

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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TEST COPY

ARVIND KUMAR SHAH

RANK - 123

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 5**



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TEST - 05

141.5

Vigoo 2

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.

- ① Incorporate Keywords, Context of Scholars and Current Affairs.
- ② Apply Various Pol. Sci theories to Explain Your Points and write Application.

Name ARVIND SHAH

Mobile No. _____

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

Date _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Signature Ashab

REMARKS

GS SCORE

locked in direction. I would have had it
easier if I had been able to
get out without getting mixed up.
I think I'll just have to go home.

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Electoral Function of Religion in Post Independent India. Discuss.
- (b) Ideological Trends in Indian Environmentalist movement.
- (c) The Dalit question and the women's movement in India. Examine.
- (d) Green Revolution: Short term remedy and long-term tragedy

~~(A) Religion has been called as opium of masses by Karl Marx. Religion anywhere in world, is a source of identity - and thus source of identity politics as well.~~

~~With modern era, Machiavelli separated religion from state and Hobbes put religion under state and state became sovereign.~~

~~With independence, India too followed modern principles under the guidances of Pandit Nehru - who believed in Panter Nirpeksha. Thus Constitution of India provides equality of religions in article 14 and 15, 16, it gives freedom of religion (to preach, practice and profess) and D.P.S.P (article 44 - U.C.C) wants state to endeavour for uniform civil code.~~

~~However religion in India remains a~~

Remarks

7.9

~~Ques~~
 Shah Banu
 Shairi Banu
 (use)
 Triple Talaq Bill
 Ram Temple Case
 Comitee
 here
 also
 Karsevay
 Mandel
 Politic
 Hanger
 Saffron
 War

base structure, and Indian society remains overtly religious. Thus this overt religiosity has been exploited by politicians in voter mobilization. While Congress follows minority (Muslims) appeasement which makes minority and majority both worse (Pratap Bhau Mehta), BJP on other hand caters for majority religion (Hinduism).

India got divided at the time of independence due to religion - and partition still haunts India. This was the real reason why secularism of India was politically negotiated and no UCC was adopted.

Religion performs many electoral functions

- mobilisation on identity and not on development
- religion becomes a basis of coalition
- it is said one votes their caste rather than casting their vote — thus one chooses the candidate from own religion mostly

Recent victory of Mr. Owaisi in Bihar election and Hyderabad municipal election — it is apparent that religious mobilization is profitable

Sec. 123 of
 RPA 1995
 Hindutva
 Case, 1995

Remarks

Avoid
 Personalization

(B) Indians have always been environmentally conscious and worshipped environment like Hanuman (mother earth) to Vedic era (Indra, Agni, Varun etc). Even in present era, despite the advent of modernity, offering water to Peepal tree is common.

However the environmental movement in traditional sense is different in east and west. As per Ramchandra Guha while West has full stomach movement, India has empty stomach movement (tribal fighting for food, shelter).

Sunita Narayan, the founder of CSE, and down to earth magazine, held that West follows deep ecology (saving environment for the sake of environment) and India follow shallow ecology (utilitarian purpose).

Indian environmental movement like Chipko - do involve certain ideology like nature conservation. Indians conception of sacred groves become a connecting link between environment and religions.

6.5

However, Sunita Narayan, feels that there is need of new environmentalism which is idealistic pragmatism - meaning being ideological yet being realistic.

India has seen mainly four type of environmental movement:

- against nuclear power setps up (Kudankulam protest)
- against water dams (Narmada Bachao Andolan)
- against land acquisition and rehabilitation
- against state's denial of forest rights

~~Since State has to be high headedness in order to develop, particularly in post LPG era, thus environmental protests also have increased. Their is problem of LWE extension in odisha, CG, west bengal, AP etc - whose main focus has been Jal, Jangal and Janmeces.~~

~~Discipline
Terms of
Gandhian
Technological
Marxist
Eco-feminist~~

~~Ques &
Examples~~

~~Incorporative
Current Affairs~~

Remarks

Q. While India has since Dalit movement and Dalit consciousness since the time of Jyotiba Phule, it was Ambadekar under whom the Dalit movement reached its pinnacle. Dalit word is derived from word 'Dal' meaning broken.

In India, Dalit question is a term to

discuss how Dalits should proceed further in order to put a common front and to get equality. There has been three way historically

1) Co-option - like Ramvilas Paswan, Vidit Ray
they prefer to ally with other major parties to secure the political interest of Dalits

2) Autonomy - like of Kanshiram, Mayawati
they prefer to fight alone with only taking Dalits ~~together~~ together.

However, former in Mayawati, had to align with Brahmanical Section along with Bahujan in order to gain power!

~~(1)~~ this became the cause of decline of her as leader of Dalits.

③ Radical Dalits - It can be seen as a form of Babu Panthers, who were inspired from Black Panthers USA. However they soon got disipilates. Currently Chandrashekhar Azad 'Ravai' and Elgar Parishad - can be seen as a form of Dalit Radicals - who are inspired by both Dalits and Babu Ambedkar and Marx.

women movement - it is said that Andhra doesn't has feminist movement but women movements. Earlier phase is liberals like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dethwar Chandra Vidyasagar taking up the cause of women.

Later women participated in all the freedom struggle satyagrahas and also leaders like Mehboobai Tata, Pandita Ramabai, Ramabai Ranade worked for women.

After post independence, there has been delusion that modern state of Andhra will automatically end patriarchy which

~~Structure
of
your
body~~

Remarks

has been called as grey years by Aparna Mehta.

Towards equality report became the eye opener for women and organisations like Vimochana, Sahil Manushi along with cooperatives like SEVA, Laylat Papul were founded.

Current phase of women movement takes shape of feminist movement to in form of 'Shut walls', '#metoo'.

(1) Green revolution was capitalistic method of fighting poverty and securing food security as land reforms were socialist counter part. Since 'Soft state' of India could not take land reform (Unnati Prabal), India has to go for green revolution under leadership of American agricultural scientists (especially Norman Borlaug)

Indian scientists Ms Swaminathan played important part. But Green Revolution was like two faces of Janus - it was short term remedy and long term tragedy.

[As as short term remedy]

It made India self sufficient in food production

1.3

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**Ques
Some
Jack
figures**

- it was scientific revolution as well for India
- it gave way for Blue revolutions and revolution in India (Arun was founded)
- it helped us in fighting poverty and hunger
- + India's image in the world improved
- Irrigation coverage and fertilizer, manure availability and high yielding crops became available.

GR as long term灾害

Vandana Shiva in 'Disaster of GR' writes that GR came at great cost — it polluted our rivers, it led to soil salinization, it led to destructions of our forest.

Park from that it increased regional imbalance between western and eastern India, it was primary cause of Punjab insurgency, it affected our diet pattern and malnutrition as only rice and wheat was promoted. GR also didn't bring per capita income increase if we count inflation as well as per capita graal.

Describe Niti Ayog & Survey of Economic Report GR

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Governor has been described as the lynchpin of the constitutional apparatus of the State having key role in Union-State relations. Examine. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Changing socio-economic profile of Legislators and its impact on functioning of Parliament. (300 Words) (25)

A) Governor is the first citizen of state and resides in Rajbhawan. He is ceremonial head of state and is equivalent to what president is to union.

However Governor has additional role apart from that, he has been called as lynchpin by Lakaria commission - he is the link between state and center - he tells union the aspirations of the state and he tells state the orders of union.

Constitution of India is article 153 vis-a-vis the Office of governor for each state. The office is heavily influenced by 1935 act of British as

- governor is nominated and not elected
nor selected
- governor works on pleasure
- governor has no security of the tenure
- governor as an agent of center (earlier he was agent of Queen)

Ques
Concerned
Articles

Remarks

Role of Governor

- Financial role - he recommends the money bill then only it can be presented to legislature.
- He has certain financial power in 8th and 6th Schedule areas.
 - He also appoints financial commission of the state (for Panchayati Raj)

Constitutional role

- Head of constitution state
- first citizen
- He becomes de facto head of constitutional machinery if breaks down.
- He recommends president rule in the state if needed.

Legislative power

- Power to issue ordinances
- all bills become act only if he signs and he enjoys veto, as well as he can refer any bill to president
- he can make law for Scheduled areas

Remarks

However there has been many questions raised on Office of Governor

- that Governor had acted like agent of center in many cases
- ~~interferes in day to day business of government.~~
- Governor has acted in biased manner in legislative assembly — and many a time used discretion wrong and didn't invite largest party or larger coalition to make government.
- Governor has unlawfully recommended presidents rule in state (Anandpur case)
- Governor has unduly called off or called off the session of the house (Punjab assembly case)
- discretionary powers have been misused.

This Anandpur Sahib resolutions and Rajya Sabha committee have been formed by states to raise the concern and alternative. Center appointed Sarkaria Commission in 80s which recommended —

- ↳ that governor should be from outside of state
- ↳ should not be active politicians

(B.b)

- Should not interfere in day to day business of the state

Recommendations of Gurukul Commission

- like Sabarai Commission
- it recommended that there should be a selection commission and for appointment and impeachment process Vice President for removal
- it called that no politician should become governor - and chief minister should be ensured
- provision for broader emergency

SC in S.R. Bommai case

- said that federalism is basic structure
- that governor would not ordinarily recommend presidential rule
- that Union government's decision of president rule will be further reviewed. (SC overrules in Arundhalakshmi case)
- Even Mamata Banerjee gave four directives to governors in his meeting - and called for governors following their Rey Sharna

Remarks

(B) India chose Parliamentary democracy over presidential democracy for many reasons - one of them was that it would ensure equitable representation to such a diverse nation from every state. Spoils system of presidential form doesn't make it possible.

~~Diplomacy
PRSI / ADR
Law Comm. / RS-T.S.
Report only
E.C.
the topic~~

Thus at the time of early independence profile of legislature

- they were returnee from foreign universities
- lack of representation of lower caste and women
- Brahmins dominated the assembly

But with the breakdown of Congress system (Rajni Kohli) and first democratic upsurge (Yogendra Yadav), the DBCs came out of Congress — and that resulted into rise of dominant caste (DBC) in legislature.

With rise of other parties since 1969 and second democratic upsurge (Yogendra Yadav), even Dalit came out of Congress

and Dalit parties emerged in national scene — hence representation of Dalits also increased in legislature.

However with rise of coalition politics there also arose the criminalisation of politics and criminals started getting elected and entered in parliament.

Current scenario shows that 43% of parliamentarians are criminally accused and only 78 m/s are women in Lok Sabha (ADR data). The number of graduates have increased and dominance of Brahmins has significantly reduced compared to independence time. At present OBCs remain the most dominant section.

Impact of low women representation

- Women issues are not raised
- women reservation bill (constitutional amendment Bill 108th) is pending
- rise in sexcity threat and rape cases.

Remarks

against women (NCRB Data)

- there is 34% gender wage gap and only 23% labour force participation of female (Economic survey)
- Patriarchy still is dominant in family, in society and in state too.

Impact of dominance of OBC and reduced dominance of SC/STs

- it has led to increased left of agricultural caste
- farmer became main center of electoral manifesto and of politics — current farm acts and recurrent farmer protest is case on point
- reduced focus ~~on~~ ^{or} intellectuals ~~on~~ for policy making

Impact of criminalisation of politics

- Ashutosh Varshney in 'When wine pays' held that winnability of criminal is more than that of honest candidate

Remarks

(M.O)

→ Pratap Bhau Mehta and Devesh Kapoor in 'rethinking public institution in India' — blame criminalisation of politics as main reason for decline of parliament

Shankar and Rodriguez in their book 'Parliament in India' — enumerate grave impact that criminalisation has on parliament

→ When criminals make law — law breakers become law makers — hence no reform possible. Parliament becomes self serving institution

Supreme court rightly held that electoral reforms are bases of all other reforms hence by PuCL case, Lily Thomas case and recent case to display criminal antecedent — Supreme Court has done some reform

Parliament too has brought Electoral bond, mandated PR for parties and reduced money limit donation limit to 2000 rs from 2000 Cr. Need is to pass reservations for women in Parliament and to continue further reform to de-criminalise it.

~~Dislike
Youth/Women
Centrism~~

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: $(12.5 \times 4 = 50)$

- Social media as a political communication platform. Discuss.
- Caste as the determining factor in Indian politics. Comment.
- Discuss Voting behaviour and Determinants of voting Behaviour in India.
- The 'Nehruvian Consensus' was mix of principle and pragmatism. Substantiate with examples

~~Interest
Articulation
tool~~ A ~~Social media as political platform is a recent phenomenon, before 2009 elections social media played very marginal role and 2014 election announced the coming of Social media in election in big way with many politicians joining Twitter, many party established IT cell in their party for political communication. Recently it became so important that Twitter become primary way of ~~of~~ President Trump's political communication.~~

Benefits of Social media as Tool -

→ It is easy

→ Very fast - can reach to viewer

→ Google / Facebook / Twitter / YouTube

~~Fake News
Remarks~~

~~Part~~

6.0

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message in very short time

- it is very accessible → can reach to even the last man in the queue — on internet
- User in India are rising at unprecedented pace (700 mn user as per current data)
- it is cheap, as the cost of on field campaigning is very costly and time taking
- easy to broadcast — leaders can't be present on field at hundred places at once — but social media makes you visible at everywhere every time.

However it has its own disadvantages

- easy to promote fake news, paidnews
- IT can manipulate algorithm and send trend what they want on twitter
- hatespeech
- Case of Cambridge Analytica which sold facebook data to even Indian Parties
- Social media communication can't replicate the touch and feel of real interaction of candidates with public

Conclusion

Remarks

During Pandemic, many elections such as Britain, New Zealand and American election were fought on social media as candidate wouldn't reach to them in real time.

(B) It is said that Indians do not caste their vote their vote their caste. Caste is called a prime and a dominant phenomenon in Indian electoral politics.

*Q Note
Theoretical
Perspectives*

there has been secularization of caste and capitalization of politics (Rajni Kothari) - political parties fight elections on caste calculations. Caste is a bases of coalitions. For example Muslim-Hindu Calculations of RJD. Brahmin-Dalit Calculations Bahujan Samaj Party. Congress relies on minorities and on scheduled tribe caste and BJP relies on upper and middle caste Hindu votes. It is said that every political party can be associated with some castes.

Q. 5

- even voters make caste calculations and see caste as sealer feature for political gains
- This hope george has called Caste as mosaic of Indian politics
- we see democratic upsurges as per Yogendra

Modern - 1967 - OBC left the congress system

1989 - Dalit left the Congress system

Incorporate
go/14/2019 LS
Gangs why Caste became dominant with
the rise of Mandal and Karnandal policies - one

Delhi promotes reservations other mobilises on religion

Caste as per MN ST way law mobilization

2020 Bihar election
Social sphere via sensitization and
rise of dominant caste - because of land reform

DDC election
Kondi given reservation - which made OBC

is a prism of Indian politics - and they
currently dictate the political sphere and
rule many of the state because of dominant

caste.

There is rise of developmental policies
which was seen in 2019 election when talked
about DBI and current Bihar election when

Remarks

Parties announce jobs in manifesto. However
Caste still remains a basic structure of
Indian politics.

~~Quote~~ (Q) ~~Theory~~ Voter behavior as a study came up with
a concept of behavioral movement under
Political science with David Easton's
systems approach and a bid to make
political science a science.

Kenneth Arrow

In India voter behavior study has
been a difficult task because of what is
called a impossibility theorem - if there is
more than three candidates in front of voter - it
is impossible to predict his behavior.

Yogendra Yadav and Mukulika Banerjee

has done extensive study and survey and
found out the bases on which voter
makes the choices.

~~Quote~~

Static factors → Dynamic factors →
Remarks → 2014/2019 election
2020 election

Butler's book 'India decides' writes
that Indian voters, poor in particular are

8.0

much more mature than voter in west. He points out that while urban voter votes because of recent performance of party and because of emotions, the rural and poor vote on long term bases using their rationality

Rajni Kothari calls caste calculations and India's voter maturity as primary reason why Indian democracy succeeded and other democracies in third world failed.

Prashantika Banerjee also tried to find out why voters vote when their expectations have rarely been fulfilled by Indian politicians —

- ↳ because it is a day of revenge
- ↳ because of good work of election commis
- ↳ because of their duty
- ↳ because they think we they don't vote, democracy will collapse

Hence media's voter behaviour remain a topic of debate and voter behavior prediction is extremely difficult. That can also be

Great
Dynamic
Content
Update by
Current
Affairs

seen by the fact that political parties and opinion polls are rarely right in predicting the election result.

(D)

Nehruvian consensus was seen since independence till about 1967 - when Congress system broke down. Rajni Kothari held that Congress system survived because of Nehruvian consensus.

↳ Nehru was true lover of democracy and encouraged democratic culture. He made Congress a rainbow coalition where Congress internally had representation from all right, left and center.

↳ After death of Sardar Patel, Pandit Nehru's charisma was unmatched by anyone - hence he could afford to be democratic.

↳ Nehru apart from being principled was pragmatic as well. He allowed

Discipline
in terms
of

Ideological
Set-up

Institutional
Set-up

Remarks

~~criticism as safety valve which prevented revolt from the party.~~

- for example he appointed Nimbalkar as law minister despite being his ~~an~~ external adversary
- he appointed Syama Prasad Mukherjee as minister despite later being a committed rightist
- he also contained leftist by pragmatism (some time he went beyond principles - like 1956, he resolved first communist government of Kerala, he prevented division of Bengal on linguistic bases - as he feared communists will take over the state)

~~Despite some exceptions, overall Pandit Nehru remained deeply committed to secularism, ideals and allowed criticism - which made Congress party a party of consensus.~~

Congress system got broken because of breakdown of Nehru's consensus - Party lost touch with grassroot leaders and became dependent on loyalists - which lead to India transitioning from one party dominant system to multi-party system.

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Despite expansion of PRIs to cover areas of rural development and economic planning, it still suffers from several limitations. Discuss. Do you think making Ministry of Panchayati Raj as a Department of Rural Development Ministry would solve the problem? Discuss. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) The coalition politics has created several problems for politics and administration like delay in decision making and implementation, erosion of ministerial responsibility etc. Suggest ways and means to ensure smooth working of coalition government. (300 Words) (25)

(A) ~~Panchayati Raj are influenced by Panch-~~
~~system of ancient village republics of India.~~
~~Gandhi made Panchayat or Gram Paryav, a~~
~~basis for his Ram Rajya in his book 'Hind Swaraj'~~

~~Constitution of India under article 40~~
~~encouraged village Panchayat and Community~~
~~development program (CDP) started in 1950 - However~~

~~Balwant Ray Mehta committee held that CDP~~
~~was a failure because bureaucracy remained~~
~~elitist and high-headed.~~

~~After Balwant Ray Mehta's committee comment~~
~~that Panchayati Raj was a God that failed,~~
~~there arises demand of to make Panchayat~~

Remarks

institutional and constitutional and hence
73rd amendment was passed

- it gave definite structure (3rd-tiered)
- gave reservation for ST/SC/ women
- more reservations for DBL voluntary
- PESA extended it to non-schedule area too.
- it has provision for regular election
and many state gave right to decide
as well
- Constitution gave aliis (^{Schedule} Part XI of
constitution) → and asked states to
devolve the power to Panchayats.

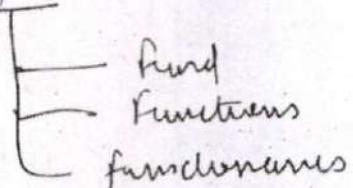
However Namdharker Ayan Committee of 2012

held that

- Panchayati Raj was made to fail because
of bureaucratic culture, states unwillingness
to cede power and complexity of center - who
did nor force states to do so.
- held that Bad panchayati Raj is worse than
no panchayati Raj - now the hope also has
gone
- Women reservations enmbedded into system of

Remarks

Panchayat Pati (term given by Sudha Pai)
 → Panchayats still lack 3Fs



→ schemes like MLAD and MLAD are contradictory
 to idea of Panchayat Raj.

Making Ministry of Panchayati Raj as ministry of
 rural development ministry

The structure of Panchayat Raj is not a problem.
 There has been regular elections and huge
 voter participation - most states have now
 active 3rd tier panchayat structure of Panchayat.

Thus changing name will not be enough as
 we need to focus on giving more power to
Panchayat, to tax, more funds to do develop-
 mental works, more functionaries as they lack
 the expertise and social audit is merely an
 eye wash as non-resident's man are only doing
 the audit.

• Remarks

(2i) b

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Thus Panchayats need much more than a name change. However changing name can also have some symbolic effects

~~Discipline
2nd Auct L.
E.C./NCPWC
Sect.
Quote Key Principles
of PRIS~~

- ↳ it will nudge center to focus more on developmental spirit than just letter
- ↳ center can force states to cede more power. They can also reform the state finance commis to devote more fund to Panchayats
- ↳ the more will have a nudging effect on mind of nation and development will go a priority. Ministry then can also be questioned on their developmental record as well.
- ↳ Budget might give more fund if ministry takes the task of rural development as well.

Thus it is a desirable step, yet it is not sufficient and much more needs to be done like giving Panchayats 3Fs - fund functions and functionaries to realize the Gandhi's dream of Gram Danya

Remarks

(B) Coalition is called 'Power sharing agreement' by W.H. Riker. Coalition politics is a phenomenon of parliamentary democracy and comes into picture in case of Hung Assembly or Hung Parliament.

~~India at the time of independence started as one party dominant system (morig zones) and Congress system (Rajni Kothari) but slowly it became multi-party system because of following reason (given by Shroderbar)~~

- ↳ Three democratic upsurges (by Yogendra Yadav)
- ↳ Unjustly reorganised states
- ↳ India's federal system - gives states asymmetry and gives subject which are day to day concern for voters - hence rise of regional party happens
- longies after 1967 - stopped to become a party of consensus or ranipow coalition (Rajni Kothari) and Party lost its touch

on ground level. Party started being dependent
 ⚡ on loyalist (the Kitchen Cabinet in 1970s
 and government by aristocrats in 1980s)

Thus Congress system broken down first at
 the state level (1967 - 9 states were non-cong
 majority) and at central level (1989) and
coalition politics came in India which
 ran till 2014 when rise of BJP gave a halt to
 it. Coalition politics created many

Problems

- it affected cabinet system and systems of collective responsibility
- it weakened power of PM and made him merely a manager of coalition
- our coalition politics is negative, non-ideological and opportunistic
- state's interfere in other foreign policy
 - ↳ Tamil Nadu in Tamil Issue of Sri Lanka
 - ↳ West Bengal during Tista water deal
 - ↳ left during nuclear deal.
- coalition paves the way for communalisation

of parties, aided by defections and horse trading

- National development suffers and there is lack of unity of India when needed at international level

Measures to make coalition government smooth

- Indian coalition slowly matured and Mr Vajpayi

became first fm to complete full term and Dr manmohan singh did it twice — hence coalition politics became stable

- There is a need of healthy coalition culture.

Parties should come because of common goal not merely to stop someone else from coming to power (like Mahagathbandhan in case of Bihar)

- Parties should agree on common minimum program and bear the elective responsibility. They should not delink themselves from the bills or act that they actively made (Sironam, Black Dal and farm acts)

- also parties needs to make a memorandum of understanding on how the coalition will be proceeded
- they can ~~not~~ agree on pre determined power sharing terms and tenure — and should not break it
 (like Mayawati broke the pact with BJP and dissolved when her tenure there was over as CM)
- Then there is need of good intra party democracy and decent inter party dynamics in order to run a successful coalition government (Germany is a success story)
- ~~win recent victory of full majority by BJP in 2014 and 2019, and Congress getting reduced to about 50 seats in both — there seems a case that coalition's policy's era is over and one party dominance or as Sushil Patil calls it BJP system might be in making. But can it replicate the success of Congress system — only time can tell.~~

Remarks

- ① Importance of Coalitions
- ② Congress
- ③ Give Examples
- ④ Some

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What do you understand by the term Identity Politics? Discuss its positive impact on democracies like India. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Even though women are participating in electoral politics in India, there are several qualitative ways in which they are politically excluded. Comment. (300 Words) (25)

~~Ques
Contested
Scholars
X
Theories~~

(A) Identity politics is a politics where politicians mobilise masses on the basis of their identity which include their race, religion, caste, language, gender and region.

Identity politics is not unique to India because human nature as described by Hobbes and Machiavelli is insecure — and hence identity gives human a sense of security less or threat to identity can easily raise passions in a man.

Usually identity politics is regarded in negative light. Identity politics is called realpolitik of emotions and fear. Politicians perpetuate that your religion is in danger, your caste is getting marginalised

Remarks

Your language is at best (Gandhi Politics) - hence identity politics is certainly divisive. The most unfortunate events and catastrophe are caused by identity politics as when Hitler played the identity politics and masses were ready to allow Holocaust. Jinnah used identity politics and India got divided and one of the most violent migrant with millions losing their life was seen.

But for India identity politics has been a mixed phenomenon since independence - it certainly has been divisive and caused riots, hatespeeches, mob lynching. But at the same time it has positive impact on democracy like India

- * It has led to deepening of democracy in India as per Papaji Kothari as it has given voice to unrepresented, it has made lower caste and minority become

Remarks

- a dominant politics face
- the politics of vote bank gave OBC, minorities and Dalits their importance and their issue became an electoral manifesto.
- for example — OBC got reservations and
- representation (mandal case)
 - minorities got their freedom of religion and get a sense of security
 - Dalit issue came in forefront when Dalit became a vote bank. leaders like Mayawati and Nitish Kumar, Paswan who became choice of Dalits, worked for Dalit
- Yogi Adityanath held that democratic upsurge and rise of identity politics has resulted into more power to OBC and Dalit
- Christophe Jaffrelot called OBC politics as India's silent revolution.
- identity politics of voters based on

• Remarks

(F5)

language and regions - had resulted into souths having better organizing power in center state relations - which lead to higher development of south.

In that way languages, customs and way of life are respected and preserved which is a constitutional goal under article 29 30.

Update Your Content by Current Development

Body/ Ladakhese Life → Right to Religion is preserved in article 25

Here identity politics has both done ^{good} and bad - it depends on the way we see it. But it must be used over proper caution as another one raised can not be easily brought down — hence person apolitics will lead to violence, rift and civil war.

Yogendra Yadav called that India identity politics has given way for Identity and politics.

Remarks

PRS

(B) As per ADR, women MP were 7% out of 515 and hence Indian representation of women in parliament is way below global average which is 27%. Apart from that women have been given 33% reservation in Grampanchayats and some states have given as 50% ~~reservations~~ reservations like Bihar — while her resulted into 46% representation of women at 3rd tier More than reserved post — hence there is a question if women reservations in parliament can also be an option to replicate the issues.

168th bill of constitution amendment providing 33% reservation to women is pending and there seems cross party consensus against women reservations.

Even during constituent assembly debate a question on women's reservations in parliament was raised — but Pandit Nehru

Remarks

Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta - were in opposition as they thought women were not weaker and they could get it on the merit.

However the expectation has not been fulfilled. Laina Keeran argues that women are not in parliament, not because of their lack of merit and men are there not because of their merit — there is patronising at play.

However Fabius who has given representation for women in parliament — has also not seen much qualitative change in parliamentary debate — women representative remains merely nominal and lack original assertive opinions there. Even in Panchayati system a Panchayati Pati system was seen as per Sudha Pai. Thus it is clear that women need more than reservation in representation.

Women participation in voting has increased substantially. In recent Bihar election

Remarks

Severity, Carelessness of
Quty Police

women outnumber men in voting. But still many women lack power to make informed choice because of lack of literacy, many like required information as they remain occupied in indoor household activities.

Patriliney also plays a role in women voting - women is dictated by man in the house whom to vote. Women is dependent on women man or his transportation to voting booth - hence women feels obliged to heed his call.

However, recent case where a women asserted a different choice and subsequently man also agreed to change his preferred preferred candidate is case on point - which presents pleasing picture.

other schemes such as UJWALA, MDRGA, abolition of ^{of} Triple Talaq, which later to women predominantly, women have become part of vote bank - which gives them more representation.

Women are politically excluded by patriliney and society in many other forms as

Remarks

(14.5)

GS SCORE

Well

- they are dissuaded to choose politics as career
- they face ridicule in parliament. Election
speeches of male confrade are outright
misogynistic and derogatory (Example of
Afam Khan, Mukayam Singh Yadav, Digrisay
Singh, recent speech of Kamal Nath)

~~Avoid
Personalization~~

- women are made feel insecure and isolated
in her political career. She has to fight
from inside her family and from outside
also.

~~Ques
Gender Gap
WEF~~

Thus there is need to pass reservation
bill, women should get choice to assert the
and voting power and women should be
made feel secure, feel at home when they
run for election, when they get elected.

Women should be given self agency
in which candidate she would vote or likes
to campaign for.

Remarks