

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

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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.

The structure of answers are good. Improve them further with the comments mentioned in the paper. Make a note of imp. keywords & mention them in your answer. Focus on the concern of the question.

Name Madhav Gittle

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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REMARKS

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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.

In political science power and Authority are related concepts. In conventional sense power is a domination. "power is a ability to get things done even against the wishes of other." Whereas authority is one who exercises this power for example state exercising power over its people considered as authority.

Authority = legitimacy + power

Above expression shows to authority which exercises legitimate power which means with the consent of people. Max Weber suggest only state has authority to exercise power over its subjects and this power is considered as legitimate.

Remarks Mention ability vs right. Give a few definitions of power. Mention views of Raz, Macneil & Galbraith

whereas Hannah Arendt considers state exercise of power as violence and force. Instead of this she considers power is suigenerous occurs when people comes together and disappears when people dispers. Therefore for Arendt power does not require any ~~or~~ legitimate authority, because power is itself a legitimate.

further Foucault's theory power gave microview of power and sociological view of power. power comes through anywhere and flows to everywhere like blood in the capillaries. Marxist considers power and authority are exploitative concepts.

Max Weber criticized Marxist for noncasual expressions and narrow view. Hence he gave authority based on three ideal types

- ① Charismatic (based on leader's charisma eg Gandhi)
- ② Traditional (Church)
- ③ Legalistic eg Bureaucracy

Therefore power and authority remains a contested concept yet related

b) socialism is considered as ideology which stands for equality, welfare and distributive justice. There are various forms of socialism. we can classify socialism before Marx and after Marx.

socialism before Marx comprises of two types 1) Revolutionary socialism and 2) Evolutionary socialism. Revolutionary socialism proposed by Louis Blanc influenced from French revolution. This was violent way to bring equality and ending capitalism.

whereas Evolutionary socialism represented by Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, St. Simon. They suggested appealing to the conscience of masses to bring socialism. They promoted co-operatives and constructive way to bring socialism.

Remarks You have to explain the views of 2 of early socialists - Choose any 2 utopian from among Fourier, Owen & St. Simon & delineate their views in brief

* Karl Marx criticized early socialist as Utopians because they lacked the scientific understanding of capitalism. Hence after Marx we also see different varieties of socialism like Revisionism / Evolutionary represented by Edward Bernstein, Karl Kautsky, Fabian socialism, guild socialism and syndicalism.

c) According to James Garner political science begins with state and ends with state. State is represented by Aristotle in his "politics". Later on liberal theory of state emerged based on limited state and nightwatchman state.

After exploitative ~~and~~ experiences of liberal state, welfare state emerged as a critic to liberalism and capitalism. Welfare state can be seen from ideas of John Rawls 'Difference principles', Ronald

Dworkins "equality of resources" and fair distribution resources. T. H. Greens idea of "positive interference" by state and Amartya Sen's "capability approach".

welfare state is justified as man lives in society and it is necessary for man to contribute for society. According to Rand's society is a chain and every link even weakest link is important for survival.

Further Amartya Sen calls for capability building by state to promote level playing field for all. therefore welfare state ensures justice, dignity and welfare for all.

Idea of welfare state criticized by neo-liberal scholars like Nozick, Hayek. They call as aggression on personality. Despite of this welfare state survives because it act as critic to capitalism and ensures the capitalism remain "humane".

Remarks Still not provided grounds for justification. Mention liberty as absence of restraints & equality of opportunity. Social inequality hinders liberty, laissez faire, from cradle to grave, social insurance

Idea of welfare state can be seen in Indian constitution under part IV specifically prevention of concentration of wealth. Art 35(b)(6), "socialist" model in preamble and promotion of reservation under Art 15, 16, 332, 335.

Therefore to provide life & dignity welfare state is necessity.

d)

Concept of patriarchy literally emerged from word itself that "rule of father". Later on Radical feminist in 1960's demanded abolition of patriarchy. Because it makes women as subordinates to the men.

According to Simon de Beauvoir women is treated as secondary sex in her book "second sex". She says patriarchy is a terrorising ideology which keeps women under constant fear of men..

Remarks Mention rule by men, Millet's patriarc-hal gort. & hierarchie society, liberal, socialist & radical feminism

further Betty Friedan in her survey in USA claimed that women in USA were saying that something is missing from their life and they are not happy. Hence she concluded it is patriarchy which pulling women back.

As suggested by Iris Marion Young patriarchy affects political behaviour. According to her law made by men are clearly biased. Similarly children born in heterosexual family sees subordination of mother hence he further carried the myth of patriarchy.

Therefore to end the exploitation of women radical feminist demand ending heterosexual families and ending patriarchy which is the basic structure of society to liberate women.

Differentiated citizenship idea emerged from the radical feminist scholars.

such as Isis Marion Young who held that women suffers from different problems in society because of the gendered nature of society. She hence demands differentiated citizenship & Affirmative actions to the women from the state.

According to her differentiated citizenship will ensure women will achieve equality ~~at~~ in the political sphere. It will ensure the level playing field for women. Further Carol Hanisch says Personal is political hence state needs to consider violence even at personal sphere.

Therefore according to Isis Marion Young differentiated citizenship will uplift the women. However there is debate on the role of state as others like Catherine Mackinnon says state is Masculinist whereas "Isis" says states will promote equality & development of women.

Remarks Mention in the context of multi-culturalism, minimized discrimination, content of experience (kynlichia), misrecognition, Paschke with group-differentiated rights, special rights,

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) Idea of Liberty and equality are the "core concepts" of liberalism which goes back to the times of Aristotle, who held that person should have liberty to participate in affairs of city state. further he demand equality based on proportionate system. Hence promoted differential reward and meritocratic society.

Later on John Locke in his book "Two treatises on civil government" demanded Liberty to people against the state and hence limited states interference. state only performs delegated functions. In the words of Locke "No Liberty is where there is no law".

Remarks

Similarly Locke demanded equality of opportunity to all to pursue his or her own goal. Hence Locke demanded equality of opportunity to ensure the happiness. But his idea of equality was negative, where he demanded equality against feudal lords.

Further concept of liberty expanded by John Mill. where he held that everyone should have liberty to speak and pursue his goal. He also demanded equality of opportunity. Isaiah Berlin in his book 'Two Concepts of Liberty' held that Liberty is most important for persons freedom.

Social liberal scholars like Randall Dworkin, Amartya Sen also held that Liberty and equality are not antithetical. Both complementary to each other.

Remarks

Mention briefly the separate stances of positive and negative liberalism when it comes to equality, ex. liberty as absence of restraints vs. equality of ex. + it. parameters of social equalisation

Rawls in his "Theory of Justice" suggested three principles of justice should be arranged in lexical order of:

- 1) Maximum liberty
- 2) Equality of opportunity
- 3) Difference principle

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Therefore social liberal like Rawls also rejected idea of absolute equality to all. According to them inequality is natural and bound to occur. Hence what needed is equal and fair distribution of resources.

Above view criticized by Marxist who calls equality of liberal is a formal procedural. Hence they want equality of outcomes. Further Marxist challenged Liberty and held that it is a bourgeois concept. Therefore they consider equality and liberty have different faces but same ideals.

Remarks

Mention social inequality hinders liberty. Overall a good answer. Just briefly point out this theoretical link.

b)

fascism according to Ortega y Gasset is 'revolt of masses', according to Laski it is 'counter revolution', according to Eric Fromm the phenomenon associated with 'mohocracy'.

fascism is considered as 'hodge podge' of ideologies and a 'propaganda'. It also seen as ideology of centre right. We can see different varieties of fascism such as fascism of Mussolini in Italy, Nazism of Hitler in Germany, Salazarism in Portugal, Peronism in Argentina and prince fuminals in Japan.

Rise of fascism is been treated by different scholars with different reasons. Hannah Arendt linked fascism with totalitarianism and held that it is a ideology and terror.

Remarks

Harold Laski consider rise fascism as result of capitalism. According to him when capitalism in crisis leads to fascism. Because capitalism not able to its liberal face and hence turns into fascism.

Similarly E. Nolte considers rise of fascism associated with economic policies adopted by state. According to him state of politics put back and economy declined leading to rise of fascism. Hence political participation declined leading to rise of fascism.

Further Ortega Gasset in his book "Revolt of Masses" held that fascist leaders mobilise masses as a superfluous entity and gives rise to fascism. Eric Fromm held that fear of freedom in man leads to fascism.

fascism as an ideology is incomplete because there is no single or concrete idea rather hodge podge of ideas. Mussolini

Remarks Mention reasons like weakness of democratic regimes, represented class untouched by capitalism/Communism, aggressive nationalism, better termed a pol. movement/religion than an ideology.

himself hired gentile geovanni to write the fascism as ideology. further fascism stands for what is difficult to explain as but we can easily see fascism against what. Therefore fascism is a fluid concept and turns according to need and situation

Hence Hannah Arendt suggest to avoid fascism it is necessary promote public participation and political debate because man is zoon politikon (political animal)

c) The idea of democracy represent the most cherished idea, we can define democracy in narrow sense as a form of government and in a broad sense a "way of life". current age is considered as "age of democracies". There are different varieties of democracy like Direct democracy (suggested by Rousseau) Indirect or representative democracy given by J.S. Mill, Locke etc.

J. S. Mill in his book "Representative Government" suggested representative democracy is most desirable and stable. According to him representative democracy represents the interest of all classes and makes democracy and consociational. And also prevents democracy turning into tyranny of majority.

Another main reason for emergence of representative democracy is the rise of population. Earlier in ancient times there was small states such as city states hence direct democracy was feasible (eg. Geneva). But now rise with complexity and structure representative democracy is considered best practical.

As Edmund Burke held that representatives represents the interest of all people rather than the narrow constituency interest hence he suggest for developmental (enlightened)

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the Radical Criticisms of Liberal Feminism. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Write a critical note on Fabian socialism (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What is the concept of Justice in modern Political Theory? How is it related to Equality? (250 Words) (20)

a) Liberal feminism is emerged in 18th century with the work of Mary Wollstonecraft, an essay on "The education of daughters" and book "The vindication on rights of women". She proposed Charter of rights of women to the leaders of French revolution.

In that charter she demanded equal political and other rights to women such as equal voting, political participation ending discrimination. Liberal feminist further demanded equal opportunity to women in public offices and equality in public sphere.

Radical feminism emerged in 1960's as a critique to Liberal feminism. According to Radical feminism Liberal

Remarks

theory of feminism is a masculinist theory which does not truly liberate women. further it held that Liberal feminism is not based on the experiences of feminism hence not a true feminism.

whereas Radical feminism held that this theory is ~~for~~ for women and by women. According to Radical feminist like Simon de Beauvoir, Betty Friedan, Carole Pateman, Jessie Marion Young Radical feminism is based on experiences of women and represent the true or real feminism.

Simon de Beauvoir held that we need to end heterosexual families and promote homosexual families. further Carole Pateman in her book "sexual contract" held that liberal theory of social contract is exclusive because there ~~is~~ no women in establishing contract.

Remarks Mention concealed male norms, structural character of patriarchy, personhood vs. sisterhood, class & race are ignored, reflects interest of white middle class women in developed societies.

Radical feminist like Betty Friedan criticized "patriarchy". According to her it promotes subjugation of women hence she calls for ending the "patriarchy". further Shulamith Firestone in her book "Dialectics of Sex" suggested we need to see politics of class even at family level. Hence she suggest for ending class struggle at family level to be promote liberation.

Therefore Radical feminist wants to end patriarchy, heterosexual families, concept of gender and exploitation women. which will ultimately result in the liberation of women.

4) Fabian Socialism, is a variety of socialism based on the Roman general 'Fabius'. It is propagated by Sidney Webb, G. B. Shaw, Annie Besant and Beatrice.

Fabian Socialism works on the principle of, "Strike when the iron is hot". It means wait for the right time to bring socialism. Till the time they suggest for constructive work in the society, by raising the consciousness among the masses.

(a) G. B. Shaw held that we need to appeal the commonsense of masses and to raise the awareness among them. Sidney Webb suggested people should come together to work in a collaborative manner.

Idea of Fabian Socialism is a concept of "permeation", means diffusion of ideas in the minds of people through a different ways such as political programme media interactions etc.

Fabian socialism further suggested that participation in parliament to raise the issue in a democratic manner. Hence in short it is considered as a democratic way to socialism.

Indian socialism based on the idea of Fabian socialism. Pandit Nehru was the admirer of Fabian socialism. Hence Fabian socialism brings welfare of people in a peaceful and democratic manner. Also ensure dignity of all and stability of nation.

Hence Indian constitution through part IV (Directive principles of state policy, Art 15, 16, 332, 335) represents ways to reduce the inequality among people. Therefore James Austin calls Indian socialism as revolutionary and peaceful way to achieve socialism.

Remarks Mention economic restraints to reduce economic inequalities, socialist goals through parliamentary processes, introduction of reforms.

c)

The idea of Justice is considered as "Architectonic principle" because it forms the foundation and all other principles such as equality, rights, dignity and liberty based on the concept of justice.

Idea of justice dealt from Plato to Marx and from Rawls to Amartya Sen. John Rawls in Modern times considers justice as the first virtue of system of thought. He gave his detailed theory of justice in his book "Theory of justice" in 1971.

According to Rawls "justice as a fairness" demands everybody should get satisfied with principle of justice. To ensure this he gave his idea through lexical order of principles such as
 1) equal liberty 2) equal opportunity for all

Remarks

3) Difference principle. Hence according to Rawls equality and liberty are not contradictory rather complementary to each other.

Later on Ronald Dworkin in his book Equality a "sovereign virtue" held that principle of equality of resources will ensure the idea of justice. Hence he suggest initial distribution of resources should be fair and just. For this he suggest two types of Auction, ① Ambition sensitive auction and ② Endowment sensitive auction.

He criticized Rawls theory of justice and held that Rawls represent abstract theory of justice. Similarly Amartya Sen also criticized Rawls on Universalistic theory of justice.

Amartya Sen held that it is not necessary to achieve universalistic theory, and not possible.

Justice as entitlement

7

Remarks

Mention details of communitarian & feminist perspective, approaches to global justice, not mentioned the relationship between equality & justice

As held by Amartya Sen justice and equality are complementary with each other. To achieve justice by providing or ensuring equality, he suggest for the capacity building of people by the state.

Therefore Indian constitution in its preamble mentions idea of justice in terms of Economical political and social. It also mentions equality of opportunity for all to achieve dignity for all. To ensure this equality and justice it provides provision through DPSP and Affirmative action which will ensure dignity and happiness for all.

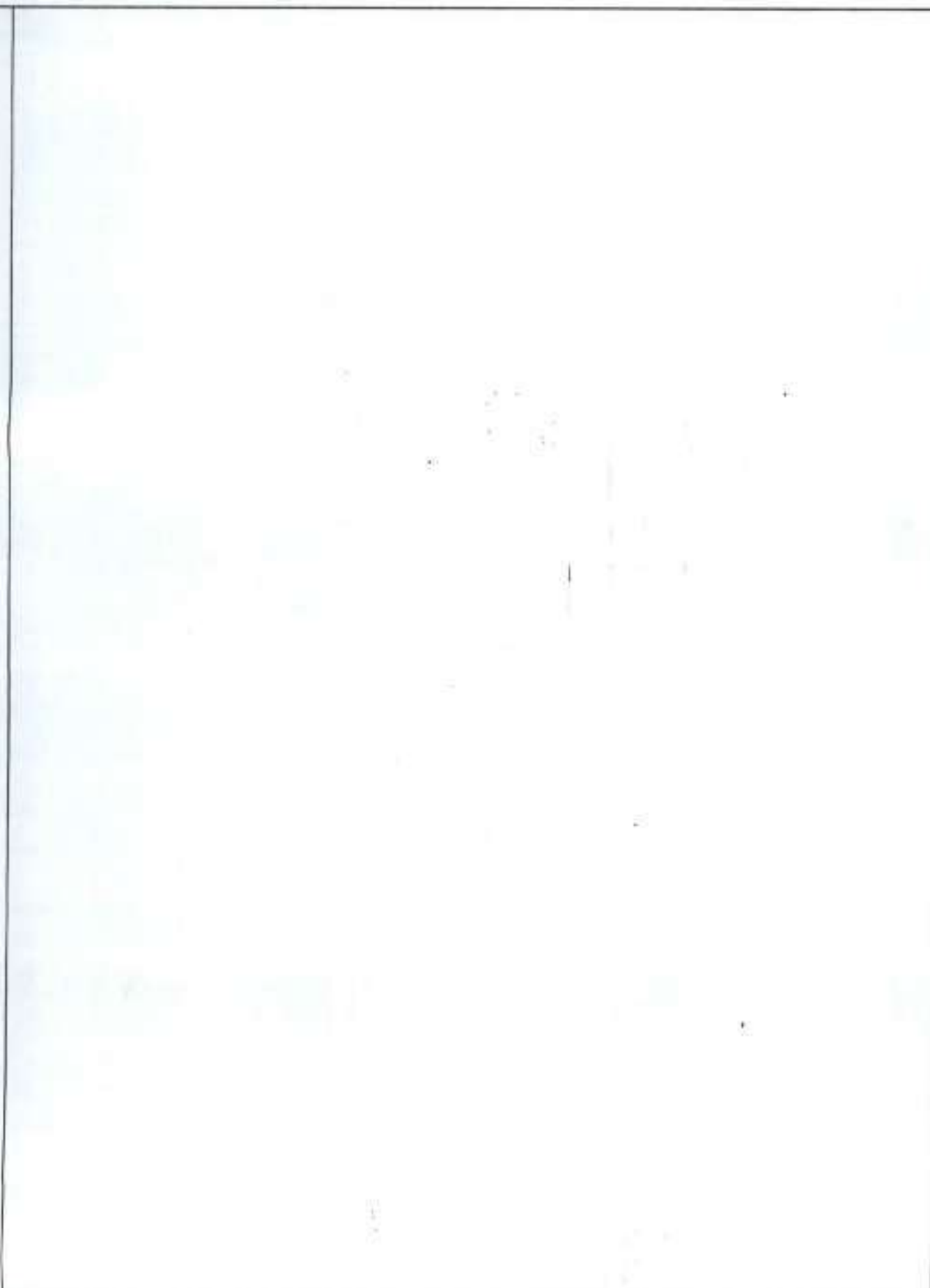
4. Answer the following questions:

- (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)

Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

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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 movement is a collective mobilisation of people to achieve a common goal of a particular community or group eg. Narmada Bachao Andolan against Sardar Sarovar dam. There are old social movements and new social movements running in country. New social movement represent the issues like environment protection, protection of animal, LGBT movement etc. whereas old social movement primarily focussed on bread and butter issues eg. movement against eviction of tribals from hills of Niyangiri.

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Remarks Mention represents the marginalized section, against globalization, modern westernization, colonial model of development, relationship with realisation of rights, extent of success

There is a new zeal in the rise of new social movement. Last year #MeToo movement raised wide consciousness among people to prevent sexual harassment and exploitation of women.

Similarly due to LGBT movement Supreme court in its judgement struck down Section 377 of the IPC which deals with same sex relations.

Hence new social movement providing a way to achieve life of dignity, protection of environment, preventing cruelty to animals. This needs to be widespread and needs to be peaceful in manner.

b) Idea of Land Reforms goes back to Indian freedom struggle. During 1930's Indian National Congress accepted Land reforms as a major goal after independence.

Remarks

After Independence there was a considerable steps in land reform through various legislative measures such as abolition of zamindari Act, land ceiling act, Tenancy act etc.

To promote land reforms vigorously Vinoba Bhave through his Bhoodan and gramdaan movement demanded land to landless. In Bhoodan Vinoba Bhave appealed to Btg Zamindar to donate land to the landless people. (5)

This has influenced very much and many zamindars donated their land to landless. Further it inspired many states to land reforms such as Kerala, West Bengal & Maharashtra.

yet it could not achieve long term goal of land reforms as land to all landless. Many people transferred Banjar land

Remarks Mention surplus land to poor, how its different from abolition of zamindari movement, land unfit for cultivation, equitable distribution

under Bhadran movement. Further big land landlord resisted the agenda of land reform.

Therefore we need to similar kind of movement today. As farinnee frankel suggest land reform should be agenda of debate. Hence former president K. R. Narayanan held that if we donot start land reform left wing extremism will rise violently that needs to considered urgently.

c)

Valid perspective of National movement mainly given by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar who was inspired from Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar).

Jyotiba Phule in his book Jalangi held that British Raj is

better than peshwa raj. He criticised
 Brahmanical attitude of people. Similarly
E. V. Ramaswamy criticized Indian
 National Congress (INC) as party of
 Brahmin and exploiter of poor class.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's idea of nationalism
 found in his book Pakistan and
 partition of India, where he held
 that people needs to live in a
fraternity and with ties of kinship
 to emerge as a nation.

He further rejected India as a
 nation rather referred a Big Community
 of communities. He criticized INC for
subjugation of Dalit, demanded equal
 representation and separate electorate for
 dalits.

Hence dalit perspective mainly aimed
 at ending hegemony of elit and equally
 representative political and social democracy.

Remarks: Mention in details contributions of Ambed-
 kar, Gandhi, Periyar, organizations, associa-
 tions, movements, magazines, journals, Sri Naray-
 an Guru

d) According to Geomville Austin Indian constitution a revolutionary document and evolved through various phases. In his book "Indian Constitution the Cornerstone of nation" refers the document as most important and critical for survival of India.

③ It is product of evolution because in India there is not change of political system happened through revolution like China. In India there is simply a transfer of power happened hence many features of constitution taken from Government of India Act 1919, Government of India Act 1935.

Similarly parliamentary form of democracy, writs, privileges also inspired from the Britain. Also

Remarks Mention significance of 1861, 1892, 1909, Nehru Report, Simon Commission, demand for Constituent Assembly & its role.

reflection of reservation was also result of evolution in country.
eg. Communal Award of 1932 (Modified)

Hence Indian constitution mainly a product of evolution rather than evolution. According to Pratap Bhanu Mehta in Indian constitution came first and through constitution the evolution started.

e) Political parties according to Edmund Burke is a collection of people having common ideology working to achieve a common goal. Similarly Laski considers democracy cannot be conceived without political parties. In India till 1967 there was one party dominant system popularly known as "Congress System" (Rajani Kothari)

Other parties such as Communist party of India, Swatantra party etc were EXIST but their representation was minuscule.

After 1967 "Congress system" broke and started era of coalition politics (Subash palashikar) because of emergence of number of other political parties.

(3) Prof. Yogendra Yadav suggest rise of political parties based caste due to democratic upsurge and plebionization of Indian democracy. further Lejani Kethari suggest emergence of split politics because of Bsp's rise.

Therefore according to Yogendra Yadav political parties going through phase of institutionalization and deinstitutionalization. we need to reduce role of caste in political parties and need to reform them.

Remarks Mention major political parties, ideological trends, rise of regionalism, communalism, splits & mergers in social & ideological context.

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)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

7. 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)

Remarks

Remarks:

Remarks

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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) Indian National Movement^(INM) is described as one of the largest and worlds most powerful peaceful movement by Ramchandra Guha. It started officially since from revolt of 1857 and lasted till the Indian Independence.

Many sections participated in the INM. Initially it was led by moderates leaders like Surenkrishna Banerji, Dada Bhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade and Gokhale who gave economic critic of British Raj and promoted constructive role to ensure British Raj remain humane. Extremist movement emerged out of frustrations of moderate leaders

Remarks

and their political programmes. The rise of extremists started since 1890's. Lokmanya Tilak protested against the British atrocities. He held that "freedom is birthright". Other extremist leaders like Swami Vivekananda, Chandrabhawan Prasad, Chandrasekhar Azad, Sachindranath Sanyal attacked British offices and institutions.

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Anandaji
vati.

Extremist criticized moderate way movement and held that constitutional methods will not work because British Raj is not constitutional. Swami Vivekananda suggested we need to strike at the root of British Raj. Hence he was the first person to demand complete freedom from British.

Other extremist leader attacked the traits of British, promoted revolutionary terrorism against the

Remarks Mention cause of rises of extremism, significance of Surat Split, methods & ideological influences, Lab-Bal-Pal, govt. reaction.

British Raj. They also participated widely in the ~~now~~ Swadeshi non-cooperation movement. They

raised the consciousness among masses for example Bhagat Singh through "Nar Jivan", Achindranath Sanyal through "Bandi Jivan" and Bhagwati Charan Vohra through philosophy of Bomb.

Therefore because of their valor and sacrifices India could able to achieve her independence as early as possible.

b) According to Laski political parties acts as life and blood of democracy and democracy cannot concede without political party. political parties represent the interest of masses and they perform the role of "interest aggregation" by forming the government.

political parties perform different functions such as giving voice to voters, power to powerless. They spread democratic consciousness among the people. Political parties also work in a constructive manner as a opposition in government to prevent turning into tyranny.

8. As Rajoni Kothari held political parties mobilise people based on the common interest. They also promote education among people. Jaya Hasan suggested rise of large number of parties resulted into the "catch all parties".

Yogendra Yadav calls plethorization of Indian democracy due to rise of political parties like Bahujan Samaj Republican party of India, BJP etc.

Remarks: Social mobilization not adequately addressed. Mention parties are not properly institutionalized, & crisis of governmentability.

However political parties are in recent years turning to just as a electoral machine (Prof. Yogendra Yadav). Further Zoya Hasan mentions there is decline of ideology of parties and just going for narrow gains.

Paul Brass suggest political parties mobilising people leading to the caste politics and identity politics. Christophe Jeffrelot held political parties promoting narrow interest of particular caste and class.

Social mobilisation of political parties leading to decline of democracy. It giving rise to communal politics. Andree Beitele calls rise of social mobilisation as reason for communalism.

Therefore political parties must play its role by reforming itself through promotion intra-party democracy funding reforms etc.

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9) According to M.N. Srinivas caste plays huge role in Indian politics and it has reached to the subconscious level of people in country. According to Christophe Jaffrelot caste represent the colourful mosaic of Indian politics.

Prof. Rajani Kothari analysed role of caste in Indian politics and held that caste has strengthened Indian democracy, because it promoted way to mobilize people. further he suggest secularization of caste, It means caste is not remain for ritual & purpose rather all main secular benefits reaching to the people.

Prof. Yogendra Yadav held that caste politics led to first democratic upsurge in 1960's and second democratic upsurge during 1980's and 1990's

which led to rise of Dalit and OBC class at forefront. Further he held that caste politics promoted the "plebianization" of Indian democracy.

Christophe Jaffrelot analysed caste politics in Tamil Nadu and suggested caste politics led to promotion narrow interest. He calls rise of caste politics as India's "Silent revolution".

Further Rudolph and Rudolph suggested caste politics led to the "Traditionalisation of modernity and modernisation of tradition" which

means modern elections acquiring use of caste politics and old customs and traditions acquiring new forms of identity.

However scholars like Andre Beitele suggest caste politics has led

to rise of communalism in country.
Dipankar Gupta suggest caste politics gave rise to communal riots and eroded the democracy

(12) further Pratap Bhanu Mehta calls caste politics is the reason for unrest in country. According to him one community or group playing caste p card against other which harming the social fabric of country.

Therefore it is debatable whether caste politics is beneficial or not yet we need to prevent caste politics turning into hatredness and communalism. Supreme court through various judgements tried to reduce the role of caste politics to a considerable extent (eg. RPA 1951) preventing demand for vote based on caste etc.

Remarks Mention vertical—horizontal mobilization, differential mobilization, caste politics at regional level, mention pol. parties example