

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.

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- Analysis of content are we able to Pol thought
- Try to understand what is the exact demand of question
- Your MW is better than Pol. thought
- Look for cues on every question

1. Invigilator's Signature

Date

2. Invigilator's Signature

Signature

Name Ravi Bishnoi

Mobile No. _____

Ravi Bishnoi

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) Power and Authority

Although both the terms have been used interchangeably, there are differences.

Power is the central concept of Political Science. It refers to making the other person do something with or without his will.

Authority is defined as Power with legitimacy. When the exercise of Power is considered as legitimate by people, Authority refers to CONSENT of the ruled.

Remarks

~~Harriet~~ Max Weber has given analysis of authority and Power as critique of Marxist analysis. According to Marx, state has coercive power used in interest of Capitalist.

Weber has differentiated between the two. The continuation of state, social discipline show that people support. It is not coercion. There are 3 basis of authority - Traditional, Charismatic and Rational Legal. Autokrat or the three types of authority

The Govern has given concept of 'Will not Power as force as the Basis of state? This power can be exercised by anybody but authority represents the Will of THE GOVERNER.

According to Rousseau - Strong man is never strong enough till he converts Power into authority?

Remarks

(5)

plz elaborate on the nature of power like more further like Joseph Raz & Polner on who the relationship of Power & Authority

b) It's said that Socialism is like a hat that has lost its shape because everyone wears it. There are country specific and person specific models of socialism.

Socialism in early times emerged as critique of Liberalism and Utilitarianism. It was considered as a PROGRESSIVE Ideology based on the Idea of EQUALITY.

Early socialists criticised utilitarians like Bentham for justifying exploitation of workers for the sake & sake of UTILITY. Liberalism responded with the Idea of welfare state.

However there is growth of waning state and rolling back of state during Washington consensus

Remarks

which resulted into resurgence
in idea of socialism!

The other trend of socialism
adopted by third world countries
like India was FABIAN SOCIALISM
or democratic socialism by Russett
It believed in state led welfare,
Parliamentary route through
Planning and state control

In countries like Britain there
emerged Violent form of socialism
aimed at overthrow of the state
French Model of Guild Socialism
was less violent as compared to
Syndicalism. They both encouraged
formation of workers organisations

Vague, unstructured
content

Simple pick any of the two &
elaborate on all of their
& contributions

Build
Fabian
Syndicate
Chr bills

4

Remarks

9) Grounds Justify Welfare State

Welfare state was liberal response to socialist criticism of militarism. It was started with New Deal Acts in US and Beveridge Report in UK.

Welfare state idea was first seen in works of Mill and later in positive liberals like T.H. Green & J. S. Mill.

Mill criticised militarism, criticised it and gave Theory of Justice according to which society is like a chain in which even last link is important.

Mill gave the concept of Principle of Utility and unhappy circumstances and gave the role of state to benefit the least advantaged.

Remarks

Principle of Utility
Option Utility
Dworkin

Thus welfare state was justified on GROUNDS of JUSTICE. Even Dworkin believed in equalising the differences at initial level.

TM Green also gave capacity Building role to the state - to HINDER THE HINDERANCES and not just a Night watchman state.

However Marxist criticise welfare state for being a cloak to protect the capitalist class from Revolution.

According to Indian scholars, like Anandya Sen, welfare state is justified to provide level playing field for capacity Building and undo the historical injustices.

It is for this reason India adopted this ideal in Indian Constitution.

4

Remarks

good theoretical analysis but also need to elaborate on features & functional arguments on to why welfare state is a better alternative than night watchman state

d) Patriarchy. Affect Political Behaviour of citizens.

Patriarchy is the idea used by Radical feminist. It literally means Authority of the father.

According to Radical feminists like Susan Moller Okin, Betty Friedan authority of father at home translates into male dominance in all spheres of life - politics, economics

They challenge the Marxist idea of economy as basic structure and maintain that Patriarchy is the REAL BASIC STRUCTURE.

According to them, Hegemony of patriarchy is much stronger and deep rooted in psyche than Capitalism that it appears

Remarks

To help you provide feminist critique of patriarchy

Common sense. According to Ahuasmita Srestone - Domination results into discrimination, violence and subordination of women.

Feminist call 'Personal is Political and Political is Personal'. Patriarchy results into subordination of women to the private sphere.

Aristotle did not consider women as citizens. Thus political field is dominated by males. According to Catherine MacKinnon, "When I look at state it appears male to me".

Thus Patriarchy divides gender roles citizens are irrevocably divided politics is Male stream reflected in just 25 heads of state in past 100 years as women accept their private role due to Patriarchal mindset.

Remarks

6 - good scholarly elaboration
 Provides some factual inputs as to how patriarchy the political choice of women specially 1st world.

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) Isiah Berlin calls Liberty and Equality both as fundamental values and any choice between the two as a HARD CHOICE as values are incommensurate. They are qualitative.

However ~~also~~ there are those sets of scholars who have studied the relationship between liberty and equality

a) Priority to liberty is given by liberal scholars such as Hayer, Nozick who believe liberty as most important value and any effort to give primacy to equality will compromise liberty. b) Marxist call Liberty in Capitalism as 'false consciousness'

Remarks

They believe real liberty as freedom from necessity in a communist society where there is absolute equality

1) There are scholars who have reconciled the two values. Neo liberals or postmodern liberals like TH Green, Rawls, Hobsbawm REDEFINING the concepts liberty as capacity and equality in moral terms

Mill reconciles both as equal liberty to all and equal fair equality of opportunity in his Theory of Justice

Scholars such as Dworkin and Amartya Sen also considers liberty and equality to be two sides of the same coin. Dworkin talks about equality at initial distribution accounting for natural disadvantages and then liberty in market competition sensitive auction. The debate continues.

Remarks

7) Contact it
read behind it
difficult by the question
death is a debate b/w
Positive liberalism → Negative liberalism

b) Reasons for rise of fascism and its nature as ideology

fascism is referred to as hodge podge of ideas as a political propaganda, anti ideology and extreme form of Machiavellianism (Power Politics).

fascism emerged first in and then scholars as G. Giovanni appointed by Mussolini wrote historical interpretations. fascism is typical form of state system - during Interwar period in states like Germany and Italy.

Reasons 1) It can be said fascism was 19th century Ideology applied to 20th century technology (Nationalism)

2) Hannah Arendt has given reasons such as - lack of public participation decline of 'public sphere'

3) Modernity which made man emotionless and one dimensional, non sensitive. (Herbert Marcuse)

Remarks

4) Ortega Gasset calls it as revolt of masses. Mill's fear of democracy turning into mobocracy.

5) Pareto's idea of inequality - Rise of Demagogues when stable aspects of life are destroyed.

6) Louis Lomax - gives psychological reason in man's insecurity which looks for charismatic strong leaders

Nature of Ideology - Liberals call Fascism as a totalitarian ideology. According to Hannah Arendt, it aims to advance from within and control all spheres of human life

Fascism has become a bad word in politics. The ideology is everything bad and against everything good - democracy, rights. It is used by other ideologies to refer to the opponents Thus it is an **ANTI IDEOLOGY**

Remarks

8A) You also need to elaborate on the historical, socio, economic factors which led to rise of fascism after WW2

Q Basic Aspects of Representative Democracy and its contemporary challenges.

The present age is known as the Age of Democracy. Samuel P Huntington through his theory of 3 waves explains rise of ~~new~~ number of representative democracies across the world.

Representative Democracy was first explained by Mill is the most PRACTICABLE form of democracy. As opposed to Direct Democracy favoured by scholars like Rousseau and Gandhi where people elect their representatives to take decisions and make laws on their behalf.

The Basic aspect of a representative democracy are - a) Election to choose representatives

Remarks

b) Nature of Representation - while Mill calls for 'Enlightened Representation', where representatives are given flexibility to vote or make decisions.

Edmund Burke calls for Delegated Representation - where the representatives should STICK TO THE MANDATE

c) Political Parties are also necessary components of representative democracy. Daski calls them 'inevitable' and essential for such a system.

There are different models of representative democracies across the world depending on nature of Electoral System of Proportional Representation in Australia, Britain, First Past the Post in developing countries like India.

The challenges to Representative democracy can be studied as - Theoretical and Practical

Remarks

Theoretical challenge is by scholars such as Rousseau who calls English men free once in 5 years. According to him GENERAL WILL can emerge only through direct participation.

Even Indian thinkers like Bondar calls for grass root democracy, and partyless democracy. Pranab calls Representative Democracy as instrument of coercion. Kevin calls it as luxury of the elites, real democracy lies in communism - where people are equal in value not just in votes.

Practical Challenge - Refers to how to make democracies truly representative eg in 17th Lok Sabha elections in 2019 the ruling party with absolute majority could secure only 37% votes. The representation of women being 4%. and

Remarks

would representation being 26%

The theorists of representative democracy like Jeremy Waldron defend it as the only practical way in MODERN STATES to arrive at General will. It is also the only legitimate means

In light of decline of representativeness across the world reflected in protectionist sentiments, Townships comments and decline of Indian Parliament. liberal scholar Spencer suggest the countries to live up to the challenges of present times by being more democratic and representative.

Steps such as Right to Recall, reservation of women, civil society involvement have been proposed.

Remarks

(10) good observation but you are too theoretical only procedural challenges for can be opening challenge example can be referred 1st help

Q1 (e) Idea of Differentiated Citizenship

The idea of citizenship according to Aristotle, refers to duty of the citizens towards the state. In modern times, citizenship is understood as rights and entitlements.

The idea of differentiated citizenship is given by feminists like Judith Sargent Murray who call universal citizenship as COLOUR BLINDNESS.

Universal citizenship refers to non discrimination among the citizens, whereas differentiated citizenship calls for POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION or affirmative action towards the historically disadvantaged.

Remarks

The examples include reservations in the parliament eg Article 15 and Article 16 of India allow representation in educational institutions, public jobs for the marginalised sections.

It also includes other policies like special services, etc. According to Lin's Parable Young

"Equality needs to be differentiated for differences to equalise"

However the idea does not get equal support. Liberal feminist call for universal citizenship as the only way to achieve Equality

That is essentially a multicultural concept

so you need to include the views of

British people & will.
 complete or not

Remarks

5

e) Evolution of Political Parties.

1) Pranab Sen and Pranab Sen Kothari called Early Period as one party dominant system or Congress system.

2) Gulzar Jalil called second from 1967 to 1981 as phase of confrontation internal and external competition for Congress.

- Yogendra Yadav calls it as institutionalisation and deinstitutionalisation - Regionalism and fragmentation due to democratic upsurge.

3) Coalition Era. (1989-2014)

4) BJP System (2014-Present)

Remarks

Subramanian Parthasarathy calls revival of new one party dominant system as it was at time of independence.

poor context
 you need to provide reasons for
 proliferation of multiple parties
 & also ~~also~~ reasons for election
 how this ~~is~~ growth of parties
 impeded the nature of politics
 dissonance or not

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

a) Social movements are a type of COLLECTIVE behaviour which is less institutionalized.

It has been divided into old and new based on differences in aims & means. The New social movements were usually the post-Industrialisation, globalisation movements.

The AGENDA of New social Movements is beyond livelihood issue. It deals with QUALITY of LIFE issues. Such as environment, Democracy etc

Remarks

Examples are the Tiananmen Square movement for freedom of speech and expression in China and the recent Hong Kong Movement.

1st
2nd
3rd
4th

The agenda is to revoke rights from the government and to highlight various issues concerning them. The new means employed were press, digital medium, lobbying.

In India according to R. Guba the New Social Movements show a mix of modern and traditional elements. They are not purely livelihood based but economic considerations matter. eg Corruption India's Against Corruption for good governance. Me too for workplace rights for women.

Remarks



2

Globalize how they kept the sub-altern as their base & target emerged as a change of western model of development

b) Bhoodan Movement was based on Gandhian idea of Voluntary giving up land by the land owner class.

It was based on Gandhi's theory of Sarvodaya and Trusteeship whereby there is no sole ownership of resources rather the resources belong to the society as whole.

The first such person was Vinoba Bhave. It led to many such landless units ~~the~~ churning of consciousness and donating land.

This was opposed to coercive land extraction of the Chinese government and state led law for land reforms, land ceilings of Indian government.

Remarks

Ans ii (line relevant line)

Provide factual data on the shift of content

The movement faded away soon due to absence of Gandhi as a motivator.

It did result into some voluntary land redistribution in the true spirit of fraternity. However, the movement did not become a national movement.

It could not lead to large scale redistribution. ~~Even~~ 35

The land reforms in India were still an unfinished business (Nati Kayog) according to Bunnar Mysdal. India being gift state could not implement the program effectively and this remains the reason for present agrarian distress.

Remarks

(4)
You need to specifically elaborate on reasons for failure of this ideology

4) Dalit Perspective

According to Bipin Chandra Indian National Movement was a multi-layered struggle. Primary contradiction was between India and Britain. Secondary contradiction was ~~between~~ between different castes.

Dalit perspective is looking at Movement from below. Ambedkar called Dalits the 'Broken Men' called Congress as High caste assembly. Even Minister Churchill called it as Assembly of Barbarians.

Ambedkar criticised the movement and did not participate in civil disobedience, welcomed the Partition. Ambedkar saw India as weaving castes segmented community and not as a Nation.

Remarks

Even CV Ramaswamy Nalcker
 left Congress realising it was
 class, discriminating and
 started Justice Movement

Dalit Perspective forms a part
 of subaltern perspective by Ranjit
Gupta and Partha Chatterjee

Arjun Shourie calls them anti
 nationalist for not calling India
 a nation.

However Bopal Bhow credits
 the dalit perspective for expanding
 the scope and deepening the
 meaning of National Movement

Good analysis
 but still need
 to elaborate more on
 views of Ambedkar &
 other Dalit Ideologue for
 the line of freedom struggle

Remarks

5

d) Cromwell Austin called Indian Constitution as not straying from a CHEAN STATE. It was not like Chinese Revolution due to of overthrow of the old order.

Instead Indian Constitution was largely a result of "Transfer of Power". The roots of Indian Constitution can be found in the Independence Acts. Such as:

a) The Government of India Act 1919 - Introduced Bicameralism, separated the union and provinces budget established central public service commission

b) The Act 1935 - introduced Provincial Autonomy

Remarks

Office of Governor, Parliamentary system, the method of elections

However It was not an overthrow, It was gradual evolution. Similarly It was not imitation of the western model.

According to Goanville Austin
 "India did what she has been doing for centuries; took what suited her and made it her own"

There have been some departures eg universal adult franchise, Republican form, impeachment etc. But the largely welfare socialist goal remained similar and rooted in freedom struggle

Remarks

Correct direction but poor content
 Need to elaborate more on how step by step constitutional development & experiences of freedom struggle shaped the nature of constitution

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 refers to Satya + Agraha³
i.e. Truth + Non Violence. According
to Indira Kothumel, ~~it~~ it is most
powerful tool used by Gandhi,
inspired by Vedic traditions

Gandhi used Satyagraha as a
way of organising movements and
according to Bipin Chandra it
allowed him to transform mass
of people into organised struggle.

Satyagraha, according to Thomas
Panham was ARTICLE OF FAITH for
Gandhi. It had 3 components
1) Persuasion through non violent
means

Remarks

- 2) ~~to self correction, self suffering~~
- 3) ~~Non cooperation and civil disobedience~~

Applying ~~the~~ Gandhian idea, Satyagraha can be seen as Gandhi's idea of counter-hegemony. It was most important as it raised the level of Indian freedom struggle from an ordinary battle to a Dharma Yuddha, most spectacular struggle (Bipin Chandra)

The Britishers admitted to being clueless and frustrated against Gandhian ~~the~~ method - damned if you use force, damned if you don't

Arnold Huntley calls Satyagraha as the most important, original idea of Gandhi which inspired not only Third World but also western countries as the only practical form of mass movement accepted within democracy

Remarks

Flair on it
various components
A limitation or well

9

b) Marxist Perspective of freedom struggle and its limitations

According to post modernist idea Indian freedom struggle can be called as a META NARRATIVE which has been explained through multiple views each rooted in its socio cultural history.

Marxist Perspective of Indian struggle was started by Marx himself when he called Revolt of 1857 as revolt by the feudal elements and not as first war of independence (Bavakar) WH

The contemporary critique of freedom struggle was MN Roy who in his 'India in Transition' called Indian movement as a bourgeois movement and called Gandhi as a Bourgeois leader. According to Roy, Gandhi's non violence is a cloak to protect the

Remarks

interest of the capitalist class.
 Gandhi protects the colonial interest
 by calling off the action when masses
 are ready for action of Chauri Chaura

RP Dutt (India Today) &

have also applied Marxist perspective
 to call Indian freedom struggle
 as Bourgeois movement

However Pipin Chandra who is a
Neo Marxist has said that Indian
 Movement was the most spectacular
 mass movement it was inclusive
 and against colonialism

Sumit Sarkar in Modern India
 warned Marxist historians against
 a casual understanding and redu-
ctionist view. Congress supported
 peasant movements and did not
 have agenda against working class.

Remarks

Great superbly elaboration
 but also elaborate on
 what was her own vision,
 objective demands for free India
 Also elaborate on her limitations
 & failures

9) Performance & Agenda of Environmental Movement in India

According to Robert Neisbeid - If the history of 20th century is written finally, the most prominent social movement has to be Environmentalism

Environmental Social Movements were regarded as New Social Movements centred around protection, conservation of environment and related communities

Indian Environmental Movements have been studied by scholars such as Ramchandra Guha in contrast with in western countries and he has mentioned ' VARIETIES of Environmentalism

The agendas of Environment Movement can be studied in 3 places.

Remarks

1) 1947-1970s - Here India's focus was on Industrialisation. Guha calls it as 'age of ECOLOGICAL INNOCENCE'.

2) 1970s-1990s - Some impact of earlier policies was recognised resulting into Chipko Movement by Sunderlal Bahuguna in Uttarakhand and Silent Valley movement (1973) in South India.

3) Post 1990s - Globalisation through WTO reforms resulted in race among developing countries to attract investments. They relaxed environmental standards.

The Environmental Movements in this phase were also inspired by Culture and urge to protect nature from foreign invasion. eg against Vedanta Mining group in

Remarks

Nyangiri (Odisha), ^{Andolan} Narmada Bachao
Ram Chandra Buba, in analysing
the nature calls them as EMPTY

STOMACH Movements. Whereas
movements in western countries
were by scientists and for protection
of beauty of nature. Indian Movements
were for DIVERSITY PROTECTION

While the western countries
were led by educated elites, Indian
movements were initially by the
most marginalised - such as women
of Chipko and Dongria tribes in Odisha
This was because they were most
impacted by destruction of Nature.

Jurita Narain calls western
environmental movements as
Conservative Protective Conservation and
Indian Movement as UTILITARIAN
CONSERVATION

Remarks

The performance of the Environmental Movements has been quite significant. It resulted into -

- a) Raising awareness among the government and nation as whole thus starting the Environment vs Development Debate
- b) The Supreme Court has taken many progressive Judgements eg Govind Kartar the power to decide on projects
- c) Several progressive laws such as Forest Rights Act 2006.

India is a member of Paris Climate Deal. The fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goals also depend on Environment. There is a need for greater accommodation to the demands of Environmental Movements

13

Remarks

wrote more on the role played by courts in that state about how these movements emerged as a critique of colonial model of development

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 had various phases - active and passive. It is broadly divided into 4 phases moderates and extremists in the beginning of 20th century.

Programme of Extremist - was in reaction to the failures and lack of effectiveness of Moderates. Extremists called their 3 P's - Petitions, Propaganda as non effective.

Their programme was led by leaders like Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal who believed that masses were looking for action and refused SN Banerjee's view of Nation in making. Ghosh gave idea of CULTURAL NATIONALISM.

Remarks

what complaints they had against the moderate approach

GS SCORE

And said - India was always a nation. They did not believe in benevolence of the colonial rule and sought to break the hegemony of white man's burden.

Their methods as employed during Swadeshi and Boycott were centred around MASS ACTION in all spheres culture, politics etc. Tilak made use of Hindu festivals.

Role of Marxism was to bring masses into the political mainstream, put pressure on British government, delegitimising the British rule, preparing ground for further mass movements.

However it has also been criticised for being insensitive to minorities and bringing religion into politics. The lack of unity resulted into Surat Split and suppression by British.

Remarks

(10)

good analysis
too elaborate
pun

abit more on
ground level
factors &
methods

b) Impact of Political Parties on democracy in India. Social Mobilisation led by them

Laski calls political parties as inevitable for representative democracy. According to David Easton's systems theory - Parties play an important input function of Interest Aggregation

Indian democracy has been political party led despite leaders like Gandhi, SP Narayan, MN Roy calling for Party less democracy ^{why}

Their impact on democracy is a cause of debate and scholars are divided. According to scholars like Rajni Kothari, Sudha Pai, Yogendra Yadav. Political parties through social mobilisation on the lines of caste have resulted into

Remarks

deepening of democracy, mobilisation of the marginalised and accommodating them eg BSP - party of Dalits could form government in largest state.

Political parties have been instrumental in democratic churning and its renewal

Others like CP Bhanuani call political parties for playing ~~old issue~~ politics of caste, religion, region and hence fracturing democracy.

Paul Brass also refers to communal movements as well planned by political parties thus ~~harming~~ democracy.

Rajni Kothari and James Manor relate largely social movements to be communal and driven by political parties. However post globalisation other factors are causing social mobilisation eg Mao.

Remarks

while they claim to be democratic they themselves are not democratic from within

Need to have lot more factual examples

Q) Role of Caste in Indian Politics

According to Christopher Jeffrey caste is the mosaic of Indian politics. Louis Dumont calls it as system of social stratification based on notions of purity and pollution which is hierarchical, rigid and closed.

Caste according to MN Srinivas is present in Indians even at the subconscious level. Therefore politics is one field where caste is dominant.

According to Rajini Kothari caste is a well organized mosaic. In India politics has impacted caste and vice versa. Not only caste has become politicised politics has become caste ridden.

What. do. his statement mean?

Remarks

Role of caste in Indian politics is even before independence.

Winston Churchill called Congress as 'assembly of Brahmins'. Republican Party of Ambedkar, Dravida Kazhagam Party of EV Ramaswami Naicker were led by lower caste

Post Independence according to Yashwantrao Chavan, there have been 2 DEMOCRATIC UPRISINGS. In first upsurge OBC left the Congress. In the second upsurge Dalits left the Congress and formed BSP Bahujan Samaj Party.

According to Rudolf and Rudolph Green Revolution led to Bullock Capitalists who were DOMINANT Classes and they formed their own regional parties

Remarks

Christopher Jeffcott argues that linguistic reorganisation resulted into dominant castes coming to power.

Thus in democratic India caste got modernised and modernity got caste ridden.

CP Brahmāi criticises this trend. According to him caste politics by Congress resulted in communal politics by BJP and both resulted in DIVISIVE POLITICS and democratic decline.

However scholars like Rajni Kothari, Sudra Rai, Jogendra Yadav consider caste as a positive factor in Indian politics. Caste as a factor of mobilisation did not exist in other countries hence collapsed. ~~Mass~~ Rajni Kothari ignores the impact of caste

Remarks

- 1) Secularisation - using caste for political means. Not actual
- 2) Integration - not hierarchy eg
Bijay coalition of UP - Ahiya gyan
Tat Rippit
- 3) Mobilisation - demoralisation of the
lower castes.

The Voting Behaviour studies
eg by Mohan Prasad represent
that caste is one of the dominant
factor of consideration. Economic
and developmental issues are
not primary

The analysis shows that caste
is a dominant factor in Indian
Politics. But it is dynamic and
complex and can not be simply
referenced to higher and lower
caste at all India level. There are
mixed impacts

Remarks

Your scholarly
elaboration is very good
But mention some factual
arguments also regarding
the merits & demerits of
caste on politics

13

