

2:25pm - 6:15pm - 3:50pm

GS SCORE

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.

113

Content of understanding have declined. Need more effort on ques p. Try to demand of ques her. structure. the exact

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name K. PREM SAGAR

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature K. Prem Sagar

Prem

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.

a) Bertrand Russell defines power as the ability or capacity to produce "intended effects on others" even without their voluntary consent.

The authority on other hand according to Max Weber is willing obedience of command of others.

The power is the most central concept of political theory, yet is the most contested topic due to its different interpretations. According to Hannah Arendt, power when exercised by state becomes coercion and so violence but when exercised by people in concert, becomes power - constructive view.

Authority on other hand is viewed as inherently beneficial, and is willingly accepted due to either the acceptance or legitimacy of exerciser or position they held.

Power on other hand does not concern whether it is

Remarks

Good conceptual clarification
Should have included views of Max Weber
Joseph Raz

willing exercised or willingly subjected to or not. It focuses on outcomes of employment of power, for eg. power of state to arrest individual may not involve willing consent.

whereas the authority involves legitimacy of power i.e.,

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

Authority primarily involves command-obedience relationship where as power relationship involves exerciser-subject relationship.

Authority has intrinsic respect, legitimacy where as power may or may not have this characteristic.

"If power is naked sword, authority is sword in scabbard"

The scabbard here is the legitimacy to the sword i.e., power.

b) As J.E.M Toad says 'Socialism has become like a hat whose shape has changed as it is worn by many' i.e., Socialism has become diverse ideology with many strains or trends. It primarily refers to Common ownership of social means of production & distribution for Common Interest, according to Schumpeter.

The earliest trend in Socialism - Utopian socialism was

Remarks

born out of resentment and realization of problems of Capitalism in 19th century Europe.

i) Utopian Socialism :

The utopian socialism is primarily concerned with degraded human conditions of many working class and they dissected that primary cause of this is due to accumulation of wealth by few capitalists. Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, Saint Simon are some of the prominent socialists.

They focused on cooperation of community and classes and development of commune spirit i.e., cooperative ownership & sharing of resources. They even started community cooperatives in US & other places. There were named as utopian by later Marxian socialists due to their utopian dreams & failure to demand transformation.

ii) Scientific socialism / Marxian socialism :

The scientific socialism developed as successor to utopian by Karl Marx & Engels who critically dissected the drawbacks of Capitalism.

They employed the methods of historical materialism, dialectic materialism, class conflict (struggle), theory of alienation, surplus etc.

Remarks

Conceptual error
Marxian socialism
will not come under
early hands
not kind of
Marxian
socialism
Chauhan
and Jindal

tools to provide scientific analysis of existence of inherent class relations and then suggested revolutionary overthrow of this relations by proletariat.

Marxian socialism believed in classless and stateless society with a society where "Each according to ability and each according to his need" is established.

c) The concept of Welfare state was slowly evolved with contribution of John Stuart Mill in modifying utilitarianism and thus making progressive taxation justifiable. It is then expanded by T.H. Green, Harold Jaski, R.H. Tawney etc, who demanded welfare state on following grounds.

i) John Stuart Mill explained the qualitative difference of pleasures and then identified the importance of each individual pleasure & rights, so, he demanded the state's intervention to ensure the each individual participates in social interaction through capacities.

ii) T.H. Green provided moral justification that each individual is not only equally entitled to liberty (by not on reason basis but on

Remarks

moral worth of being human itself, so, he demands state should also provide welfare rights to development of individual

(iii) It is Harold Jacki who substantially expanded welfare state by reconciling liberty with equality by stating no humans can enjoy economic or political rights with inequalities in other domains. So, he puts obligation on state to provide positive rights of socio-economic nature to realize civil rights or political right.

By late 20th century, F.A Hayek, Nozick & Milton Friedman have started exhibiting this welfare state for obstructing freedom and introducing forced labour resulting in neo-liberalism.

4) Patriarchy forms the important part of analysis of gender relations in feminist ideology. Patriarchy is form of expression of dominance of one sex over other in human relationships. Feminists argue that this sexual or gender domination takes place not just in personal but in social, political, economic and almost all domains of human relations.

So, patriarchy forms important component in study of political relations & its resultant impact on gender position & relationships.

Remarks

Liberal feminists try to overcome patriarchy or abolish it by extension of liberal ideas of rights, liberty, equality, dignity, reason of individual equally to women as well. Thus achieving equality & ending hierarchy & discrimination perpetuated by patriarchy.

Radical feminists like Shulamith Firestone, Virginia Woolf etc. want to transform complete social relationship as the means to overcome patriarchy.

Affect on political behaviour of citizens

includes some (not male) statements

Carole Hanisch by defining 'personal is political' explains that there is no personal things in women's life and illustrates that the transcendental phenomena of patriarchy domination in political & Personal Sphere. The historic low participation of about 11-14% of women MPs in India is manifestation of this.

Also feminists argue that patriarchy also translates into masculinist power politics in political sphere further aggravating discrimination. The delayed grant of adult suffrage as late as 1970's in Switzerland is another example of this affect.

9

Remarks

you're elaborating but you need to give more specific examples of how patriarchy impacts the political choices made by women in developed & developing countries

Similarly Kate Millet defines the relations between the genders as power relationship between sexes. This feminist suggest that also promotes hierarchy and non inequality in political sphere.

So, all strands of feminists primarily aim to overcome the Patriarchy to achieve equality and liberation of women.

- e) The idea of differentiated citizenship is primarily rooted also in ancient Greek city thinkers. Plato divided state and soulcraft into three classes and there by proposed justice on components of functionalization, non-interference, differentiation. Aristotle further proposed differentiated citizenship based on inequalities on the basis of natural & material inequalities.

In modern sense, the differentiated citizenship can be understood in two contexts

- ① As in strict federal nation states, there is a differentiated citizenship based on each state of federal country and a national citizenship of country.
- ② The other context is separation, segregation of people based on various factors and thus according citizenship differently to different classes.

Remarks

The discrimination faced by many people internally in a country like Rohingya's in Myanmar falls under Second category of differentiated citizenship.

The different & state citizenships of US citizens is an instance of first type of differentiated citizenship.

Wrong conception

This is a concept from multiculturalist approach

Need to

quote

Will Kymlicka
Chandran Kukathas
Shelton
Pereira

0

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) The Marxists fundamentally revolutionized the way we approach political analysis by bringing the domination of Economic relations of production and thus deducing Geopolitical relations, which was opposite the case for them.

The Marxists analysis has evolved from Karl Marx and Engels and then further by other scholars, so there are two schools

- ① classical Marxism
- ② Neo-Marxism

① classical Marxist analysis

It formed the basis of scientific socialism and they primarily concerned with scientific explanation of class conflicts, division and struggle in the society. Marx-Engels through their work of Communist manifesto, Das Kapital have evolved the concept of historical materialism, dialectic materialism and theory of surplus value to explain the political or social relations.

Remarks

You have to elaborate on all of these to explain functioning of policy

They explain the matter is primary and it determines existence i.e., the economic relations of means of production and control forms basic structure and this in turn determines the social relations of people i.e., political or superstructure.

Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg further elaborated this marxian political analysis and it envisioned classes and stateless society

(A) Neo-Marxism

Neo-Marxism in turn has two strands - one, extending humanistic Marx evolving into critical theory and other, the theory of superstructure focusing on relative autonomy of state.

The Neo-Marxists share fundamental assumption of Marxism in respect to class relations, positions, class consciousness etc., but they extend marxism to contemporary societies where state attained relative autonomy - so they focus on reasons for it and ways to overcome this.

Antonio Gramsci, Polonskyas, Althusser, Marcuse are some of the Neo-marxists who used this approach for political analysis.

3

Remarks

Wing director
 Don't describe the marxist approach
 Instead analyze forward explaining their approach
 eg. How do this thought new functioning of liberal democracy?

Thus the marxian analysis of politics provided the detailed Critique of Capitalism Supported by Liberalism. It was also Criticised for failure to provide Credible way to overcome the drawbacks.

b) "Liberty is the absence of restraint" forms the fundamental basis of philosophy behind classical liberalism which arose by efforts of emerging middle class that wishes to dislodge feudal privileges and benefit of industrial revolution in 18th century Europe.

classical liberals promote negative liberty on the basis that individuals are rational and are equal, so, individual is Capable of taking his own decisions and maker of his own destiny.

They also propose that all other institutions like state and society are artificial and one means to secure this end i.e., choice of

individual.

so, they propose restrictions on state from interfering in individual's his decisions. John Locke is primary proponent of

this theory who granted natural rights and placed constitutional

Remarks

As this statement is universally valid give view of scholars

Ans to views of As Berlin As they

government as limit on state's authority. This is further extended by Adam Smith as laissez-faire individualism & Herbert Spencer.

Relationship between liberty & authority

The classical liberalism in this context views state as the necessary evil i.e., especially with respect to authority. In other words, due to the primacy of individual & his reason, it is needed of restrictions on authority of state for realisation of liberty of individual.

So, in order to improve liberty, the authority needs to reduce. Classical liberals propose contradictory relationship between the liberty & authority. i.e., the state with less authority, less functions will actually enable more liberty and prosperity to both individual & society.

on the other hand, positive liberals like Hobbes propose complementary relationship between authority & liberty. He states that state by authority can impose taxes on rich and ensure development of poor and thus actually enabling liberty.

Remarks

Good
Analyse
How
the limit
Authority
both
are
inherent
to idea

of liberty

1

Thus for classical liberals, state & authority should be minimal to enable liberty and for positive liberals, authority should be enabled of liberty.

- 9) Democracy is most known concept of modern societies even though it has its roots in ancient greek city states. Yet, democracy is most contested and analysed from different schools of thought, Democracy broadly can be defined as Lincoln said, is Rule by the people, for the people and of the people.

Liberal theory of Democracy :

The democracy becomes the political component of liberalism as Capitalism is the economic component. It is based on the principles of political equality, equality of opportunity, pluralism and free & fair procedures.

- 1) Political equality : Liberal theory of democracy proposes universal adult suffrage and equal political rights to all individuals / citizens

But this procedural political equality does not get substantiated or outcome because of economic & social inequalities especially in developing countries

Remarks

ii) Free & fair procedures: Liberal democracy focuses on procedural & representative democracy expecting the outcome to be automatically democratic.

This actually limiting democracy to periodic elections & procedures without substantive aspect.

iii) Majoritarian rule with minority rights: Liberal democracies as explained by J.S Mill are for respecting minority interests & rights along with majoritarian rule in the sense of aggregation of interests.

But in practical sense, most of the times, the vocal and alert majoritarian groups dominate minority interests & rights.

Marxist theory of Democracy

The Marxists especially Marx did not propose any particular theory but said that democracy is a instrument of bourgeoisie to generate false consciousness and there by rule and exploit proletariat.

Marxist theory proposes that real democracy is substantive democracy that ensures equal democratic participation in political, social & economic sphere. This can be achieved only when property is

Remarks

abolished & Capitalism is demolished.

Lenin further expanding this proposes democracy as dictatorship of proletariat where majority rule the society as the real principle of democracy.

However here it is to be noted that with focus on substantive democracy by Marxists and neglect of procedures actually result in Permanent dictatorship and democracy of single party rule.

Many regimes especially USSR, China etc, are called substantive democracies due to this reason as discussed by many scholars. Also, the lack of competitive parties & internal democracy in party makes them not the democracies as per liberals. Also, the Marxian analysis of democracy suffers from economic determinism.

Thus both as Macpherson states both models of democracy & analysis are relevant and can be combined democratically with certain changes.

Need to add content from

Remarks

8

In 1st part of essay you have to talk about liberal democracy & then its limitations. Place it in the structure of elaboration & critique for 2nd part.

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5) Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Examine the agenda of New Social Movements in India.
- Bhoodan 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.

a) Social movements are the collective organised effort of individuals, associations or groups to bring change or resist change in socio-political & economic structures of society. The New social movements primarily involve post-industrialization agenda & concerns related to quality of life issues.

Agenda in India:

i) In India, as there is a transition from industrialized to post industrialization, so there is a mix of agenda of old social & new social movements. i.e., they involve both basic rights of life and quality of life issues as well. For instance, the Saniti protests movement started with life issues of clean water access and then evolved to agenda of environment protection and biodiversity.

Need more examples

Remarks

The new social movements still rely on both old modes of direct action and as well as art & theatre, media activities, for Eg:

The 2012 Delhi gang rape women movement involved social media, Campaign and mass action in Delhi for safety & equality of women.

They involve basic material issues and then slowly also progress to spiritual and cultural value issues in Indian new social movements. for Eg: Women movements in India focus on basic issues of female foeticide, domestic harassment etc., and also focus on freedom of women choice, as in case of Pink chaddi movement.

Also, the focus of new age social movements in India is social change and value systems change rather than demands from legal or political structures. Eg: Human rights movement - manual scavenging

& Dignity movements

So, new age movements in India still have transitional features of both old & new social movements & slowly moving towards new social movements of West.

In fact it is opposite mostly NRM's are content in

very specific demands from state

Remarks

*calabur
Haw
Competition
Method base
Support base
Leadership
& Response
data*

(4)

b) Bhodan movement is on basis of sound principles of moral persuasion as advocated by Gandhi. It is Vinodha Bhave who expanded and lead Bhodan movement in India. It is based on trusteeship principles as where, the movement leaders will ~~persuade~~ the Zamindars to donate land to landless & poor voluntarily on moral persuasion and humanistic consideration. They propagated non violence & Satyagraha methods for this without coercion or force.

*Pande
some
technical
Dok* Bhodan movement has significant impact initially. Many landlords not only because of persuasion but also pressure of society & values of equality forced many to give up lands. Especially in Maharashtra & Andhra Pradesh it was success to great extent.

Impact on Land Reforms

- i) The Bhodan movement provided enabling effort to achieve land redistribution voluntarily.
- ii) The tenancy acts were also made fairer or better in favour of tenants in many states.
- iii) However, it lost its steam after some years, due to its declining

Remarks

you need to elaborate a lot more on reasons for limited success of the movement

(4)

Impact and rise of politics of Zamindars.

ii) It failed to get adequate response in northern & eastern belt especially.

However it is important to note that it gave required moral impetus to Land reforms.

9) The dalit perspective of national movement is primarily concerned with not just movement against external oppression or exploitation but also internal oppression. They base their perspective on the principles that any national movement should be based on fraternity, equality and solidarity of its members but not just focused on political freedom alone.

It criticized Congress national movement as elitist national movement that failed to include concerns of depressed classes & masses. Jyotiba phule, B. R. Ambedkar are primary proponents of this school.

Jyotiba phule said "Peshwa Raj is worst than british" in the sense that british atleast provided rule of law and equality

Remarks

but he demanded more freedom and such institutions from British.
 B.R Ambedkar stresses on social freedom as precursor to political freedom. Without social freedom, he says it becomes tool of internal slavery and oppression. Instead of British, it will be Brahmin Raj, he says.

He also argues that any national movement should first develop solidarity and equality of their own brothers & sisters. So, then the movement becomes truly national.

S.M Guillard in this sense observes that dalit perspective made Indian national movement more inclusive, vibrant and thereby movement a substantive movement.

(S)
 limited contact
 Need to include more Dalit ideologies
 views of (readers)

e) According to Harold J Laski, political parties are indispensable to the democracy. They perform important function of "Interest aggregation" according to Gabriel Almond. The evolution can be analysed in following

Phases

1) Phase - I - 1947-1967 - Congress system

La Palombara called this predominant system due to domination

Remarks

of Congress. Morris Jones called it one party dominant system but different from other African systems. It is Rajini Kothari, who explained Congress system based on consensus, politics of pressure & proximity concept where it is rainbow coalition inside Congress.

ii) 2nd phase 1967-79 - Confrontist phase

This is the phase of confrontation and rise of opposition parties like Janata party and 9 state govt with opposite parties formed. Congress - India reacted with centralisation and marked with confrontation within & outside.

iii) 3rd phase 1979-99 - Differentiation & Federalization

There is a significant rise of regional parties due to decline of Congress, linguistic reorganization and Mandal & Kamandal politics. So much so that regional parties formed minority govt fronts. It slowly progressed towards coalition politics.

iv) 4th phase 1999-2014 - Stable coalition politics

With the NDA under Vajpayee & Narendra Rao led UPA have made stable coalition till 2014 with significant prominence of both regional & national parties. Moderate pluralism prevailed.

Remarks

13th phase - 2014 onwards

Sibal Pathak calls it BJP dominant system. Even though alliances prevail, single national party dominates political situation but many say it is too easy to call this trend.

That it shows dynamic trend of political parties in India's

Don't just
enumerate
chronological
on the
description

you need to
comment on how
this evolution
has impacted

5

the nature of
political
democracy &
discourse in India

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Satyagraha is the most important and original contributions of Mahatma Gandhi to humankind. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Elaborate on the main features of the Marxist perspective of Freedom struggle and bring out its limitations as well. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Write a short note on performance and agenda of environmental movements in India. (250 Words) (20)

a) Satyagraha is the most dearest concept to Gandhi and his primary tool to realize truth or god. He expressed his thoughts about satyagraha in Hind Swaraj and in his "experiments with truth" book.

Satyagraha here refers to satya (truth) and graha i.e., practice. that is on path to realization of truth. for Gandhi, Satyagraha is a form of spiritual or moral expression. so if a person is Satyagrahi, he follows non-violence. Here it does not mean not just doing violence but also not thinking about doing harm.

He says satyagraha is a moral force and weapon of strong, not weak, by putting legitimate demand and ready to undergo suffering. a Satyagrahi appeals to moral pressure/being of oppressor and there by bends him to realize truth.

Remarks

which are its various components
How is it different from Passive Resistance

So, Satyagrah is important tool for Gandhi and India to achieve freedom from oppression of British.

He also says Satyagrah does not do injustice and even cannot see injustice being done. If a Satyagrahi sees a violation of justice, his inaction also accounts to injustice according to Gandhi. So, Satyagrah forms most important tool to gain freedom.

Also, Satyagrah involves minimization of wants, needs and there by living in harmony with nature. A Satyagrahi does not involve in violence against even nature. As Satyagrah is also elaborated by Gandhi in not just attaining material pleasures or needs but spiritual and moral development as well.

Thus, Martin Jr Luther King, Nelson Mandela, etc. adopted this Satyagrah in their fight for justice. So, it is most important and original contributions of Gandhi to human kind.

Missing
How did it become an effective tool against the British?
what are the limitations of this?

Remarks

8

b) The Marxist perspective on national movement starts with Karl Marx analysis of 1857 revolt as revolt of feudal elements. The Marxists provide some fundamental assumptions on this perspective as follows

i) M.N Roy in his work "India in transition" applies Marxist analysis and says that Congress nationalism is elite ~~bourgeoisie~~ nationalism with no concern for working or peasant classes. He even calls Gandhi also as bourgeoisie. ~~why~~

ii) R.P. Dutt in "India today" explains how Indian nationalism progressed through phases of bourgeoisie from petty bourgeoisie to large bourgeoisie with exploitation of masses by domestic bourgeoisie instead of colonial bourgeoisie.

iii) A.R. Desai in "Social background of Indian nationalism" clearly explains the background conditions of nationalist elites and their representation of bourgeoisie class interests.

iv) The Marxist perspective assumes national movement is neither an all inclusive mass movement that included concerns of peasants & workers

Remarks

and also tried to establish domestic bourgeois leadership society.

Limitations:

i) The Marxists perspective placed Marxian framework as it is in Indian context and society without much modification. So, there is no concrete supporting framework of this.

ii) Sumit Sarkar calls marxists have suffered from "class heterogeneity" for this reason and says it is never that India society is class divided that they can't be united for national movement.

iii) He also says there is growing middle class proliferation with made class division obsolete. even M. K. Roy in later period accepted this and proposed Radical Humanist perspective.

iv) Biswajit Chandra, who is also marxist scholar explained that even though Indian national leaders came from bourgeois background, they never intentionally represented bourgeois interests. It is only their policies & economic models made look it appear.

So, he concluded that Indian national movement is particular mass movement that reached its logical end (conclusion)

Remarks

*Falls about
 His own
 contribution
 to National
 Nature & extent of mass
 & reasons for loss of
 public support*

8

- c) Yanki Tong defines environment movements as the movement or organization of individuals, groups, associated with a collective interest to protect environment or bring changes in policies of environment. The environment movements in India are not complete independent movements but linked with other social issues like livelihood, life, etc.,

Performance of Environment movements :

Some of the early environment movements have achieved quite social transformation. Ramchandra Guha explains that chipko movement has fundamentally challenged the colonial policy of development model and demanded the participation of locals in decision making at lowest level.

The environment movements of hitals, he says are phenomenal who have challenged corporate giants like Parco, Niyamgiri Hill mining etc., In this sense he says, environment movements in south are of empty stomach and not of full stomach.

However, many also criticize for their failure to convert this movement to bring any change in development policies. Sumita Narain says there is a corporate and middle class environmentalism.

Remarks

that focus not only in my backyard kind attitude and not focus on issues of poor and vulnerable habitats.

Also, she explains environment movements in India only achieved spontaneous and short term relief but no long term sustained change.

Agenda of Environment movements in India

The Agenda of environment movements in India include both primary livelihood issues to the quality of life, environment issues. It is also evolving in with each environment movement.

Any movement for instance, Chipko started with basic livelihood issue of non forest timber produce which was denied, it then expanded to include conservation, restoration of forest space with community participation.

The environment movements in India are also not so autonomous as in India but are dependent on other concerns as well. Narmada Bachao Andolan initially started with rehabilitation & displacement concerns but also has the concern of destruction of riverine and forest ecosystems.

How does the movement link itself with issues of identity & gender?

Remarks

But there is also divide in agenda with respect to rural-urban areas. The urban area environment movement dominate with new social movements and involve technology, PR, lobbying etc.,

where as the rural environment movements rely on mass action, lockout and protests which are closely associated with social movements

work more on this differentiation

But as Ramchandra Guha points out there is growing bridge between new & old movements with globalization, yet Indian environment shows dynamic trend.

M&V include views of Sanku Narayan

9A2
Context lock key

11

Dismiss its confrontation with State led model of development & extent of success till now

② Answer the following questions:

- (a) Comment on the nature of Coalition politics in India and its influence on the democratization of political culture? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Critically examine the agenda and achievements of Women movement in India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss how far the politics of regionalism and communalism have affected nation building in India. (250 Words) (20)

a) Coalitions generally mean joining together and political coalitions involve the coming together of parties to run the government. Coalition politics form important component of parliamentary democracy. It in fact was present from the times of independence in Congress system of rainbow coalition.

Nature of Coalition politics in India

Zoya Hasan analysed following nature of coalition politics

i) There is a growth of Catchall Coalitions and decline of ideological coherence

ii) Coalitions in India are negative coalitions that is formed to remove or oppose someone from forming govt. Eg: BSP-SP alliance in 2019 and Janata party to oppose INC.

iii) Coalitions in India have surplus coalition partners whereas in west, the coalitions are by nature minimum.

Remarks

Coalitions usually formed in West out of design but in India, they are formed out of search of design.

There are dynamic evolving coalitions stability in India where even when party of coalition is ~~majority party and dominant~~, it is still willing to negotiate with partners and maintain alliance eg: BJP-NDA.

Influence on democratization of political culture

It is usually believed that with coalitions, the political culture among the constituents will also be democratized. This is also partially true in India case. In the sense that it made democracy from representative to consociational.

It strengthened democracy at regional level. The UPA-P, & saw the strengthening of federalism in India with strong coalitions of regional partners. It also has democratised upsurge of depressed & backward classes like SC/ST, OBCs according to Yogendra Yadav.

But it is also to be noted that because of coalition politics, there was increased defections, cut through competition, increasing role of muscle and money power. This is observed in both state and

Remarks

national levels.

Also the dynastic political culture strengthened instead of democratization of political culture in many coalition parties.

Christophe Jaffrelot points out that as much as 60% of newly elected MPs are dynasts.

So, as a whole picture, the coalition politics has both positive and negative influence on democratization of political culture. So, it is important to develop coalition culture among parties for sustained & stable and positive conditions.

Add

Need to include more views of scholars

Analyze how coalition politics has caused deepening of democracy & deceleration of policy making of some time. It is responsible for fragmentation & consolidation of Indian electorate.

Remarks

8) Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine briefly the programme and role of the extremists in the Indian National Movement. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Critically examine the impact of political parties on democracy in India. Also, comment on the social mobilization led by political parties. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Examine the role of caste in Indian Politics. (250 Words) (20)

a) Bipin chandra explains in his work that Extremists are responsible for laying the groundwork of mass movements of Gandhi which eventually brought us freedom.

Programme of Extremists

- i) Extremists believed in principle of "Satyagrah as birth right", so, they advocated boycotte, burning of foreign goods and passive resistance.
- ii) They preferred mass protests and dharnas over petitions, prayers etc. to the british.
- iii) Their programme was intended to expand national consciousness to nook & corner of India.
- iv) They advocated "PRATAPROTH" i.e., resistance to foreign rule and organized public hall meetings, processions as main mode.
- v) They BAL-PAL-TAL even forced INC - Dadabhai Naoroji to adopt this programme as INC - national agenda.

Remarks

Role of Extremists in National movement

- i) They are logical extension of the moderate phase of national movement.
- ii) They transformed movement from intellectual pastime to mass movements.
- iii) They established national consciousness & spirit of struggle which were further strengthened by Gandhi.
- iv) They also proved that British were able to rule India only due to cooperation of Indians and if not, it will collapse.
- v) The Extremists also played important role in filling the political vacuum left by moderates and channeled youth in national movement.

However, the lack of coherence, long term view with strong leadership lead youth to divert towards revolutionary movements. Yet, Extremists by including Cultural, Spiritual Symbols made national movement reach wider & deeper.

Remarks

Good content but you need to elaborate equally well on their limitations

9

- b) The political parties play a prominent role of political mobilisation, interest aggregation and articulation in democracy. The political parties have significant impact in nurturing of our democracy.

Impact on democracy in India:

Dr. As Rajini Kothari noted as Indian political parties just after independence i.e., that is Congress which is hegemonic but is internally democratic and worked on consensus ~~made it stand different~~ stand different from other African hegemonic parties that made democracies autocracies. Even Morris Jones noted that success of political culture & democracy in India is due to democratic functioning of Congress.

But same Congress when imposed emergency in (1975-77), it is aggregation of other parties opposition that made our democracy even more democratic ~~post emergency~~. But the annihilation drive of Indira Congress made internal elections obsolete and made the rise of dynastic politics.

The Mandal & karnatal politics in post 1990's have led to the democratic upsurge of OBC's & SC's according to

Remarks

Yogendra Yadav, Gopala Guru says it ushered in silent revolution due to this. Critics like Paul Brass also highlight plebianization of democracy.

Social mobilization led by political parties

write a lot more on rise of charismatic based caste centric market

The social mobilization of political parties also evolved and changed based on the circumstances of environment of that time. In fact Indian National Congress led biggest social mobilization that resulted in Indian independence.

give examples

But post 1960's, with linguistic reorganization and as Pranay Roy in his book "Verdict" points out that with realization of political parties to concentrate on small geographic & social base to win seats in first past the post system, resulted in decline of Congress and social mobilization on social cleavages of language, class, caste etc.

With overcentralization of Congress and increased birth of regional parties, the social mobilization also expanded on other regional lines. Eg: TDP, Akalis etc.

you need to elaborate a lot more to include scholars & views here

Remarks

9

With the arrival of Mandal policies and globalization reform of LPG, there was massive social mobilization on caste and religion lines which resulted in assertion of backward classes.

Yogendra Yadav recently notices that this mobilization is slowly moving from identity to identity plus politics. So, there was a dynamic social mobilization led by political parties in India.

e) It is usually said that Indians don't vote their caste but caste their vote. ~~who said this~~ Christophe Jaffrelot affirms the importance of caste in explaining that it forms of mosaic of Indian politics. The caste is the most important social cleavage visible and dominant in India.

The role of caste in Indian politics is an ance is present from pre-independence times. Eg: Republican party, Justice party, Akali dal etc., however with the decline of Congress in 1960's and with arrival of competitive party politics, the role of caste in politics became dominant.

It is usually negative role is attributed to caste role in politics that result in polarisation, division, instability etc., But not

↓
Not a caste based party

Sr M. N. Sreenivas explained the flip side of view where it results not just politicisation of caste but also caste Castelization of politics. That is he says, it resulted in Secularisation, integration and differentiation of caste.

The Secularisation in the sense reduced caste importance in ritual purposes but placed importance in politics mobilization.

Integration with refers to alliance that is not divisive but also

integration role of caste. Eg: AZMAR coalition, SP-BSP alliance in UP recently.

Don't repeat your points

Similarly Yogendra Yadav says it resulted in two waves of democratic upsurge. In the 1st wave, the 0BC's left Congress and asserted their rights in political sphere. post 1950's, Dalits also formed parties and politically mobilized resulting in increased role.

They also argue that it helped people conscious about democracy as many illiterates to support their caste want and voted and thus developed consciousness. However, scholars like

Remarks

Paul Brass highlight that caste has made the traditional politics into mass polarization based politics and resulted in plebiscitation

of democracy. Pratapbhanu Mehta also calls that caste is even more dangerous as if one party attempts to use caste, others use Kamandal or religion politics made politics more divisive.

So, even though caste has made democracy more representative & participative, we need to move towards development based politics and governance based. Because as Ambedkar in "Annihilation of Caste" said it results in loss of public reasoning, public morality etc.

Instead of jumping from one scholar's view to another, simply embrace all the positive aspects of caste politics, then negative aspects then Scholar's views

Remarks