

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

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.

1255

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name MATTHEWS

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Matthews

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION A

✓ Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Satyagraha versus passive resistance
- (b) Discuss the need for internal democracy in Political Parties in India.
- (c) Secularism is contested idea in the Indian scenario. Discuss.
- (d) Role of Strong Opposition in democracy
- (e) Role of Pressure Groups in Policy Formulation

1. a) Mahatma Gandhi brought several new tools to combat colonialism, and among them were Satyagraha and passive resistance. He was influenced by Thoreau, Tolstoy, etc. Passive resistance means showing political discontent by purposefully disobeying unjust laws and then voluntarily courting arrest. Non violence was an essential component of this strategy. Its goal is to erode the legitimacy of the state, while turning public opinion against them.

Satyagraha was an Indian version of passive resistance. Gandhiji wanted to give his own

Remarks

method an Indian identity, so that people can easily identify with it, and ~~then~~ invited suggestions from the people. He was impressed with "Satyagraha", which meant seeking truth.

Gandhiji later describes its unique characteristics. It is not merely being "passive." It requires enormous will power and active open defiance against oppression.

It is not based on hate. He says "Hate the sin, not the sinner". Ahimsa ~~and~~ is its weapon, to achieve a "change of heart".

It was ~~widely~~ finally successful in gaining constitutional concessions, and eventual freedom. Other leaders like Martin Luther King, Mandela, etc drew this idea from Gandhiji.

Good
Reduce
Content
Scholar
5.5

b) Political parties in India have evolved over time. They are usually functioning around a few charismatic leaders, even in ideological parties like CPI. Over time, many parties suspended organisational elections, like the Congress in 1967, or it becoming ineffective.

Lack of ~~organ~~ internal democracy has several dangers. Parties become more grounded in the 'cult of personality' and centralisation of power. It paves way for dynastic politics and nepotism in appointments.

It propagates a "high command culture" where grass root level workers being having no voice. The dissident party members will have no place to protest, paving way for horse trading, splits, defections, etc weakening democracy and political ethics.

This decreases participation, and eventually political legitimacy.

E. ~~S~~ Sundharan in his work "Fragmentation of Party Systems", cite this as a major cause for the erosion of traditional Congress support base.

Internal democracy can have a few issues too, like the difficulty in electing women members, dangers of populism, caste and religious cleavages, etc.

However, its positives outweigh the negatives, and must be effectively enforced.

- c) D.E. Smith in his work "India as a secular state", gives three defining features of secularism
- ① Freedom of religion
 - ② Equality between ~~of~~ all persons
 - ③ Separation of state and religion

In India, the state played an active role in propagating a 'secular' ideology, and interfered to modernise religions, correcting ancient injustice.

This has led to different contestations.

D. F. Smith says that since the state interferes with citizens' private belief, India is not truly secular.

Ashish Nandy calls himself an 'Anti Secularist' because it is unsuited to Indian culture. Religion is an essential component of Indians, and 'Tolerance' was a better option than 'secularism'.

Akeel Bilgrami points to the archimedean and "non-negotiable" character of Indian secularism. This is cited as the reason for rise in communalism, hindutva, violence etc in the present day.

pro
SCO

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However, others like Galanter appreciate Indian secularism. He criticises DE Smith for citing American model to judge all other countries, which had a different history.

Good
point
keep

Rajeev Bhargava criticises Ashish Nandy's idea, arguing that Indian secularism was based on "principled distance" from religion, to prevent India turning into a communal majoritarian state like Pakistan.

6.5

Though India's survival is a testimony of its success, secularism will need new interpretation due to attack by the militant Hindutva forces.

Reduce
content

d) Opposition parties are a key component of a democracy. Democracy means the rule of popular sovereignty. But in essence

Remarks

it is "legislation determined by the majority."

The opposition ~~plays~~ becomes the vanguard of democracy, ensuring the ruling party and the executive do not misuse their powers.

Strong opposition safeguards the rights of minorities, because it is unusual for minorities to form governments on their own.

They play a critical role in political education and awareness generation of the masses. They create a "credible democratic alternative". This prevents the discontent among people turning into a revolution. It prevents corruption through budget scrutiny, and starting debates and discussion.

However, it sometimes plays a negative role. "Government overload theorists" like Richard Rose and Anthony King show

Address the actual demand of the question

Add comments

that the opposition parties try to "outbid" the government, resulting in ~~an~~ "ever spiralling promises". They turn populist, ignores practical and financial difficulties (eg. loan waivers, reservations etc). It can stall critical legislation for purely political reasons (eg. GST). All these result in "democratic overload" and a consequent loss of legitimacy and public faith in the government.

5.0

e)

Give definition of scholars

"Pressure Groups" can be defined as a group of people with common interests, working towards the common goal of influencing the political system for their benefit.

Role of pressure groups in policy formulation has evolved

Remarks

over the years.

They represent their group interests, like class, caste, etc.

Until late 1960s, the main pressure groups were the capitalist class, looking for tax breaks, subsidies, protection against foreign competition, etc.

~~Hogendae~~ ~~Yates~~ Susanne and Lloyd Rudolph show that pressure groups "deepen democracy". The "first democratic upsurge" in 1960s of "middle castes" and "second democratic upsurge" of the SCs in 1990s has increased political participation. Specific issues of the people, like farmers against globalisation gain a voice through pressure groups. It also serves as a safety valve against political discontent.

However, there ^{negative roles too} are ~~issues as well to their role~~.

They represent a very narrow interest, causing political and

social instability, like the Jat and Patel agitations -

Anne Kruger shows the new "rent seeking" attitude of politicians for representing pressure group interests, which promotes political corruption. There is also disparity in size and influence between groups, eg: Pharma lobby vs environmentalists.

Therefore, as Mancu Edson argued, pressure groups do stimulate political participation but any lasting gains can be made only through political parties.

- Good Attempt
keep

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss in detail the issues related to appointment of election commissioner and remedial steps which need to be taken. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the agrarian and peasant perspective of Indian national movement. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What do you understand by the term Hybrid Electoral system and also analyse why there is increased demand for its introduction in India? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

3. a) BL Fadia in "Reforming the election Commission" argues that the ECI was designed to be the enforcer of democratic legitimacy in India.

However, there are several issues in its appointment.

The ECI draws its powers from Art-324 of the Constitution. It states that the commissioner will be appointed by according to law made by the Parliament. But the parliament has not made any law yet, which makes the office vulnerable to executive manipulation.

In 2009, the CEC Gopalaswami accused his successor fellow EC

Remarks

Navin Chavola of partisanship. President ignored his accusation. It showed the potential of partisanship. Also, there is a disparity in the terms of CEC and ECs which can affect states working as a single unit.

You need to address main issues

There are no prescribed qualifications. The officers are not banned from further appointments by the government unlike UPSC chairman.

In relevant

The absence of dedicated manpower makes the assigned staff vulnerable to transfers, which was pointed out by CEC T.N. Seshan.

The Commissioner's appointment does not involve the opposition parties nor any "neutral" person like Supreme Court judges. This creates distrust, best seen in the recent EVM lack of controversy and calls to go back to ballot paper.

EC less demerit

Remarks

Focus on main issues raised in the question in the T.N. Seshan case
 CEC Recommendations compulsory in EC etc

Give

Name

GS SCORE

6.5
Several commissions including 2nd ARC has recommended a collegium based appointment, including leader of opposition. Supreme Court has also recently called for a law by Parliament to protect the sanctity of the appointment.

* You need to work on Content - What are actual controversies.

3. b) Agrarian and peasant perspective of the National movement constantly evolved, from the "Moderate" phase till 1947.

Until 1904, the National movement led by Moderate leaders like Naoroji, Gokhale, P. Mehta, etc were elitist. They did argue for peasant rights, like during Indigo Revolt, Deccan

Remarks

disturbances, Pabna revolt, etc. But they & Their work was mainly through the legislatures and the Press. However, they lacked the faith in political capacity of the masses, and especially peasants. Industrialisation was seen as a panacea.

Extremists like Tilak, Anandabindo, etc toned down the 'elitism' significantly. They reached out to peasants through Swaraj, "Swadeshi" and "boycott". But the peasants were not organised and didn't have local leadership.

1918 marked a watershed with the appointment creation of UP Kisan Sabha. Leaders like NCG Ranga, Baba Ramachandra, etc sparked off the Kisan Sabha movement, branching into Eka movement, Kheda Satyagrah, etc.

Sumit Sarkar characterised these new movements as 'parallel' to the Indian National movement.

led by the Congress. They fought for agrarian demands and only had a limited "anti-colonial" edge. This was because of the simultaneous struggle against the local landlords, who were a major supporter of the Congress. eg. Madari Pasi led Eta movement wasn't supported by the Congress.

However the agrarian movements significantly influenced the direction of the Congress. Faizpur resolution of the Congress, its Election Manifesto and the pro-peasant attitude of Congress ministries are its evidence.

7.

~~But subaltern historians argue that~~

- ⊕ You need to answer according to Pol. Science paper Unlike History
- ⊕ Synchronise your content.
- ⊕ Address issues associated with the mov.

3.c) "Hybrid electoral system" refers to a combination of 2 different or more different systems, most commonly the FPTP, with a version of Proportional representation system. Its goal is to preserve the simplicity of FPTP, while reducing its inherent bias against minorities.

"First Past the Post" is said to be biased against minorities for 2 reasons.

① Mechanical effect, where in a single member constituency, all votes of one representation or under representation of parties based on a threshold of votes.

② Psychological effect, where voters tend not to "waste" votes on smaller parties with no realistic chance.

To combat this, two common models are proposed

②

Remarks

① Mixed member Proportional system which analyses the outcome of FPTP system and seeks to correct underrepresentation by a PR system for some seats.

② Parallel System where the PR & FPTP systems coexist independent of each other.

However, it can have disadvantages. It increases the cost of elections. FPTP system was easy to understand by even the illiterate masses due to its simplicity. Single member constituency makes the loyalty of the elected candidate with the people, rather than the party. Proportional representation is biased towards political instability because numerous small groups will vie for power. It will make difficult unpopular decisions impossible. The chaotic situation of 1989 ~~on~~ till 2004

was an era of communalism, populism, political opportunism, and horse trading. Susanne and Lloyd Rudolph shows the "emergence of a defector's market".

Also, highly successful countries like US, UK, etc still follow the FPTP system for the lower house.

However, the diversity of Indian society and dangers of tyranny of majority calls for reforms.

Law Commission has recommended

25% seats to be filled in Lok Sabha through a proportional representation.

Remarks

Attempt all questions:

- (a) Women Commission has played a vital role in addressing issues of protection and empowerment of Women. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Nature and Evaluation of Land Reforms in India after Independence. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Explain the nature of political democracy and its relationship with development during 1967-1990. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Women's Commission was established in 1992 for reviewing the constitutional and legal safeguard for women.

Its role is multidimensional dealing with all aspects of women's issues.

The commission's most fundamental role is to safeguard women's security. It has involved in high profile cases like Bhanwari Devi case, Shreya case, Star TV, Zee TV, Maimon Baskari case, etc. It has also defended weaker sections like tribal women in Kerala, SCs, STs, etc.

It acts as a defender of women's honour, in filing cases against Zee TV and Star TV for

CSK
more
comprehensibility

Remarks

obscurity.

It works for awareness generation by conducting and sponsoring workshops, seminars and conferences.

It constitutes Expert Committees for dealing with special ~~to~~ issues. It maintains ~~a~~ networks with NGOs and State Commissions for ensuring gender equality.

It works for emerging issues like sexual harassment at workplace ~~through~~ in Visaka case and for the autonomy of Visaka women to decide on marriage in the recent Haldia case in Kerala; Surrogacy, etc. 1972

However, its work is very dependent on the role of its chairperson. For example, work on domestic violence started in 1992, but then ~~it~~ it was suddenly ignored until 1999. Its mechanisms for maintaining continuity and autonomy working

Visaka
Gualinus
2005

is inadequate.

It is also only a ~~reco~~ advisory body whose recommendations ~~are~~ often ~~ignored~~ can be ignored. This is to It has only limited powers regarding the armed forces.

7.5
Add ref to
3 scholars to
write for
in various cases

way forward

4. b) Land Reforms in India refer to
- 1) Abolition of intermediaries (mainly zamindars)
 - 2) Tenancy reforms
 - 3) Land Ceiling Acts.
 - 4) Promoting cooperativisation.

Its outcomes have been highly varied. There have been a few success stories like Kerala and West Bengal, while other states were mostly unsatisfactory. ~~It is~~ Abolition of intermediaries were the most successful of the land reforms, because there was

a polity wide consensus. The landlords themselves were socially and politically isolated.

Tenancy reforms had some success, but the newly land owners after zamindari abolition were resistant. Bipan Chandra argues that, ~~these~~ these new classes were politically mobilised and resisted reforms by lobbying or legal measures.

Land ceiling had the least consensus and least success.

~~The~~ The owner-tenants exploited loopholes in ceiling laws by transferring land to family members and other measures. Some states governments themselves were hesitant and delayed its implementation.

Cooperativisation was highly misunderstood by most farmers and eventually were dominated by ^{such} big farmers.

Bardhan and Mukherjee attributes these varying outcomes to ideological factors. The left government in Kerala and W. Bengal were enthusiastic and hence more successful.

Francine Frankel in "Paradox of accommodative politics" show that the multi-class character of Congress prevented effective reforms.

The Judiciary was also resistant to lofty government ideologies like socialism, opting to safeguard citizen's right to property.

4. c) Political democracy and the political economy were in a process of turmoil from 1967 to 1990s.

Indian polity was characterized by an end of the "Congress System" and ~~the~~ in the words of Logendra

Yadav, "The first democratic upsurge" was taking place. Within the Congress, the second generation of leaders in the aftermath of Karnary Plan lacked the legitimacy and charisma of the Nehruvian era. The newly politicised "middle castes" were now a determinant force in Indian politics.

The political economy and development continued in the "Import substituting Industrialisation" model of PC Mahalanobis. Anne Kraeger in "Contrast to transitions: India and Korea" shows two consequences of this policy

a) Promoting democracy and social mobilisation: Industrialisation was a "modernisation" strategy which created urbanisation, literacy and mass communication. This spurred increased political activity, best seen in pre-Emergency period. It also increased demands.

Remarks

Susanne and Lloyd Rudolph call it the emergence of a "demand polity" from a "command polity"; increasing spending in social sectors & subsidies.

b) Low productivity

Import substitution model did not incentivise efficiency. Government protected infant industries. It created 'rent seeking' behaviour among politicians, promoting corruption. This is best seen in different trajectories of India and S. Korea.

Add Source

	Productivity growth	
	1960	1990
India	7.5%	10%
Korea	7.5%	48%

Indian farmers were a substantial votebank and could not be taxed. In 1988, National Front government wrote off farmer debts even on the verge of financial crisis. Indian international ~~both~~ competence declined.

Both these factors created the unsustainable fiscal situation

Exogenous shocks of Gulf War and IMF-reform demand spurred economic transformation, with the 'LPG - Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation'.

In the Political sphere, it was reflected in unstable governments with small majorities and the 'second democratic upsurge' of the SCs. Federalism and Regionalism gained ~~the~~ primacy.

Thus, the nature of political democracy and development were closely interlinked.

Remarks

Good
Keep it

11.0%

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Marxist perspective on Indian National Movement
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir and Article 35A
- (c) Radical humanist perspective of Freedom struggle by M.N Roy.
- (d) Functional criticism of Indian CAG.
- (e) Issues pertaining to Judicial Accountability and need for reforms. Discuss.

5. a) Marxist perspective on the National Movement was based on applying the Marxian class perspective to the Indian society.

R. Palme Dutt in his classic "India today" calls the National movement as a movement of elites. Congress from its formation was dominated by the landed classes and the bourgeoisie. It was a "safety valve" for the revolutionary zeal of the masses.

Gandhiji's attempt to promote "trusteeship" and "sarvodaya" were seen as "amelioration of class conflict". The INC rarely supported the Indian workers against Indian capitalists. Labour reforms

Remarks

for workers' welfare were opposed in the press and legislatures.

~~MN Roy put forth~~

MN Roy, PC Joshi, Ranadive, etc significantly influenced the National Movement. However, as Bipan Chandra noted, the Marxist perspective suffers from determinist ideology. It ~~classifies~~ ~~all~~ denigrates all efforts of the intelligentsia and ahistorically glorifies all popular militancy. They ignore the role of Nehru in popularising 'left' ideas and integrating them into the National movement. For this reason, their overall impact ~~on~~ ~~the~~ before and after independence in India was below potential.

Short
Pass.

Good

6.5

5. b) Art. 35A deals with special provisions related to Kashmir. It was incorporated into the constitution by a Presidential Order under

Remarks

Art 370(1)(d)

Art 35A

Its main features are

- ① It bars non-J & K state subjects from buying property.
- ② J & K legislature is empowered to declare the state's "permanent residents".
- ③ It denies property rights to women ^{who marry} outside the state.

Its main aim is to safeguard J & K's culture and autonomy.

However, it has been criticised.

It was not added through a proper amendment under Art 368.

It violates right to freedom under Art 19 and right to equality under Art 14 and right to life and liberty under Art 21.

It discriminates against women for marriage choices.

Remarks

It is now being debated because of Supreme Court petition by refugees from West Pakistan during the Partition. Hinduva forces argue it is an appeasement. But any measure to change it would increase trust deficit in the already precarious political situation.

c) MN Roy's Radical Humanist perspective can be seen in his works like "India in Transition", "New Humanism", "Reason, Romanticism and Revolution", etc. He was influenced by Ethics of Spinoza, secular politics of Locke and scientific materialism of Hobbes.

This perspective of the national movement revolves around the individual and his freedom. "Man is the measure of everything."

Add
Mark

He championed individualism against the ideas of nation and class. He believed the state to be the result of natural and historical evolution. It should be based on cooperation, pluralism and decentralisation. He supported radical democracy because of the inadequacies of formal parliamentary democracy.

write the meaning

He disagreed with the Gandhian social program, though he appreciated its mass-orientation. Gandhi's views on class cooperation ignores exploitation and wide social divisions, resulting in societal injustice. He stood for abolition of landlordism.

He did not believe in violence, and preferred a 'revolution by consent'. Education was seen as the tool for emancipation. Ethics was emphasized and cannot be separated from

Introduce
more
Authentic
Content
with
criticism

5.0

politics. Thus, he gave a more
restatement of Marxism.

However, his ideas didn't
gain enough traction because of
his disagreements with Gandhism
and Marxism, and supporting the
British during World War 2.
For this Sudipta Kaviraj calls
him a 'remarkable failure'.

d)

Art. 148 of Indian Constitution
provides for an independent
CAG. It is envisaged as the
"guardian of the public purse";
by auditing expenditures by
the executive on behalf of the
Parliament.

Paul H Appleby severely
criticises the office of CAG in
his two reports on Indian
Administration. CAG is seen as
an inheritance of the colonial

Remarks

rule. It promotes executive paralysis and red tape. Innovation and any risk taking by officers are severely discouraged.

The Parliament greatly exaggerates CAG's role. It has failed to define its functions as the Constitution envisaged. Auditors know very little about administration. # CAG's role is a "highly pedestrian function with limited usefulness".

It performs "post-mortem" work on expenditures. It cannot regulate control over the disbursement of funds, and hence is not a "comptroller".

Also, there is a tendency by CAG to provide sensational figures which mislead the masses. For example CAG Vinod Rai was criticised for the 2G reports.

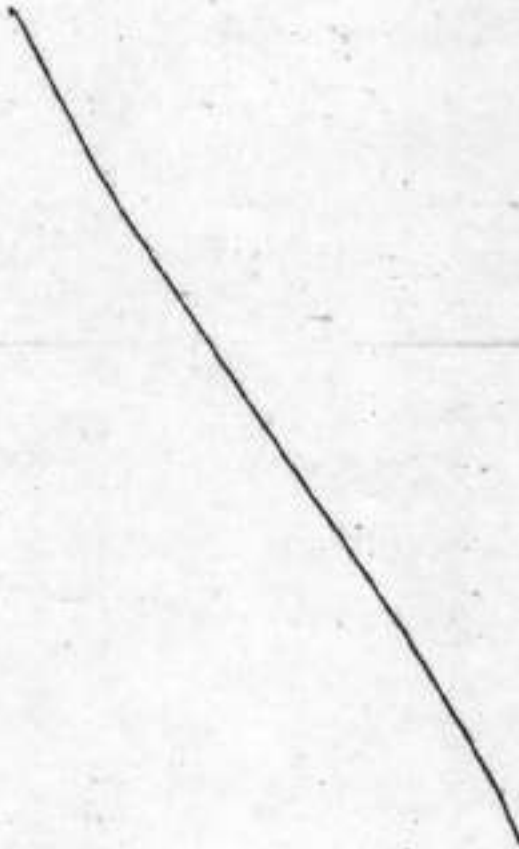
Despite the criticisms, CAG

mention other important issues
@ quote scholars views

5.0

has emerged as a champion of democracy and accountability.

5. e)



Remarks

6/ Attempt all questions:

- (a) The evolving profile of legislators in Indian parliament offers both opportunities and challenges. Discuss. How has the changing nature of leadership in parliament affected its efficiency? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) From one party dominance to a multi-party power sharing model, India has seen diverse phases of Coalitional politics. Describe this evolution briefly phase wise. Do you agree that benefits and challenges associated with Coalition governments exist simultaneously? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Elaborate with examples the nature of class inequality in India. What role was played by impact of colonial influence in emergence of this? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

6 a) The socioeconomic profile of legislators has evolved over time, from ~~the~~ 1951 till the present.

It has offered several opportunities. ~~It~~ Until 1967, the 'Congress System' dominated the political scene. It was 'elitist', idealistic and enjoyed high legitimacy with the people.

Yogendra Yadav categorises the changes into

- The first democratic upsurge in the 1967 to 1991. of dominant middle class
- Second democratic upsurge from 1991, of the S.Cs

Therefore it has served to deepen democracy. This has

Remarks

promoted "Regionalisation and realisation" of Indian politics.

Agrarian issues have become very important due to their emergence as a powerful lobby and vote base.

The number of educated representatives has also increased, with most of having an undergraduate degree.

But it is sparking off challenges as well. It has created a "demand polity", with increasing demands for community specific welfare measures. Division among caste and religion has become politicised causing social unrest. Rise of regional leader ~~group~~ makes polity wide issues second fiddle to narrow local interests. The "consensual model" of 'Congress system' has been replaced with a confrontational system.

Its reflection can be seen in the decline of Parliamentary

Remarks

Describe
Fact &
Figure
Profile
Create
heading
Oppor-
tunity
Chg.

efficiency. 2016 Winter Session of Lok Sabha had only 16% productivity. The disruption has increased and number of sittings have decreased. Debates usually have no academic value anymore. Criminals in politics is the highest ever now in 2014.

Draw some digram

Thus, socio-economic profile of legislators have a critical linkage with parliamentary functioning

b)

Coalitional politics ~~has~~ refer to political groups of diverse viewpoints and ideologies coming together to form government or opposition.

Coalitional politics has evolved over time in India.

① Congress system - 1951 to 1967

Even though Congress was the dominant force, ~~the~~ ~~oppose~~ it was in essence a "coalition of ideologies".

Remarks

united by the National movement. Opposition parties formed alliances with dissident congressmen, and became very effective.

2) 1967 to 1989 -

E. Sridharan in his work "Fragmentation of political parties" call this ~~phase~~ the emergence of "multiple bipolarities". It marks the emergence of arrival of "dominant middle class caste" parties and new leaders. Separation of Assembly and ~~the~~ Parliament election in 1969, facilitated one at a time battles with Congress eg: Left vs Congress in Bengal, Kerala, Tripura.

3) 1989 to present: Emergence of coalitions due to fragmentation of parties. The underprivileged groups like SCs became a political force. BJP and Congress became power centres for opposing coalitions; i.e., NDA and UPA.

This transformation brings both benefits and challenges.

It has made Indian polity truly federal. DMK of Tamil Nadu despite having only 13 MPs got 2 cabinet 2 ministerial posts in 2004. ~~lower castes and~~

It has "deepened democracy" politicising underprivileged groups. Rural and agrarian candidates started wielding influence. It is disincorporated "high command culture". ~~due to~~

However, it has also paved way for politicisation of social cleavages on communal and caste lines. Populism is causing a "democratic overload", like the 1997 crisis. "Polity wide parties" have declined. Forming consensus on important issues like GST, uniform civil code, etc have become tedious.

Thus, benefits and challenges coexist.

c) Class inequality in India is a modern phenomenon based on horizontal division of society ~~into~~ due to economic differentiation.

From ~~at~~ independence till 1967, the main inequality was ~~between~~ within the industry. A small but capable capitalist class grew up, due to the Import substitution industrialisation strategy. Proletariat had benefits due to labour laws, pensions, etc.

Green Revolution in 1960s and 1970s were based on supplying high yielding seeds to certain areas of Punjab, Haryana and UP. It needed heavy investment in water supply and fertilizers, and hence only rich farmers benefited. This created a wide gulf between rich farmers capitalist farmers and the marginal

Remarks

farmers.

Efforts towards Globalisation from 1991 onwards is furthering inequality. The IT sector led Services sector employs less than 25% population, but earns more than 60% of GDP. It has promoted the rural-urban divide and between formal and informal workers.

Impact of Colonial influence:

It can be seen from ~~in~~ ~~most~~ The agriculture sector stagnated during the British period. It turned land into a commodity from the Permanent Settlement of Bengal onwards. This laid the bases of agricultural inequality between landlords and tenants.

~~So~~ Bipan Chandra points to "deindustrialisation" with the destruction of handicrafts. This pushed most people into agriculture. Simultaneous industrial revolution

Remarks

nor investment in social sectors did not take place.

The ICS or modern day IAS formed a class in itself, with its own interests -

~~The~~ Colonial legacy had a positive role in promoting English language. Due to this, some sections were able to benefit from globalisation. But the focus on rote learning stunted growth of science and innovation.

Thus, the colonial legacy laid the foundation of class inequality in India.

- Structure your answer more appropriately
- Give ~~scholaristic~~ opinion
- Construct Good headings to give proper dimension to your answer
- Write appropriate supporting examples.

Remarks

Good attempt

11.5