wanted a form of govt. to protect natural rights. JS Mill goes for democracy which will allow freedom of speech and expression and hence allows self-development. On the other hand, contemporary models of democracy include elitist and pluralist. Elitist believe in iron law of oligarchy. Robert Dahl believes that democracy is not possible in reality. Polyarchy exists in reality.

Remarks

liberal model of democracy are both procedural and substantive. However, in practice, they have reduced to mere procedural. Elitist concept shows that power resides with elites. Power with masses is neither possible nor desirable.

CS Mephuson held that in liberal democracies, capitalists have both developmental and extractive powers while workers have neither developmental nor extractive powers.

Democracies in liberalism provide only civil and political empowerment. As highlighted by inequalities undeveloped HDI, social and economic empowerment remains a far fetched dream.

Marxists criticised liberal democracies as dictatorship of minorities i.e. capitalists. Man has no freedom from necessities. Power lies with capitalists and not with masses. Hence, Marx calls for revolution by workers.

Remarks

Marxist theories of democracy believe that real empowerment of masses will happen only when there will be social and economic equalities. When workers will have freedom from necessities. Liberal democracy is false consciousness. They believe that communism will result in empowerment.

Mepkerson calls this form of government as democracy if there is intra party democracy. He believes there can be many forms of democracy.

In reality, communist governments became dictatorship of communist party. There is still no equality, rather authoritarian, totalitarian regimes emerged in China, N. Korea, Russia etc.

As communism remains utopia, marxist democracy remains utopia too.

10

planned
elaborative or
rephrasing to views

Handwritten name of scholar for revision practice

Remarks

Globalize more on Meridian
News on democracy or negativity
a critique of western democracy

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions;

3. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Examine the agenda of New Social Movements in India.
- Bhondan movement and its contribution to land reforms in India.
- Dalit perspective on Indian National Movement.
- India constitution is a product of evolution rather than revolution. Examine.
- Comment on the evolution of Political parties in India since Independence.

2) According to Dhargare, new social movements reflect change from social movement with regard to developments such as globalisation/expansion of awareness about rights and justices.

New social movements revolve around following agendas:

- Quality of life: Earlier, social movements were linked to survival i.e. basic rights, incomes etc. Farmer movements were about ensuring tenancy rights, security of tenure etc. New social movements demand increase in MSP; hike in import duties etc.
- Better environment: Environmental movements were associated with sources of income. Chipko movement, Appiko movement. Gradually, concerns about dehusking

Remarks

environment, and deep ecology has taken centre

2) Dignity of people: liberal feminist like Mary Wollstonecraft believed that ensuring voting rights would end miseries of women. New social movements are inspired by concept of human rights - every person has dignity and that should be respected.

Similarly, Pratap Bhanu Mehta in his article 'The New Dalit Challenge' highlights rejection of managerial approach by dalit movements.

Ranjitha Mahanty highlights following advantages:

- Inclusion of non-party political space.
- Democratization of public space.
- Shift from state led development agenda to narrative of inclusion.

New social movements ensure that public sphere (Habermas) and contra politics (Lucy Fassin) continue to evolve and keep a check on decline of institutions like Parliament and representative democracy.

Remarks

Not enough Indian context
Your answer need to focus on nature of demands vis a vis NSM: (nature of state vs citizens)

b) Bhoodan movement was started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave. He was inspired by Gandhi's socialism - service and trusteeship model.

Land reforms had been demand of congress and farmers organisations like All India Kisan Sabha since pre-independence. Constitution of India envisages a welfare state with social and economic justice to all. Land reforms were a kind of distributive justice to ensure that landless labourers at least, intermediaries are abolished and better conditions of life for all.

However, land reforms had to face their own challenges in parliament and in courts.

Vinoba Bhave inspired many landlords to donate their lands among landless. The movement was particularly successful in states of south - Andhra and Telangana region. It couldn't achieve similar success in northern states.

Bhoo-dan was supplementary to government's land reforms. However, there were certain concerns also.

Start directly with description of the movement

Remarks

1) Not many were enthusiastic to give away their lands

2) lands that were given were often poor quality.

They were not adequate to practice remunerative farming.

3) Notable failure in northern and eastern states.

Bhoodan played its part in land reforms, though small. Land reforms failure's legacy is visible even today with many being landless and average landhold to be just 1.88 hectare. 0.59% of farmers own about 9% of total land

Need to provide more factual info

7 also elaborate more on its non-urban aspect

There are many perspectives on Indian National movement. As Lyotard held, we should not ignore small narratives for meta-narratives. We should study Dalit perspective.

Ambedkar has been major proponent of dalit perspective. He was inspired by:

- 1) Jyotiba Phule - He thanked British for rule of law as he held British Raj was better than Peshwa Raj.
- 2) E. V. Rameswami Nair who left Congress calling it

Remarks

a party representing Brahminical hegemony.

According to Ambedkar, India had never established a nation. It was a place of warring communities. He believed nationalism had to be based on values of liberty, equality and fraternity. There was no fraternity in society.

He was critical of Congress's strategy. If strategy was achieved, Dalits would remain hungry of wood and thirsty of water. He was also critical of Gandhi. He disapproved him of using politics while working for removal of untouchability. According to Ambedkar, Gandhi never tried satyagraha for removal of untouchability.

Anon Shastri in his book 'Worshipping False Gods' calls Ambedkar anti-national. Gopalguru believed Anon Shastri's analysis as politically motivated.

It would be right to say that Ambedkar wanted India to realize its weakness and emerge as a nation.

As S.N. Gairola held, he rejected intolerance and hypocrisy.

5

(a) Indian constitution is the cornerstone of nation as held by Granville Austin. Pratap Ghosh Mehta calls constitution revolutionary document. in the sense that after political revolution, it aims for social revolution. However, constitution is ~~not~~ a product of evolution as many features have been taken from existing British Indian constitution

- 1) Parliamentary democracy - British has parliamentary democracy. They introduced it in India through Indian Councils Act.
- 2) Federal - Government of India Act-1935 provided for federal scheme which was adopted later.
- 3) Bicameralism - introduced through Government of India Act 1952.
- 4) Governor - It had been institution since arrival of British.
- 5) Judiciary - Supreme court was established as federal court by Government of India Act 1925. Integrated judiciary had been brought by Indian Councils Act 1909.

9

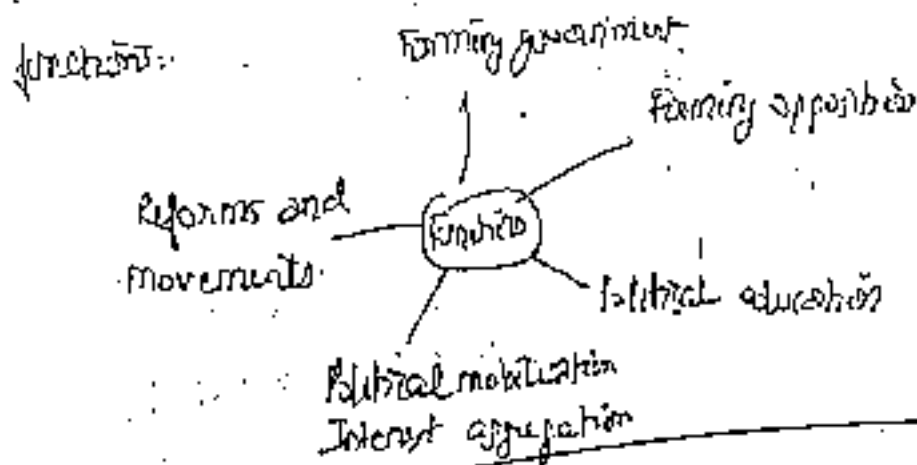
Remarks
 Need to give more examples
 step by step & experience of movement
 National movement of India
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g) Emergency, cabinet system, elections (first past the post), public service commissions were also brought by British.

However, constitution also inculcated good practices from across the globe. E.g. DSP (Ireland), fundamental rights (US), election of president (South Africa), Juche (Cuba) etc. It also has vision of fraternal leaders like Gandhi, Ambedkar. Nehru Report (1928), Karachi resolution on fundamental rights also shaped our constitution.

Indian constitution is product of evolution but evolution with better changes.

Political parties are essential institutions in representative democracy. Almost all democracies have right to form associations. Political parties perform following functions:



Remarks

Evolution of political parties

Rajni Kothari called period 1947-1967 Congress system.

Congress was party of pressure and other parties were parties of pressure. Despite being present, their systemic relevance was that of pressure group.

Yogendra Yadav has coined the term 1st demand

upurge when OBCs left congress and formed their parties. Also, in south there were DMK, AIADMK. As caste politics started, UP Bramhbari argues, religious politics could not be expected to be absent. In 1982, BJP was formed.

Left parties with time have reduced to ashes getting only 5 seats in Lok Sabha. Even today, parties are evolving. AAP was, example of parties as a product of globalisation.

however, today parties suffer from decline and we see rise of grassroot movements as held by Rajni Kothari

why did Congress System come to an end?

3

Remarks: need to elaborate on how political parties have impacted the nature of political system in India.