

G-21
D-20

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

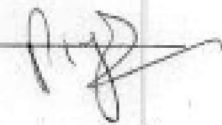
- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (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.

more than content is above average but a lot of scope of improvement. write specifically as per demand of ques. hon. not just what you know about the topic

Rollno. ONPSMT

126


1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature 

Name Raspreet Singh

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature 

REMARKS

GS SCO
Bill No.

SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Interstate council: Features and challenges.
- Special category states.
- National commission for Minorities.
- Indian parties and their attitude towards federalism.
- Electoral mobilization of Backward classes excluding Dalits in India.

Q) Article 263 of the Indian Constitution provides for the constitution of Inter-State Council by the President. Sarkaria Commission recommended the constitution of the same.

Accordingly, Inter State Council was established. Major features of Inter State Council are -

- It has the membership of all the States.
- Union-territories with legislative assemblies are also included.
- Provides for resolution of disputes and differences between states in an amicable manner.
- Promote cooperative federalism.

Remarks

Does it actually enjoy powers of dispute settlement?
 Add more points in challenges section

5

- ⑤ Working Committee also constituted.
- ⑥ Constitutional status provides solid backing.

Challenges

- ① All powers under Article 263 (a) and as suggested by Sarkaria Commission not provided.
eg. Power to investigate disputes.
- ② Do not regularly met. eg. Last meeting after 12 years.
- ③ NITI Aayog perform major interstate functions

Way forward

- ↳ Providing all powers under Article 263(a).
- ↳ Purcell Commission recommendations like minimum 3 meetings in a year.

6) Special Category States are the States which receive special funding from Centre to tackle the backwardness & achieve the same level of development as achieved by other states.

Remarks

Recently ~~There~~ Andhra Pradesh is demanding Special Category status that was promised during bifurcation of the state. Thus the issue again come to the forefront.

The Centre's view is that special Category status has been rejected by 14th Finance Commission as it already provided for 42% devolution of funds. Also, considering the outcomes of the history of special Category status, the states have not achieved much development ~~due~~ even if provided with special Category status.

The way forward is to implement the Rajiv Gandhi Rajin Committee recommendation about creating a separate Category called Least developed states, these states should

Remarks



Good content

Just provide some more historical / factual regarding for Special Category

provided with extra care & resources.

- ② National Commission for minorities is a statutory body constituted under National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. This act provides for six minorities in India - Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis, Jains & Buddhists.

functions

- To monitor the safeguards provided to the minorities under the Constitution & other laws.
- To look into the deprivation of rights of minorities & take it up to necessary authorities.
- To recommend the government on smooth working of safeguards of minorities.

Limitations / challenges

- Not provided with constitutional status.

Remarks

- Powers such as power to investigate into the safeguards is not provided. (Provided to NCC / NCST).
- Not mandatory to provide annual reports to the government.
- Cunch of human & financial resources.

Way forward

lacks power of Civil Court

- 1) Provide the Commission with better financial and manpower resources.
- 2) Constitutional status to the Commission with some powers as NCSC & NCST.

(6)

Conclusion

Analyze the need for reporting to commission for religious & linguistic minorities

d.) There is a question mark on the relevance of political parties in the democracy. If luckhi calls them flesh & blood of the

Remarks

democratic system, Gandhi, M. N. Roy, J. P. Narayan preferred partyless democracy,

India has evolved multi party system especially since 1989. There has been a growth of regional parties, accordingly the attitude towards federalism has also changed.

During initial years, there was a dominance of one party or as suggested by Rajni Kothari "Congress System". During this phase, there was a ~~an~~ centralizing trends. Nehru opposed the buffrication of states.

Over the period and after emergency, the regional parties rise to power led to the greater demand for devolution of powers. Also, the regional parties are present

3
Remarks

Good understanding
but you need to
give party specific
examples as to how some
parties favour strong centre
to other favour strong states

in the Centre yielding high powers.

As suggested by M.P. Singh, the Federalism axis became weak and federal axis become strong. Regional parties are supporter of federalism and demand more powers eg. UST meetings, NITI Ayog, Anandpur Resolution etc.

e.) The democracy works on the foundations of electoral process. The parties try to mobilize more and more votes to gain greater share of power.

The mobilization of voters during 1960s & 70s and especially backward classes has been discussed by Yogendra Yadav.

Yogendra Yadav gives the credit of mobilization to identity politics and especially caste politics. Rudolph & Rudolph

Remarks

In his book "Pursuit of Equality" has called the rise of OBCs as the rise of Bullock Capitalists.

Christophe Jaffrelot has discussed the linguistic reorganization of states and held that there was no real love for language and linguistic reorganization allowed the emergence of dominant class (mostly OBCs). He calls the rising democratic mobilization consciousness and mobilization of caste groups as India's silent revolution.

During 1980s, the Mandal report was implemented and this gave the OBCs the reservation in public employment. Further due to their mobilization & political clout they also yield great power & dominance in Indian Parliament.

Remarks

Good news
You need
- Names of parties
- leaders
- movements
- events
related
+ use of
OBC
politics

3

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the recent debate associated with utility of legislative councils? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Law commission report on personal laws. Examine. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Is it correct to say that the interstate water dispute tribunals have become a barrier to development? What role has constitutional exception given by Supreme Court to tribunals played in this context? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

SCORE

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

SCORE

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

(a) Supreme Court verdict on AADHAR. Examine. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Identify non-party institutions of political participation and their changing nature and elucidate their complementary role in the democratic process.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Is NHRC a toothless tiger? Examine. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Supreme Court in its recent verdict has upheld the constitutionality of Aadhar Act, however with certain restrictions.

The validity of Aadhar was questioned on the basis that it is against the right to privacy which was upto declare fundamental right under Article 21 in Puttaswamy case.

Also the passage of Aadhar Bill as money bill was questioned. However, in its recent judgment Supreme held that the passage of Aadhar as a money bill is valid. Supreme Court also held that Aadhar passes the three tests which were given in Puttaswamy case to determine the

Remarks

Invasion of privacy -

- ① Existence of a law - Backed by Aadhaar Act, 2016
- ② A legitimate state interest - Aadhaar provides social benefits schemes to poor.
- ③ Test of proportionality - Balance between benefits of Aadhaar & threats it poses to privacy.

Thus Aadhaar clears the three tests and therefore upheld the constitutional validity but there are some restrictions on its use.

For example - Aadhaar can be used for welfare schemes like PDS, MURĒGA but cannot be made mandatory for Sim Cards, school admissions, Bank accounts etc.

Hence the Supreme Court Judges find a fine balance between the rights

Remarks

of poor do get social benefit schemes & right of privacy of well do do.

You need to analyse the arguments given by SC in favour of AADHAR. Also provide some factual data related to significance of AADHAR

8

b)

The non-party institutions of political participation are different from the political parties in the sense that they do not directly participate in the elections yet hold political power.

These institutions take many forms or methods like lobbying, influencing public opinion, direct action etc.

Remarks

been gr

Non party institutions and their changing nature

NGOs - The reach of NGOs is increasing, with the advent of globalisation. They are involved in policy making, policy implementation. However, recently their role is in limelight due to discriptive techniques used.

Corporate groups + eg. CII, ASSOCHAM - Influence trade policies.

Trade Unions - eg. AITUC - remain junior partners of political parties.

Language groups / Caste groups eg. Tamil Sangh - working for their own interests.

Student Unions - eg. NSUI, ABVP - Junior partners of political parties.

Religious - eg. RSS - Influence policies eg. RSS's role in BJP's manifesto.

With the changing times, the role of these institutions is also increasing. There has

Remarks

no need to start your answer with out such tone. Discuss different types of institutions & also give positive & negative contribution of both.

been a dominance of corporate groups. Association groups remain dominated by community groups. There is increasing role of associational groups as society is moving towards development. Also, now these groups are taking quality of life issues.

These institutions also complement democracy

- ① Representation - Provide representation to neglected sections.
- ② Keep political parties in touch with the opinion.
- ③ Education of masses towards the political issues.
- ④ Social Audit - Some NGOs are involved in the process of social audit.

However, these institutions also threaten democracy as they often influence policy making behind close door. This may lead to tyranny of minority over majority.

But the role of these groups remains sin-guo roo for democracy. That is Rajivokheri calls the agents of modernisation & decentralisation of leadership.

Remarks

Include more content on role of news electronic & social media

8

c) National Human Rights Commission was established under The National Human Rights Act, 1992. The Act defines human rights as the rights of liberty, equality, dignity provided in the constitution & other laws & international covenants.

To determine the performance of NHRC we have to see its objectives -

① To look into complaints of deprivation of rights suo moto or by a complaint or neglect of public officials in protection of those rights.

② To interfere in the proceedings of courts involving human rights question but with the prior approval of court.

③ To visit jails and look into their conditions.

④ To study international laws & covenants and recommend to the government about

Remarks

their effective implementation.

- ⑤ To create awareness about human rights and support NGOs working for the cause.

However, the NHRC is often criticized as toothless tiger because of challenges it faces which hinder its effective working.

- ① NHRC cannot look into complaints made after 1 year of the incident.
- ② Recommendations are only advisory in nature.
- ③ Its jurisdiction over the armed forces & conflict areas is limited.
- ④ Huge resource & manpower crunch.
- ⑤ Often its recommendations are ignored by the Government eg. During Rohingya Crisis.
- ⑥ The Commission do not have constitutional status like NRC.
- ⑦ Jail officials have to report the death of inmates but not the violence against

Remarks

the power do not extend to J & K.
Bureaucratic approach
& appointments

The inmates.

Way forward

- Provide Constitutional status to the Commission.
- Allow Commission to look into the complaints after 1 year of the incident.
- Also Judges with good track record on Human Rights Commitment should be appointed.
- Recommendations of the Commission to be made binding on the government.
- The Jurisdiction of NHRC to be increased to include Conflict Zones.

The implementation of above suggestions can ensure that NHRC will work independently and can better protect the rights of individuals.

9th Govt
Constitution
Committee

Talk about
the need of
greater interaction
with Civil Society
Institutions & Human
rights groups

Remarks

13

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Problems and challenges faced by Working Class movements in India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Women Commission has played a vital role in addressing issues of protection and empowerment of Women. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss evolution of women movement in India, how far it is correct to say it is not an independent, autonomous movement? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

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10/10/2024 10:10:10 AM

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

SECTION B

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Inherent drawbacks and weaknesses of the Indian Electoral system.
- (b) Assess the success of New Social movements in India.
- (c) Continuity of Religion in Indian politics. Discuss.
- (d) Party system is in transition in India.
- (e) Relationship between Environmental Movement and Economic Development in India.

(a)

India is known to the world as the biggest democracy of the world. However, the democracy in India and electoral system has many weaknesses.

Problems with electoral system

- Independence & Structural Limitations of Election Commission
 - Appointment process of CEC is not transparent.
 - No clarity over relationship between CEC & Election Commission.
 - Expenditure of Election Commission is not charged.
 - No prescribed qualifications for election Commission.
- Laws & Regulations

Remarks

- 7.5% limit of Corporate funding lifted.
- foreign funding through Indian entities allowed.
- MCC not enforceable.
- Other issues
 - Use of money & muscle power.
 - Criminalization of politics (14% MPs cases of heinous crimes).
 - EVMs & credibility in question.

Also make your own notes as well

more include related

Way forward

- Structural Changes in Election Commission.
 - eg. 2nd ARC provided for appointment by a committee.
- State funding of elections as provided by Direct Gaswami Committee.
- Implementation of 17th & 255th reports of Law Commission.

6

b)

provide suitable conclusion

New Social movements in India have achieved various successes & on the other hand they failed in many stated objectives.

Remarks

Women movements

After the grey years till 1970s, the social movements for women have achieved many successes & are able to improve the women conditions eg. Domestic Violence Act, Maternity Benefits Act, Reservation for women in Panchayats, etc.

Failures

↳ Remain fragmented. ^{How is this a result of NIM?}
↳ Divided on caste & class lines.

Environment movements

The success story of Chipko movement is still resonating in the minds of Indians. Various laws like Environment (Protection) Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Air (Prevention of Pollution) Act, International Solar alliance.

Failures

↳ Growth is still overshadowing environment.

Civil Rights movements

Civil Rights Protection Act (1955), National Human Rights Commission, NGOs proliferated etc.

Remarks

2013
Analyze overall trend. How has political support been played by Govt. (success or failure?)

5

failures

↳ Terrorism overblows., According to Nandita Haksar, Zero tolerance towards terrorism becomes tolerance towards Civil Rights.

4)

The role of religion in Indian politics can be traced to British. Even the Moralists like Romilla Thapar deny the existence of communalism before British.

There are four schools of thought on the continuity of religion in Indian politics.

① Essentialists eg. Louis Dumont

Muslims & Hindus form two antagonist groups & communalism is inevitable.

② Institutionalists - eg. Asghar Ali Engineer.

When the state's policies are based on communities then communalism is

Remarks

the natural outcome.

③ Instrumentalists eg. Bipin Chandra

Communalism is used by elites as an instrument to divide the solidarity of poor and mobilize them.

④ Constructivists

There is no real conflict between the communities. It is the result of poor communities, absence of norms, beliefs etc.

Thus, the continuity of religion in Indian politics cannot be explained through single reason. It is the result of many factors -

Don't just rely on views
 First provide arguments related to positive & negative contribution of religion

d)

Indian Party System is evolving since Independence. There has been an evolution ~~from~~ from single party system

info politics views of scholars

Remarks

or Congress system (Rajni Kothari) to multi party system. According to Milan Veishnav, the rise of regional parties has become an eternal theme of Indian Party System.

However, there was again a domination of single party at the late. According to Suhel Palsiker, Congress is not in decline it is in demise. The number of seats won by Congress was even less than the number of seats won ~~to~~ after emergency. According to him, we are again moving towards one party dominated or BJP system.

The dynamics of politics was again visible during recent elections when again Congress saw a revival in some state assembly elections. Therefore, it is too soon

Remarks

4
You should have dealt with a new chronological approach along with factors responsible for each stage of transition

To tell ~~with~~ whether we are moving towards one party dominant system.

To conclude, the party system is in transition with the rise of regional parties as the constant feature.

e)

There is a question mark put especially by western scholars about the existence of any environmental movement in India because environmental movement exists only when bread & butter issues are solved.

However, Rameshchandra Guha suggests that there exists an Indian environmental movement. He calls ~~it~~ it "empty stomach". India has a long tradition for respecting the nature and environment since the Vedic times.

Remarks

The relationship between development & environment can be understood in three phases

① Independence to 1970s

The environmentalism was a neglected issue. The country's main focus was on industrialisation. Luha calls this phase as phase of environmental ignorance.

② 1970s to 90s

Growth of environmental movement. Many movements like Chipko (1973) & Narmada Bachao Andolan by Mada Patkar happened during this phase.

③ 90s - present

Again the LPG reforms overshadowed the environment reforms. Environment is not priority yet some efforts are ongoing.

Sunita Narain calls Indian environmentalism as "utilitarian environmentalism".

Remarks

Work more on new of both Narayan & Luha in what sense this movements have been a critique of the colonial model of development?

3+1
4

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Analyse the various aspects of Social Mobilization by Political Parties in India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Ethnic movements in North East India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) The post of governor has emerged to be a challenge for Indian federalism. Discuss and provide suggestions to resolve the challenge. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

500

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Remarks

Remarks

ASCA

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Attempt all
(a) Caste an
econ

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

(a) Caste and class in India have their distinct identities in terms of structure and economic status. Is this a universal truth in India or it has certain exceptions? Give your views.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) 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)

(c) Inter-state water disputes and the resolution mechanisms.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

a)

Caste has entered the subconscious of Indians - MN Srinivas, Christophe Jaffrelot held that Caste forms the music of Indian politics.

Caste means social stratification among the people of society. It is ascriptive in nature i.e. based on birth. It is based on the notion of purity & pollution. Louis Dumrat analyzed the differences between Caste & Class. According to him, Class is different from Caste in the sense that it is not ascriptive. Social mobility is permitted based on the merit of an individual.

Remarks

In India Caste & Class form distinct identities especially in Urban areas. People tend to ignore the Caste and prefer class based identity. On the other hand, in rural India the caste is more dominant, the class of a person cannot uplift unless he belongs to the upper Caste.

However, these two identities sometimes overlap. In fact M.N Srinivas while analysing the two has criticized Louis Dumont & hold that Caste & Class are very much similar.

The western ~~the~~ concept of class is as much rigid as Caste. Also, Caste allows social mobilization, as he proved by the concept of Sanskritization.

M.N Srinivas also gave the concept of dominant Caste. It means different Caste

Remarks

groups dominate different regions.

Caste and class often overlaps as poor are mostly the people from the lower caste. Eg. Dalits & Tribals also constitute the higher percentage of poor. 54% Tribals are below poverty line

8

good content
 But need more examples to prove that
 Here are distinct but areas of
 convergence between castes &
 classes (upper caste & lower caste)
 (divergence (middle level))

6)

Parliament is the mirror of the society. The changing nature of Parliament has been discussed by Shankar & Rodrigues in their book "Indian Parliament".

1st Phase - Till 1967

- Dominance of lawyers.
- In terms of Caste, Brahmins dominated.

2nd Phase - Till 90s

- Dominance of agriculturalists & lawyers.

Remarks

- OBCs formed a dominant force in Parliament.
- Minorities & Women are underrepresented.

III Phase Qas to present

- Social workers become dominant.
- OBCs continue to dominate.
- Minorities & Women are underrepresented.
- Criminalization (14% have charges of heinous crimes).

Challenges & Opportunities

- OBCs represent the dominant force in Parliament. This allows upliftment of lower caste groups.
- Social workers & full time politician's also is beneficial trend.
- However, Criminalization leads to corruption & disruptions in Parliament. It allows law breakers to become law makers.
- Women remain under represented with just 11% of the MPs as women.

good point

Remarks

- Minorities also remain underrepresented.

The leadership of Parliament has affected or influenced the working of parliament in many ways. Leadership of Parliament is represented by Leader of the house, Leader of opposition & Speaker.

Speaker

- Decisions on Anti-defection law & money bills is criticized. eg. Adhaar Bill, Pradesh Assembly.
- Voice vote to decide crucial matters.
- Not able to maintain decorum & order in the house.

Leader of opposition & Leader of house

- Leader of house / PM rarely participates in Parliamentary debates.
- Leader of opposition without any regard to constructive criticism often indulges in descriptive techniques.

First part of answer is good
 In 2nd part, leadership refers to performance of various parties in the Parliament. (Since he is leader of the house)
 Read more from hints

Remarks

7

6) Whisky is drink, water is to fight
- Mark Twain

Indian Constitution provides for the resolution of Inter-State water disputes under Article 262. Article 262 envisages the Parliament ~~to enact~~ with power to enact a law to provide for resolution of water disputes. Accordingly, Parliament enacted Water disputes Act, 1955 & River Boards Act, 1956.

Interstate Water disputes Act, 1955

- Eight tribunals constituted till date under the act however only three awards have been implemented yet.
- Although, the act bars courts to interfere yet Supreme Courts entertains the cases through Article 136. what we have to do is to be kind that provision
- Delays in constituting tribunals eg. Gomti tribunal was constituted after 20 years.

Remarks

- Delays in awards - Cauvery tribunal award after 17 years.

Thus it can be understood that the mechanism of the resolution of Inter-State disputes has failed. The River Board has never constituted as provided in River Boards Act.

However, the inter state disputes are going to emerge in future as well. Thus, there need a proper mechanism for the resolution. Some suggestions are -

① Enactment of Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill 2017

- It provides for time frame, within 4.5 years the award has to be announced.
- Dispute Resolution Committee for the amicable solution. However if it fails

to resolve the dispute, transfer case to tribunal.

- One single tribunal for all cases.
- The help of officials for assessment of water.

2) Mukherjee Panel recommended to bring water in the Concurrent list & establish State Water Commission.

3) Utilizing Inter-state Council for the resolution of disputes as these cases can be solved better politically. Rameswamy Iyer also suggested that political solution is better than Judicial resolution.

4) Purehi Commission recommended multi disciplinary tribunal with the participation of environmentalists, people from academics etc.

Provide a suitable conclusion

You have only focused on the structural aspects. Also mention role of states & political parties in river water politics. Also analyse the effectiveness of new reforms proposed (few lines)

Remarks

10
12

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the provisions and reasons for failure of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA). (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Comment on the nature of linguistic politics in India and its evolution in the past decades. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the important determinants of electoral behaviour in India? Critically discuss the role of caste as a determinant of voting behaviour. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a.) Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 provides for the extension of Schedule IX provisions to the Scheduled Areas.

Major provisions

- The Gram Sabha forms the nucleus of Panchayats in scheduled areas.
- Permission of Gram Sabha is necessary for the diversion of lands in these areas.
- State Finance Commission to recommend the amount of funds to be devolved.
- Rights of people to local forest produce.

Need a lot more accurate enumeration of the official provisions

Remarks

Challenges

- ① Low level of awareness among tribals about PESA.
- ② Gram Sabha remains safely subordinate to Panchayats.
- ③ Inadequate powers to levy taxes, fees or tolls.
- ④ State finance Commission recommendations not implemented.
- ⑤ Displacement of tribals continues.
- ⑥ Circumvention of provision of PESA by state governments. eg. State governments converts panchayats in scheduled areas to urban panchayats to circumvent the PESA.
- ⑦ No provision for grievance redressal of violation of rights of tribals.

would have

Thus, panchayats in scheduled areas will face many challenges. These needs

would have on the attitude of local bureaucracy forest dept specially ready to prov results

Remarks

the proper implementation of PESA, more devolution of funds, empowerment of Gram Sabha etc. to ensure the better working of panchayats in these regions.

Provide more detailed solution

8

b) Linguistic politics means the use of language to mobilize people for political gain.

Language politics was not much popular during British time. For example - during 1937 elections Congress fought on the issues of excesses of British.

However, it became prominent after independence. The major reason for the

Remarks

popularity of language politics was the irregular bifurcation of states by British without any regard to language, culture etc.

The demand for linguistic states started in 1950s and different political parties started to mobilize people on linguistic lines. With the establishment of states, the demand language politics gained new legitimacy.

Further, in south the fear of imposition of Hindi made people to raise voice & political parties exploited this fear and again mobilized on linguistic lines.

The language issues i.e. official language and linguistic reorganisation allowed the rise of regional parties. According to Christophe Jaffrelot, there was no real

Remarks

love for language, rather it allowed the rise of dominant caste in these states.

However, after the resolution of these issues. For example - acceptance of demands of Andhra, Punjab, Gujarat & acceptance of the continuance of English as the official language led to the decline of language question.

Often the language politics has been more violent than other identity based politics as it can be seen from death tolls.

Analyse the dominant language & minority language in own state which have been created on linguistic basis
 include more views of scholars on this

9

Remarks

c) The voting behaviour is not easier to determine. According to Milan Vaishnav, the number of parties, multidimensional nature and diversity of India make the determination of electoral behaviour difficult.

Mitalika Banerjee in her work "Why India Votes?" has analyzed ~~why~~ what are the determinants of electoral behaviour -

- ① Some votes because they think it is their duty or right.
- ② Some vote because they think Election Commission is doing a good job.
- ③ It is important to change the ruling people.
- ④ While some vote because the member of their family or caste is standing in the elections.

Start with more concrete factors like caste, religion, money, power, dynasty

Remarks

Caste plays important role in the determination of voting behaviour. According to Atul Kohli, the democracy in India is responsible for caste based mobilization. However, democracy is the solution as it allows more power sharing (decentralisation).

S D Marris believes that globalisation has rendered the ideological differences redundant. Therefore, elites go for ethnic mobilization.

Rajni Kothari believes that caste based mobilization has increased the democratic consciousness. It led to Criticism of Politics & politicization of Caste. Similar views are presented by Christophe Jaffrelot, who suggests that caste based mobilization led to silent revolution in the country.

Remarks

Yogendra Yadav gave the idea of democratic upsurge due to caste based mobilization. Rudolph A Rudolph held that caste based mobilization led to the rise of bullock capitalists.

Thus Caste based mobilization play a dominant role in a prismatic society like India. It influences a voting behaviour of millions of Indians.

However, M.P Singh suggests that Indian voters have selected best preferences among the given, none of the verdicts can be called wrong.

David Butler suggests that the voting behaviour of Indian voters is more than in western societies.

Remarks

11/10/21

2nd part - good views but some factual data as well
 1st part - other factors poorly covered, Refer hand