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VYOM BINDAL

RANK - 141

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 2**



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POLITICAL SCIENCE**Time Allowed: 3 hr.****Max. Marks: 250****139****Instructions to Candidate**

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

The quality of your answers are extremely good. Improve your handwriting to make answers look more presentable. Enrich your answers with comments provided.

Name VYOM BINDAL

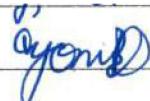
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REMARKS**GS SCORE**

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Explain the difference between Power and Authority
- (b) Discuss any two early trends in socialism.
- (c) Discuss the grounds on which the welfare state is justified.
- (d) What is Patriarchy and how does it affect the political behaviour of citizens?
- (e) The idea of differentiated citizenship.

(a) Power and authority are inter-related yet different concepts as can be seen from following arguments:

i) Max Weber: As per him, authority is legitimate power, legitimacy can be acquired through three different means:

Traditional basis e.g. British Monarch (Customs)

(4)

Charismatic basis based on persona of leader

Rational-legal basis → exercised on basis of rules and procedures e.g. authority of Civil Servant

$$\boxed{\text{Authority} = \text{Power} + \text{Legitimacy}}$$

ii) Pre-emption thesis: As per Joseph Raz, power is authority when it satisfies Pre-emption thesis

Remarks But you didn't define power. Give definitions of power, mention ability vs. right, views of Mann, Galbraith!

i.e. power (authority) has actual capacity to change the reason as it applies to other. Government is ~~govt.~~ only when it has authority, otherwise it represents brute force.

- 3) David Beethem: He argues that power becomes authority when it is exercised in accordance with shared beliefs and values of the rulers and the governed. Hence, power represents not mere physical, coercive force, but authority is legitimate and acceptable form of power. As Rousseau said "Even the strongest man is not strong enough unless he converts his power into authority"

- (iv) Socialism in general refers to a socio-economic system based on community ownership of means of production and preference to equality of outcomes.

Remarks

Early Trends in socialism :

- 1) Utopian Socialists : pre-Marxian socialists has been referred to as utopian socialists by Marx. They are characterised by lack of scientific understanding of capitalism. Use of methods like persuasion, appealing to conscience, formation of co-operatives to ameliorate conditions of workers.

(3)

- Famous proponents : Charles Fourier, Saint Simon, Robert Owen (father of co-operatives).

- Marxists : Marx emphasised on scientific and materialistic interpretation of history. He was of opinion that interests of bourgeois and proletariat are antagonistic and cannot be reconciled.

Remarks

No need to go into Marxism. Define views of any two utopian socialists among Owen, St. Simon, Fourier.

, Marx proposes method of violent revolution to overthrow capitalism and establish a classless, state-less communist society.

Apart from these two, there have been several other schools of socialism - Fabian socialists, Syndicalists, Guild socialism emphasising on different techniques to achieve socialist goals.

(c) Welfare state concept came in context of addressing the gross inequalities and exploitation due to adherence to classical liberal idea of laissez-faire state, where state did not take any steps to promote welfare.

Modern liberals like T. H. Green, H. J. Laski, L. T. Hobhouse justify welfare state on following grounds:

i) They re-interpret liberty as capacity to do what

Remarks

one values, hence state has to play the capacity building role.

- 4) Liberty without equality will degenerate into the license of few e.g. dalits in India do need affirmative action.
- 5) T. H. Green said that role of state is to hinder the hindrances, i.e. end poverty, ignorance, illiteracy so that people can enjoy freedom.
- 6) Communists argue that multiplication of rights without realising their purpose or end will disturb social harmony.
- 7) Social liberals like John Rawls believes that society is as strong as its weakest link, hence he suggest difference principle to help those at the margins.
- 8) Communists and socialists argue that true freedom is possible only when people are free from deprivation

Remarks

Mention social insurance, from cradle to grave, equitable distribution

of basic necessities, hence state must ensure welfare of all, to allow fullest development of personality.

~~Ques~~ Although Neo-liberals like Nozick, Hayek criticize idea of welfare state for giving the state right to intervene, ultimately leading to authoritarianism, but there is need to establish a level playing field.

(a) Patriarchy refers to the institutionalization of male domination in the society, it is a structure of society which treats discrimination against women as normal.

Radical feminist scholars like Kate Millet, Shulasmith Firestone advocate bringing radical change by altering this patriarchal structure, only then true gender equality will come.

Affects of Patriarchy on Political behaviour :

Remarks

- 1) Laws and rules are created in favour of males e.g. marriage, divorce, adoption etc.
- 2) Low representation of females in the decision making positions e.g. only 14% of Parliamentarians in India are women.
- 3) It promotes masculinist and aggressive tendency in politics, as women voices which generally advocate peace are marginalised.
- 4) Patriarchal society leads to failure of execution of even women oriented legislation e.g. idea of "Panchayat Pati" in India.
- 5) Patriarchy impacts the voting choices of citizens, where they prefer male candidates, disregarding merit and capability.
Hence, Patriarchy prevents true and egalitarian democracy to emerge.

Mention rule by father-men, Milllett's hierarchical society, impact on pol.

Remarks behaviour, concealed male norms, liberal, social, radical, feminism.

- (a) Concept of differentiated citizenship is given by Iris Marion Young against liberal idea of universal citizenship. It advocates following approach of state policy:
- 1) It favours extension of special rights for marginalised sections like women, minorities e.g. reservation for tribals in India.
 - 2) It is based on idea of differentiated equality, which favours equity over equality by providing level playing field.
 - 3) Multiculturalists like Bhikhu Parekh, Will Kymlicka also argue special rights like - self governance, preservation of culture for ethnic minorities.
 - 4) It believes that universal citizenship is colour-blindness and disregards historical injustices.
- Indian Constitution is one of the finest examples of adoption of differentiated citizenship.

Remarks Mention minimize discrimination, content of experience (Kymlicka), micro-aggression, protection against homogenization

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) Classical liberal scholars like John Locke, Herbert Spencer believes that liberty and equality are anti-thetical to each other. They give priority to liberty because:

Man is rational hence best judge of his interests
Every individual has equal moral worth.

They believe any action by state to bring equality will interfere with liberty and will lead to authoritarianism. Hence they advocate minimum state. ^{hood!}

Their idea is carried forward by Neo-liberals like Nozick, Hayek.

On other hand socialists and Marxists believe in priority to the equality and criticise liberal

Remarks Mention liberty as absence of restraint vs. equality of opportunity, social inequality hinders liberty.

10

idea of equality of opportunity as merely procedural and formal equality.

Positive liberals or Modern liberals

They believe that liberty and equality are not anti-thetical to each other, rather they are complementary because :

- 1) Liberty without equality will degenerate into dominance of few and create discontent in the society.
- 2) Equality without liberty will kill the individual initiative and innovation.
- 3) scholars like T.H. Green argue that state needs to play a positive role in building the capacity of individuals so that they can enjoy their liberty.
- 4) Ronald Dworkin argues in favour of endowment sensitive auction of resources, which keeps in mind

Remarks

historical injustices and brute luck, which are beyond control of individual.

- 3) Amartha Sen also favours Capability approach, where state plays positive role by building capacities of people to enable them live the life they value.
- 4) Skinner had revived the neo-Roman theory of liberty, he argues liberty can exist only in a free state which is democratic in nature.
- 5) Parafit has given doctrine of priority where state must intervene to help those who are least well off.

However, neo-liberals criticize idea of positive liberty as it leads to state intervention, restricts choices of people. For them inequality is natural, and any attempt towards equality is bound to fail. Hence debate between compatibility of liberty and equality continue.

Remarks

(v) Facism is not regarded as political philosophy in true sense, rather a hodge-podge of ideas which emerged in inter-war period.

Nature of facist ideology

- 1) It believes that state is supreme and discards internationalism.
- 2) Facists are against democracy as they say it leads to delay in decision making, luxury of rich nations.
- 3) Facists glorify war and indulge in aggressive politics.
- 4) In economic sphere, facists believe in autarchy, i.e. economy to has least interaction outside the borders.
- 5) Facists like Hitler gave idea of "new man", one who is ready to sacrifice himself for the sake of nation.
- 6) Facists believe in leader as superman, possessing

Remarks

Mention weaknesses of democratic regimes, class untouched by Capitalism/ Communism, fear of economic failure, aggressive nationalism

extra-ordinary powers.

- Nazism, also believes in idea of eugenics and social superiority of pure German Aryan race.

- ⑧ Facists do not believe in concept of rights, citizens only possess duties.

Reasons for rise of Facism

(a)

- ① Hannah Arendt argues it rises because of people's neglect of Political sphere and over-absorption in personal sphere, which enables easy capture of ideology.

- ② Inter-war period economic hardships created discontent among people, facists diverted people's attention through wars.

- ③ Lipset calls it as extremism of centre, he believes modernisation left behind middle class, their sense of insecurity was tapped by facists.

Remarks

1) Appeasement policies of capitalist countries towards fascism prevented early suppression.

2) Mesmeristic personality of leaders like Hitler, Mussolini also aided fascism.

There is need to maintain constant vigil to prevent rise of fascist tendencies as once established they are very difficult to control.

(c) Representative democracy refers to the rule by representatives chosen by the people. It is based on following aspects:

1) Representative democracy believes in idea of political equality of all citizens

2) It is the practical form of democracy which is possible in nations with big population.

3) Representative democracy believes in idea of rule by majority.

Remarks

- 9) Representative democracy entails division between citizens and professional politicians.
- 3) It believes that sovereign will of the people is expressed through their representatives.

Scholars like J.S. Mill, Tocqueville and Bentham are supporters of representative democracy.

Challenges of representative democracy

- 1) It is likely to establish the tyranny of the majority, as expressed by Alex de Tocqueville.
- 2) Representatives need not necessarily justify their decisions or give logic for their decisions.
- 3) Small sections are often left under-represented or un-represented in a representative democracy.
- 4) It reduces democracy to a game of numbers.

Remarks

rather than ensuring dignity of the individuals.

- i) It leads to hasty decision making under the popular pressure.
- ii) Representatives may start acting in their own self interest rather than interest of the larger society.

To undo these defects, scholars like Amy Gutman, Habermas, propose deliberative democracy. It is democracy where every decision has to be products of rational deliberation and justified on merits. Rather than majority, it believes in consensus decision making.

Mention ^{fundamental} principles of RD, popular sovereignty, pol. equality, - liberty, democracy & alienation, gender, participation

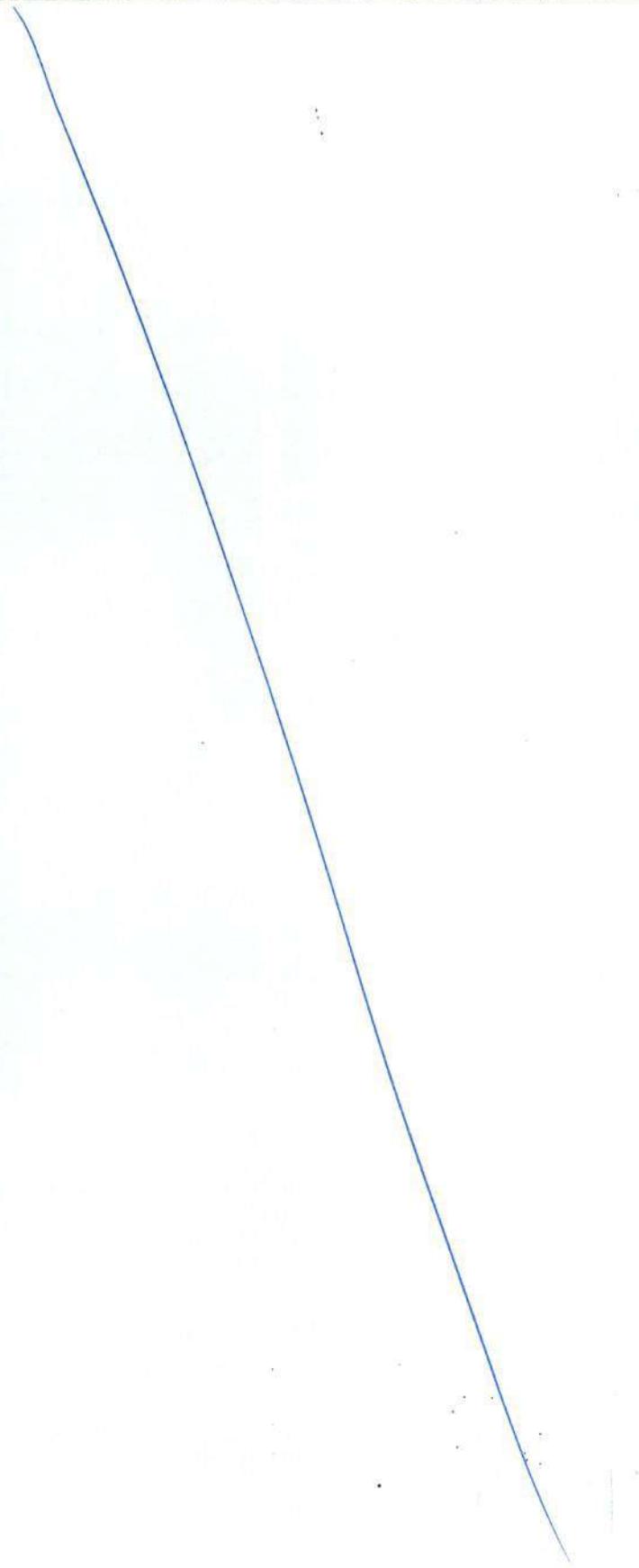
Remarks ^{tion & representation}

3. Answer the following questions:

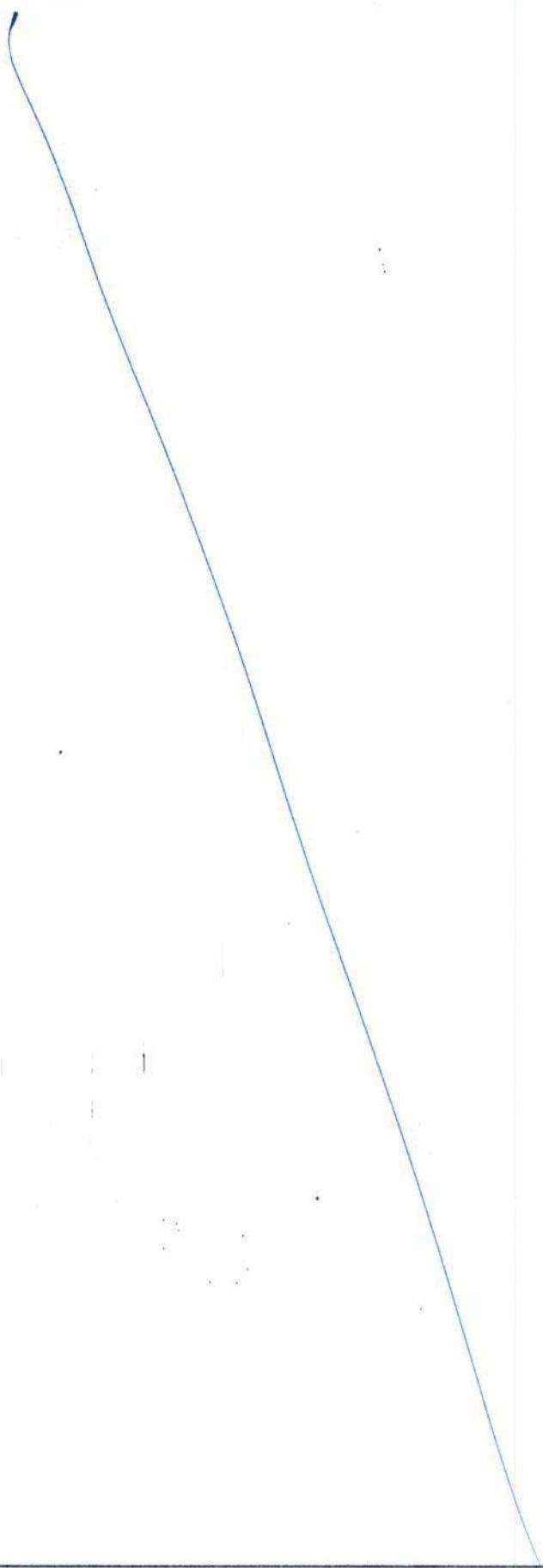
- (a) Discuss the Radical Criticisms of Liberal Feminism. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Write a critical note on Fabian socialism (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What is the concept of Justice in modern Political Theory? How is it related to Equality? (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

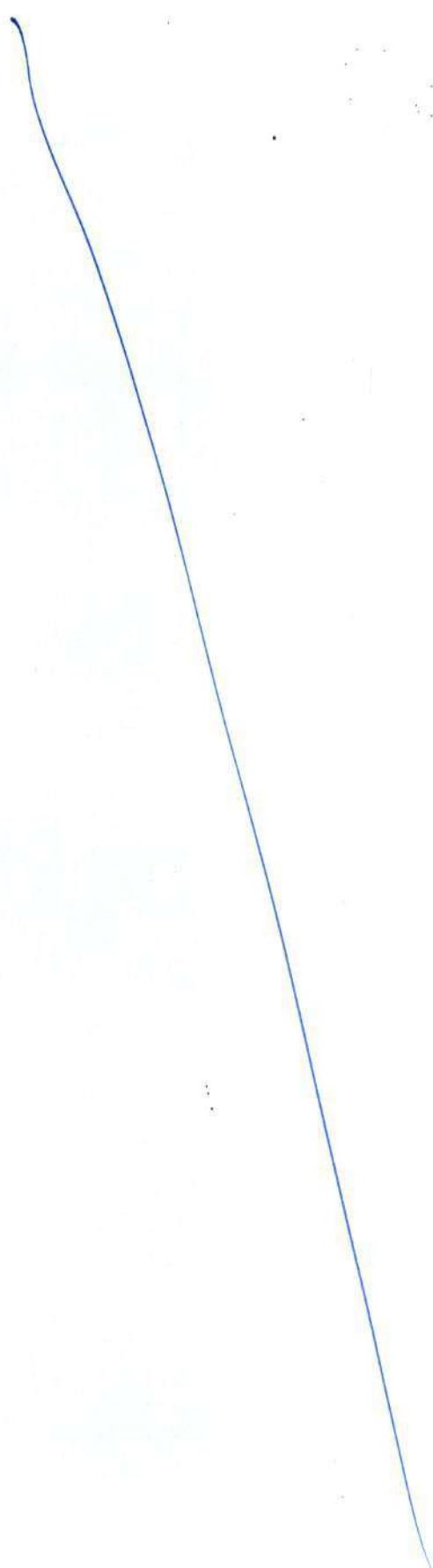
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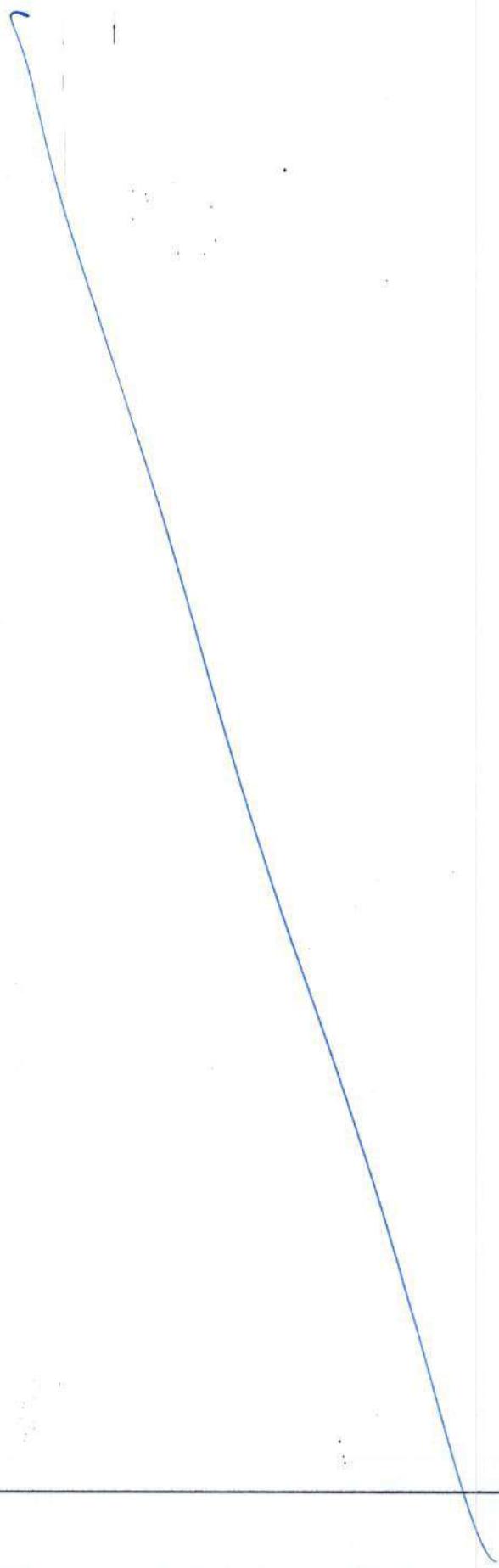
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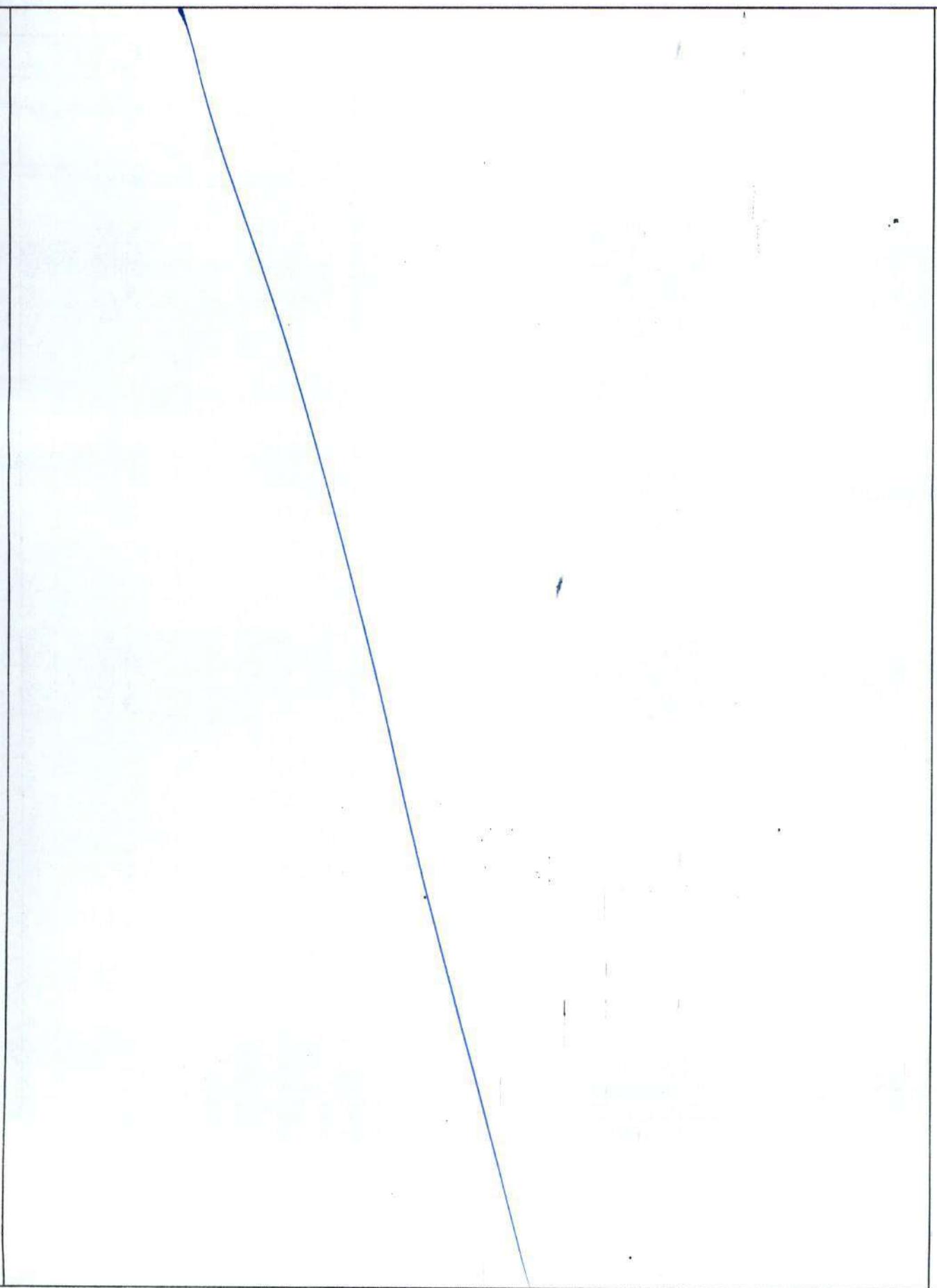
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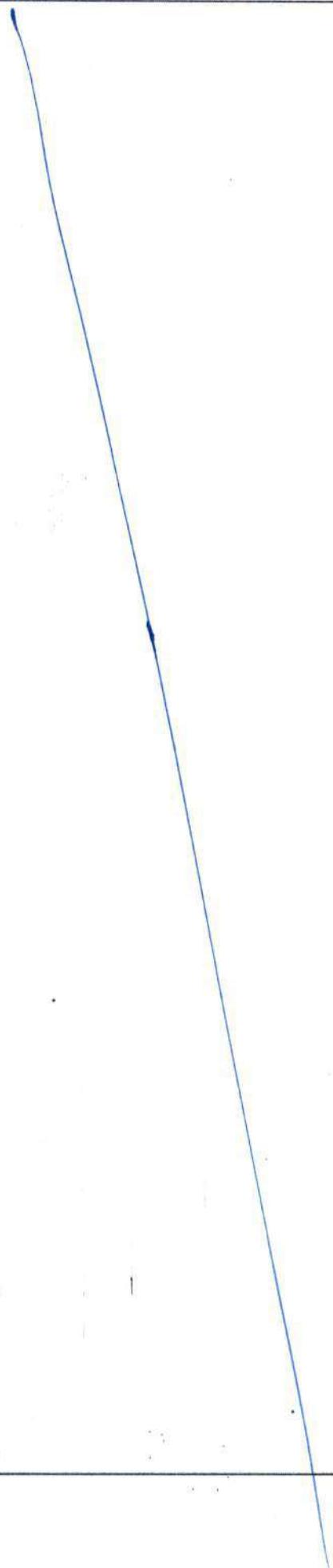
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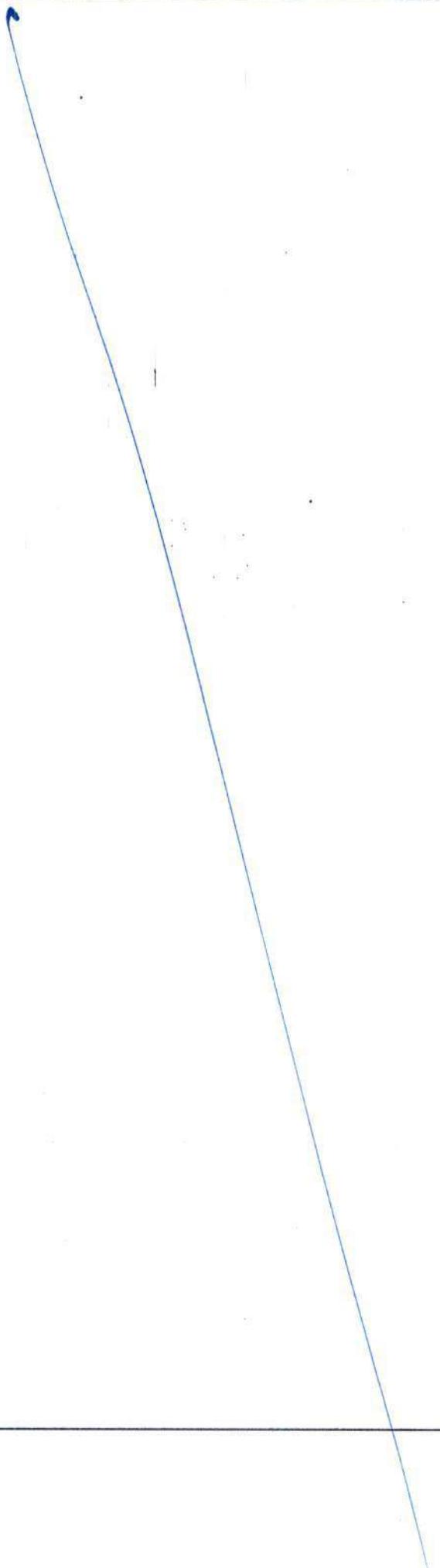


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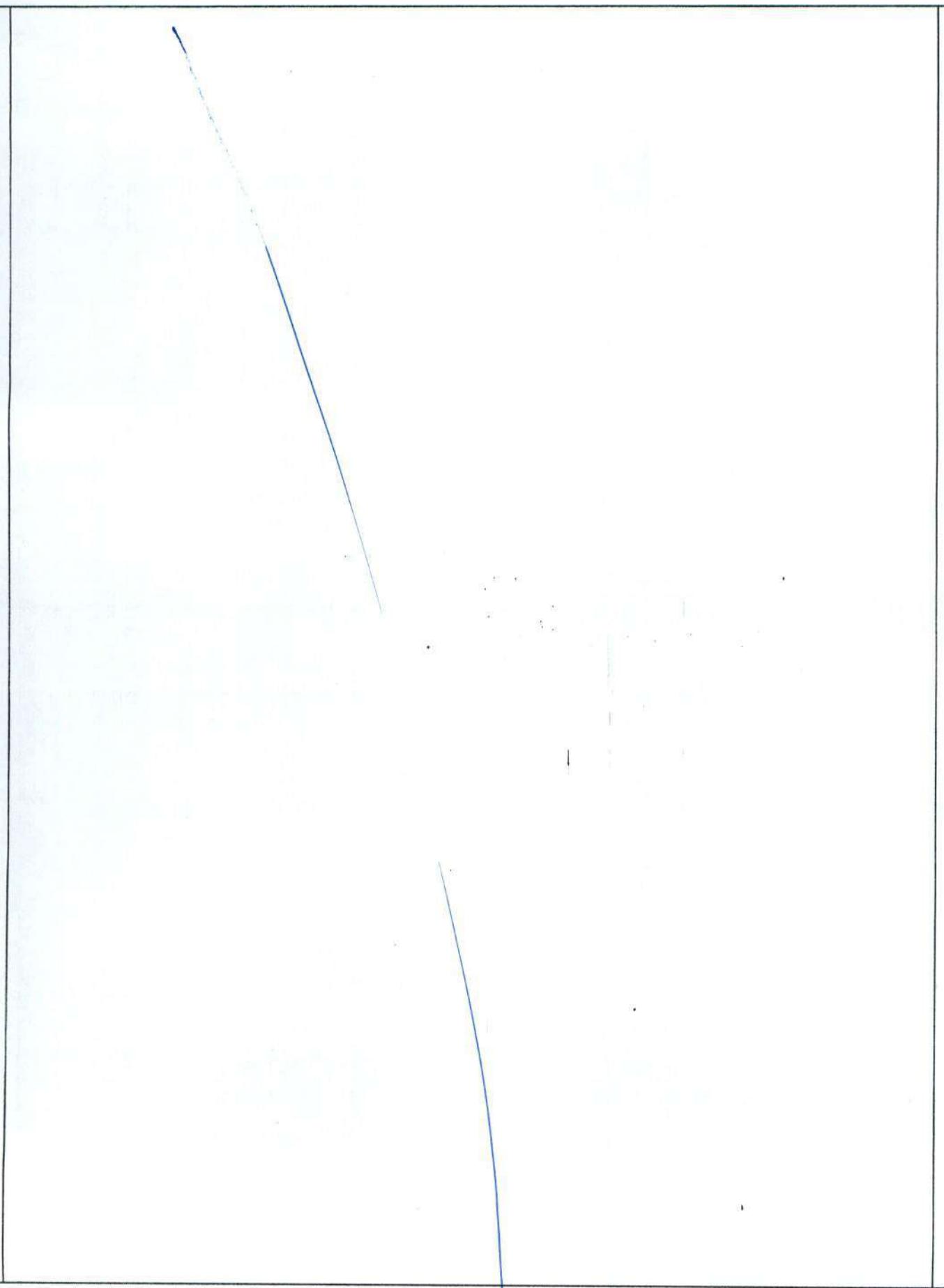
4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine the Marxist approach to political analysis. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) "Liberty is the absence of restraint." Explain this statement and discuss the relation between liberty and authority. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Critically examine the liberal and the Marxist theories of Democracy. (250 Words) (20)

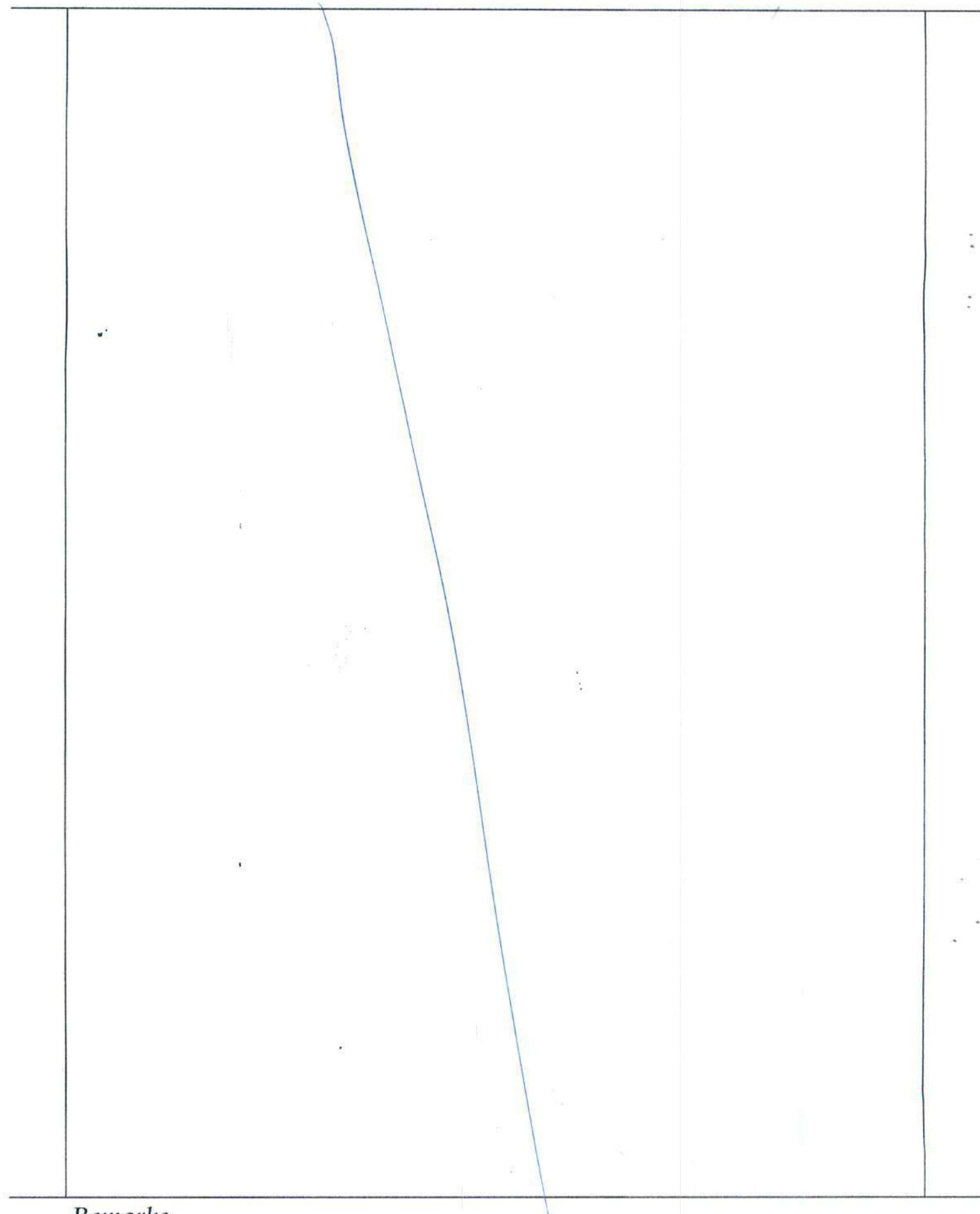
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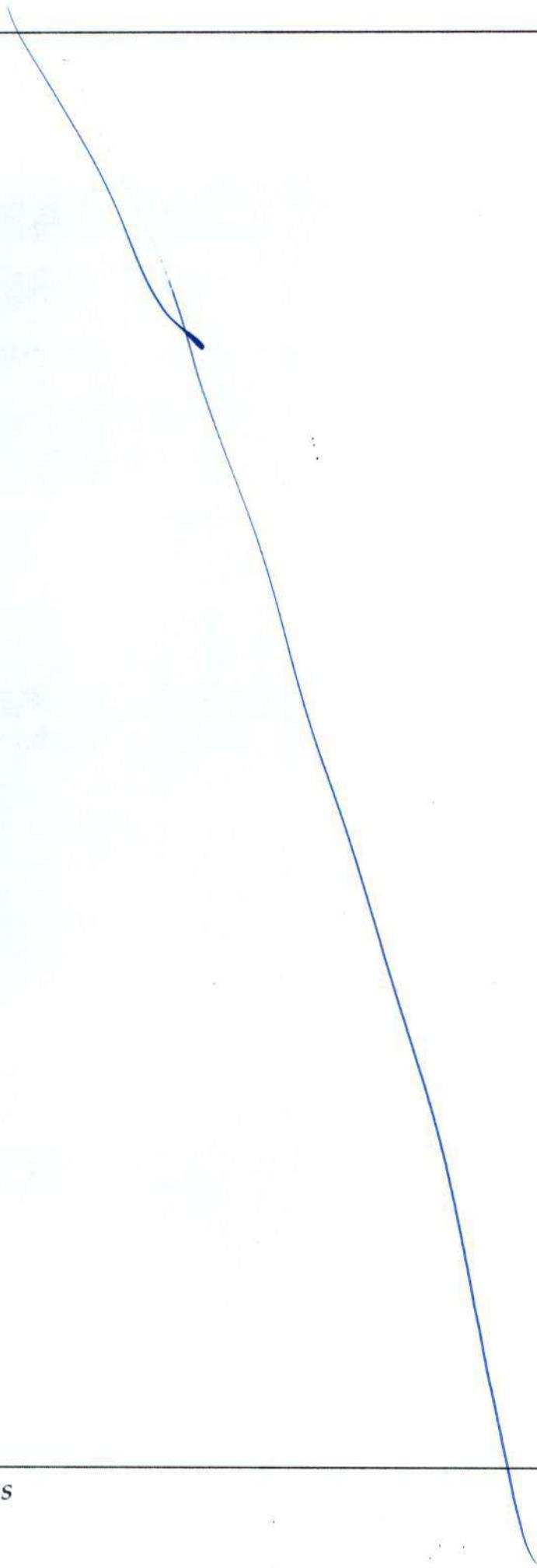
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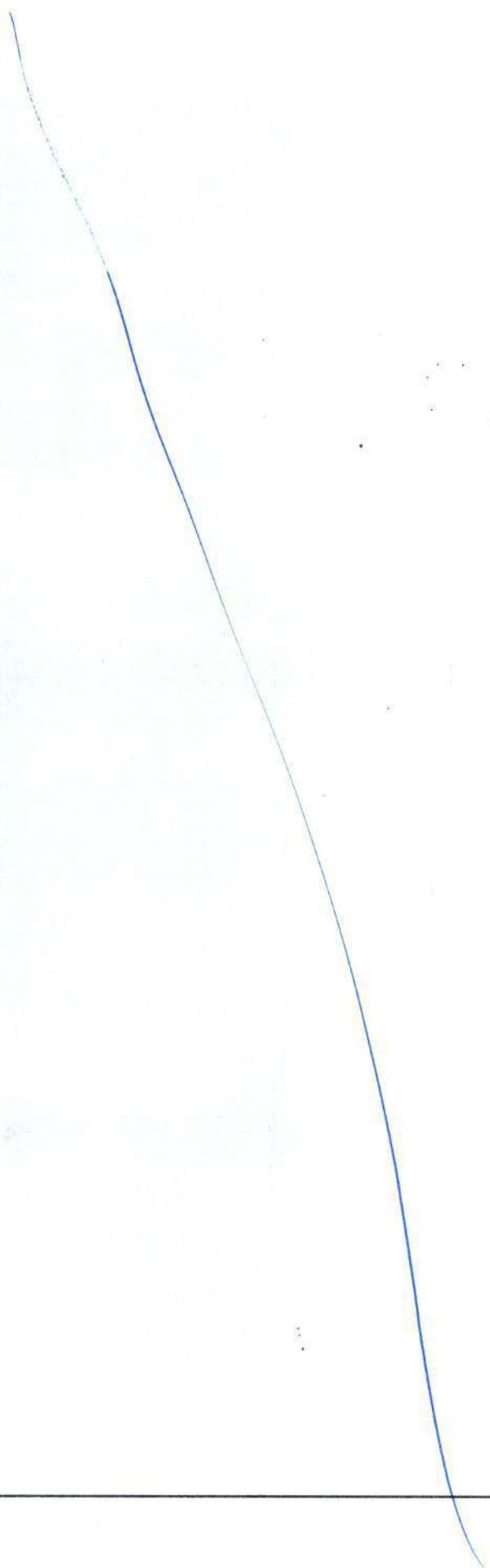


Remarks



Remarks

Remarks



Remarks

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)

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

(a) New Social Movements are concerned with quality of life issues as described by offe. New Social Movements generally include movements like -

Environment, Human Rights, disarmament etc.

New Social Movements in India (NSM)

Rural areas → Urban Areas

NSM in rural India:

They generally start as social movements concerning issues of basic rights like livelihood, displacement, discrimination and later on include quality of life issues.

Examples → Narmada Bachao Andolan
 → Silent Valley Movement
 → Chipko Movement

Remarks

- Most of members come from lower classes like tribals, peasants, lower class women
- They have a limited and local agenda confined to specific issue.

NSM in urban India

- They show features of NSM, they use methods like - conferences, seminars, awareness generation through newspaper, judicial route.

- Membership involves civil society organisation, elite middle class, activists

- (b)
- Examples → Pro-CNG movement in Delhi (judicial route)
→ Movement against pesticides in soft drinks (Scientific study)
→ LGBT rights movements

- These movements involve participation of wider society and develop national and international linkages. Hence in case of India, NSM and social movements co-exist in rural areas, while NSM are

Remarks Mention representation of marginalized, critique of capitalism, globalization, western model of development, extent of success of market institution with realisation of rights.

largely autonomous in urban areas

(iv) Bhoolok Movement was started by Sachayya Vinoba Bhave from the Panchampalli village of Telangana. It had following features:

1) It adopted Gandhian strategy of appealing to big landlords for donation of land to the landless labourers.

2) It was unique non-violent method of ending feudalism in India. 6

3) Vinoba Bhave undertook Padyatra all over the country to beg for one-sixth of total land by big landlords.

| Contributions |

He was able to get 6 million hectares of land in donation from landlords.

It prevented the possibility of militant conflict between landless and landlord.

Remarks Mention Gramdaan, difference with anti-Zamindari movt, equitable distribution through movement & not govt. legislation

- It provided time to govt. to consolidate its position for undertaking land reforms.

Shortcomings

- poor quality of land donated (various)
- Target of 40 million hectare unrealised.

Nevertheless, Bhoolan movement was a novel experiment, it gave rise to Gramdan movement (Co-operative farming in villages).

- Dalit perspective on Indian National Movement can be find in works of leaders like B.R. Ambedkar, Jyotiba Phule, T.K. Oomen etc. It

⑤ has following features:

- For them true national movement was not the movement of Indian National Congress, but the movement led by subaltern classes e.g. Self Respect Movement.
- They believed that British rule has established equality before law, they praises British rule

Remarks Mention in details contribution of Periyar, Phule, Ambedkar, Gandhi, Narayan Guru, organizations, movements, magazines, songs

e.g. Jyotiba Phule - "British Raj is better than Peshwa Raj"

- 3) Dr. Ambedkar in his book "Pakistan or Partition of India" argued that India is not a nation as it lacks sense of fraternity. dalits are discriminated.
- 4) Dalit leaders like F.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, believed that Congress want to establish the Brahminical domination in India.
- 5) Dalit leaders advocated not just political freedom but social and economic equality for the dalits against internal oppression.
- 6) Dalit perspective laid foundation for various affirmative action policies in India like reservation, welfare schemes.

Dipin Chandra has criticised dalit perspective for its similarities with Neo-Imperial perspective, however, these perspective helped

Remarks

to usher in ideals of justice, equity in Indian National Movement.

- (a) Indian Constitution though formally framed by Constituent Assembly, but broad contours of Constitution evolved during freedom struggle as can be seen from:
- i) Nehru Report of 1928 favoured secular state, protection of Minority rights which finds mention in constitution.
 - ii) Karachi Resolution of 1931, advocated fundamental Rights, universal adult suffrage which finds echo in Constitution.
 - iii) Constitutional idea of socialistic pattern of society is derived from ideas of National Planning Committee of 1938.
 - iv) Reservation for dalits and tribals influenced by Poona Pact, 1932 and ideas of Dalit leaders.

Remarks Mention significance of 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919, 1935, Simon Commission, demands for Constituent Assembly & its role.

- 1) Ideals of non aggression, peaceful foreign policy espoused in Directive Principles, derives from India's stand in League Against Imperialism.
- 2) Directive principles like Panchayati Raj, promotion of cottage industries derive from Gandhian principles during freedom struggle.
- Hence Indian constitution is product of evolution, it is not just a power map, but as argued by Granville Austin "It is first and foremost a social document"

(e) Political parties in India evolved over four major phases in India since Independence, which can be described as

Phase I : 1947 - 1967 :

- Rajni Kothari, calls this phase as "Congress System".
- Congress enjoyed overwhelming majority, while other

Remarks

parties were parties of pressure

Morris Jones calls it one party dominance with competition but without scope for alteration.

IInd Phase : 1960 - 1990s :

It saw emergence of two party and multi-party systems especially at level of states.

There was rise of regional political parties leading to confrontational federalism.

This phase saw dislocation of political centre.

IIIrd Phase : 1990s - 2000s

Era of political instability, fractured mandates and extremely competitive party system.

Regional parties started gaining influence at national level

IVth phase : Since 2000s

Era of institutionalisation of coalition politics, pre-poll alliances and rise of "catch all parties" rather than preference to ideology.

Remarks Question is on evolution of parties, not party system, mention splits & mergers in social & ideological context, major pol. parties

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 is Gandhian technique of non-violent struggle to archive truth and fight for unjust cause. It is derived from two words "Satya" (meaning truth) and "Agraha" (meaning request).

Features of Satyagraha

- 1) It believes in soul force of truth rather than brute physical force.
- 2) It is based upon idea of self-suffering rather than violence.
- 3) Satyagraha does not entail hatred towards the adversary, rather it sees the evil doer with love.
- 4) It is bringing justice by means of persuasion

Remarks

and constant struggle.

Originality of idea of Satyagraha:

Mahatma Gandhi evolved his idea of Satyagraha while opposing racial discrimination against blacks in South Africa.

Although he borrowed from idea of passive resistance, but Satyagraha is novel because:

(a)

Unlike passive resistance it entails no hatred against evil does

Non-violence is not merely a tool, but article of faith

In passive resistance, there can be use of violence, but not in satyagraha.

Importance of Satyagraha

In case of India:

- It was major reason which made Indian National Movement mass based.
- Helped bring independence by non-violent methods.
- It is also one of the strategies of social

Remarks Mention methods of Satyagraha, when to use it, how it's different from Passive Resistance, moral-political action of strong.

movements like Narmada Bachao Andolan

In world

- Martin Luther King's Civil Rights movement was inspired by Satyagraha.
- Nelson Mandela also followed the approach of Satyagraha.

Aldous Huxley argues that Satyagraha is only way forward to deal with contemporary cycle of violence. It seems that present problems of terrorism, sectarianism can be dealt by propagating ideals of Satyagraha.

(i) Marxist perspective of Indian National Movement can be found in works of scholars like M. N. Roy in his book "India in transition"

Features of Marxist perspective:

(i) They believe that Congress was bourgeois party and Gandhi was bourgeois leader.

Remarks

- 2) Congress took help of all social classes, but ultimately benefited only the elite sections of society.
- 3) Rajni Palme Dutt, A.P. Desai, argue that Gandhi stopped mass movements just when they were about to turn towards the masses.
- 4) Marxists advocated complete independence and use of militant mass methods, rather than non-violence.
- 5) Marxists wanted fights on two simultaneous fronts → Against the foreign imperialists
 → Against the indigenous bourgeois - Capitalists, landlords
- 6) Marxists favoured nationalization of means of production, and of public utilities like Railways, waterways, steel factories etc.
- 7) Marxists wanted not just political freedom, but

Remarks Briefly mention Marxist's view of freedom in view of his theory of exploitation & revolution, their views regarding mainstream development. It is part of India Act 1920

Economic re structuring on Communist lines.

Limitations

- Bipin Chandra, Sunit Sarker, believes in nationalist credentials of freedom struggle, which aimed to benefit all sections.
 - During Quit India War, Marxists favoured British govt and opposed Quit India Movement due to their support to Russia (Britain's ally) 10
 - Their criticism of Satyagraha, declaring S.C. Bose as traitor kept them away from attracting the masses.
 - Their idea of violence was impractical and could not have given mass character to the Indian National Movement.
- Nevertheless, Marxist perspective helped in enriching Indian Movement by raising question of internal class oppression.

Remarks

(c) Environmental Movements in India evolved as a part of social movements which demanded basic rights like livelihood, prevention from displacement and gradually took up the environmental causes.

Agenda of environmental Movements] : It varies

from movement to movement, Ramchandra Guha and Gadgil has categorised it into following categories:

- 1) Gandhian movements : They believe in moral idea of harmony between nature and human and are against developmental projects for ecological destruction e.g. opposition to Mar Dham Road Network, Kudankulam Nuclear power plant, Narmada Bachao Andolan
- 2) Appropriate technology supporters : They do not

Remarks

believe in dichotomy of environment and development, but advocate appropriate technologies to minimize damage. e.g. protests against Sterlite plant in Tuticorin.

3) Marxists: Marxist environmental movements link environmental movements to political and economic structure, they are against development benefiting only elites e.g. pharmaceutical companies waste affecting water resources of poor.

4) Political ecologists: They oppose the state developmental projects for their adverse impact on local livelihoods e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan, silent valley movement, Chipko Movement.

Performance of Environmental Movements

Positive achievements:

They help made environment a burning issue in national discourse e.g. pollution, biodiversity conservation.

Remarks

- 4) Movements helped bring in changes like NESI,
use of CNVs in Delhi, ban on stubble burning.
- 5) Environmental movements led to emergence of concept
of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for
developmental projects.

(12) Limitations of Environmental Movements (Sunita Narain)

- 1) Limited and localised in their spread.
- 2) Lack scientific and technical understanding of environmental issues.
- 3) They adopt a fire fighting approach, fail to make environment as integral part of planning
- 4) Trust opposition without suggesting alternatives
Hence, she advocates
"New Environmentalism" where environment and development are not seen as mutually exclusive, but as complementary to each other.

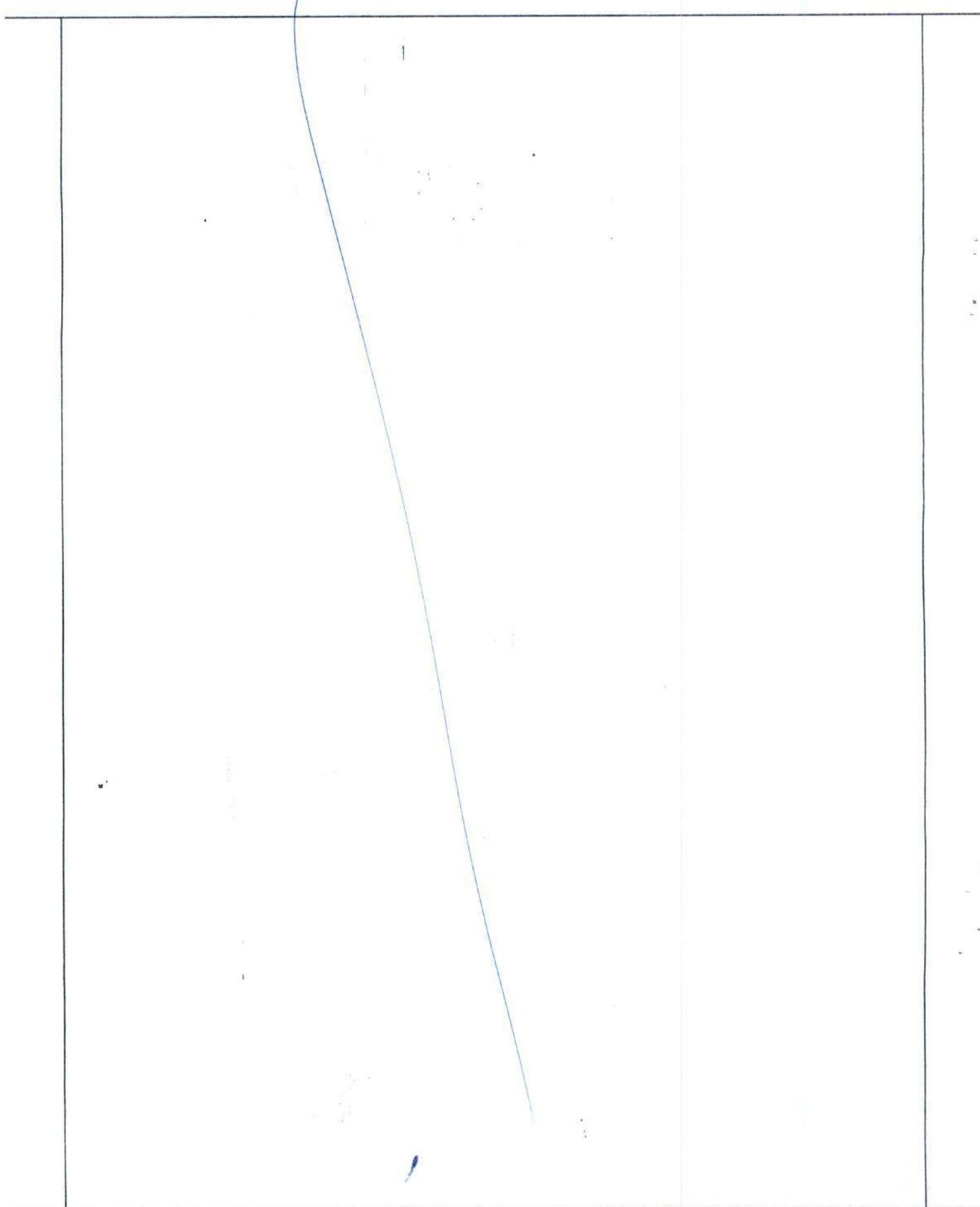
Remarks Mention how they are grouped under NEM, middle class or elite movements, colonial development model, environmentalism

7. Answer the following questions:

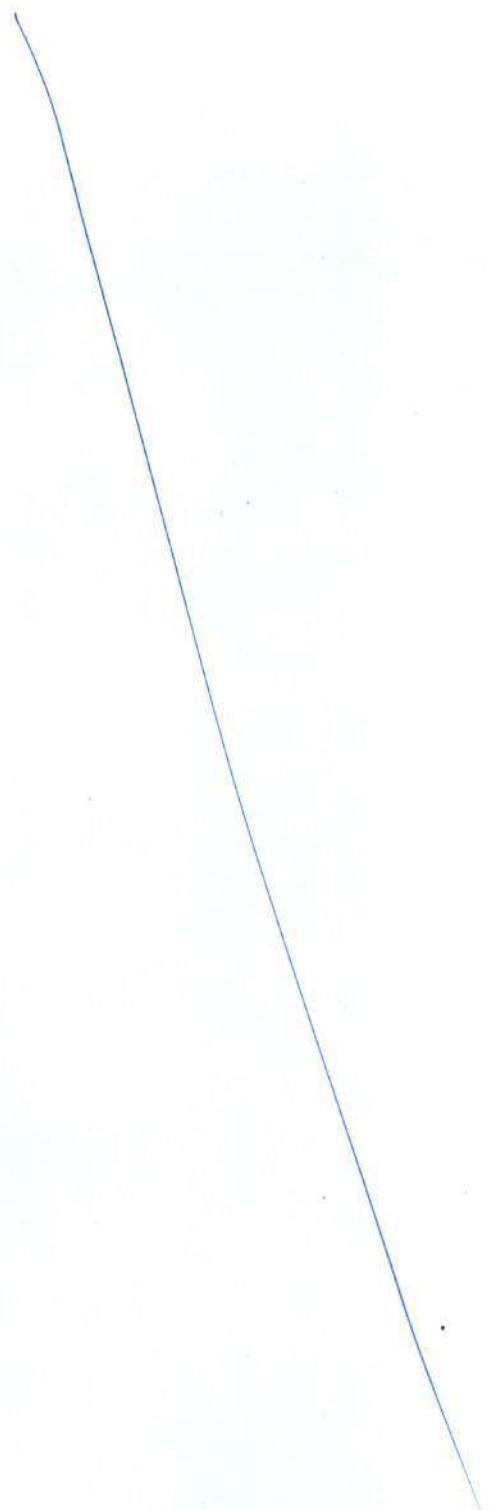
- (a) Comment on the nature of Coalition politics in India and its influence on the democratization of political culture? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Critically examine the agenda and achievements of Women movement in India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss how far the politics of regionalism and communalism have affected nation building in India. (250 Words) (20)

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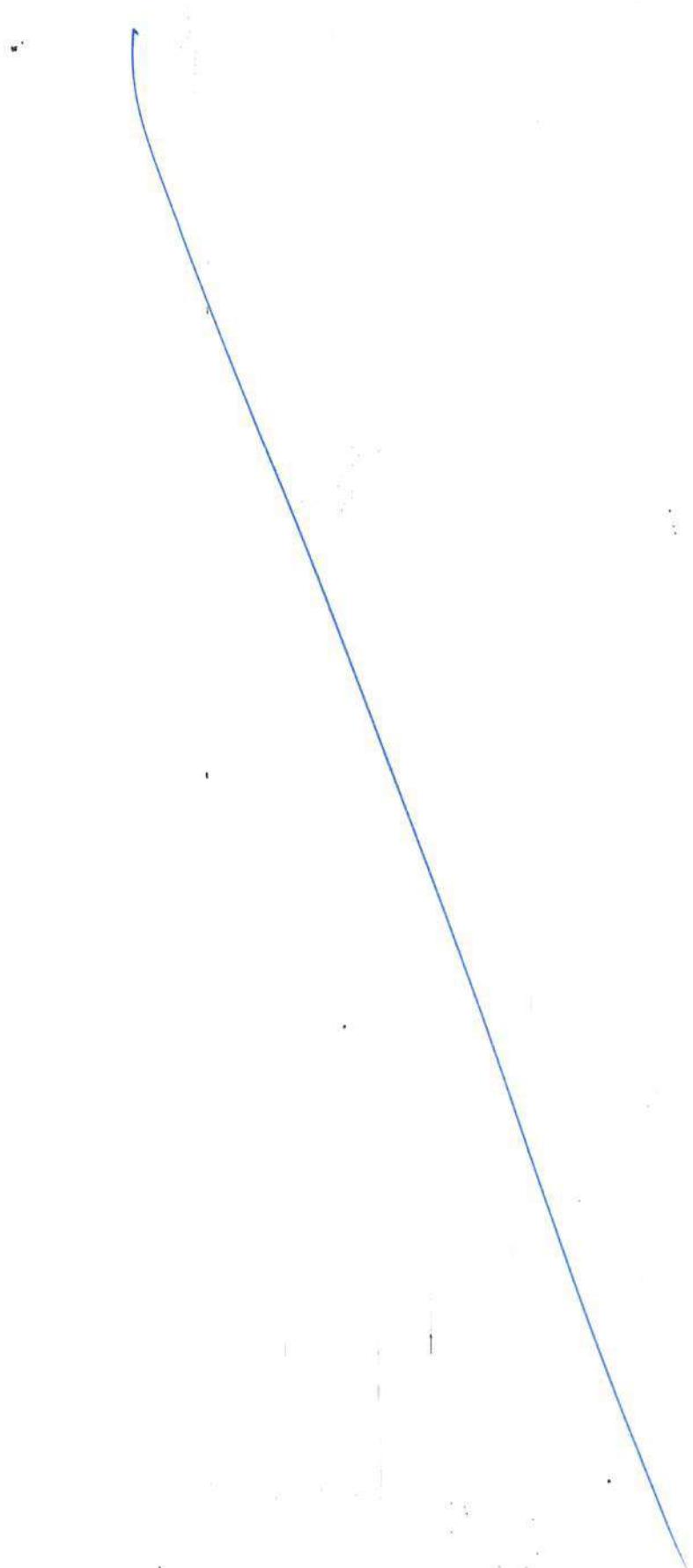
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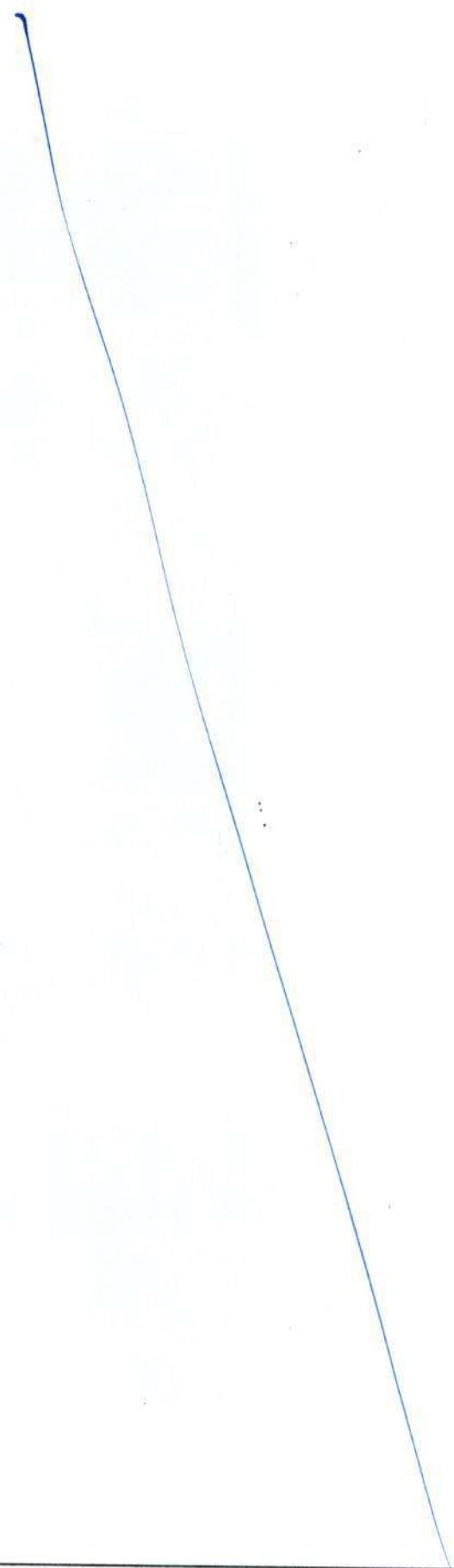
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Remarks

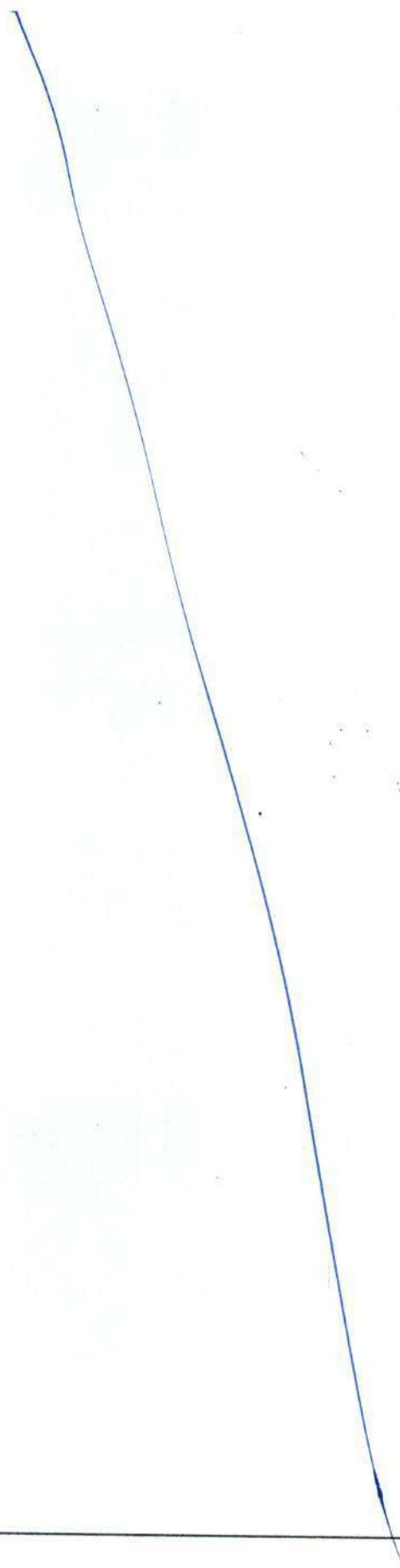


Remarks



Remarks

Remarks



Remarks

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine briefly the programme and role of the extremists in the Indian National Movement. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Critically examine the impact of political parties on democracy in India. Also, comment on the social mobilization led by political parties. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Examine the role of caste in Indian Politics. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Extremists came into fore after 1905 mainly as a counter to Moderate ideology and giving it a new turn. Prior to Moderates extremists like Tilak, B. C. Pal, Indian National Movement was dominated by Moderates.

Programme of Moderates

- Believed in positive nature of British rule as bringing modernisation in India.
- Moderates like S.N. Banerjee, W.K. Gopale, do not believe in capacity of mass.
- They followed policy of 3P i.e. prayer, petition protest and constitutional agitation.

Extremists like Tilak, Annie Besant, Gopal Krishna Ghosh, Lala Lajpat Rai among others brought

Remarks

fundamental change in moderate strategy

Programme of Extremists:

- Believed that British Rule is responsible for exploitation of Indians.
 - They advocated mass-participation in the freedom struggle e.g. Swadeshi Movement.
 - They believed in methods of passive resistance and boycott to directly harm the British interests.
 - Extremists did not believe in gradual road to Swaraj, as Ghalib said "Swaraj is my birthright" and I shall have it
- Role of Extremists
- They gave Indian National Movement an orientation towards the masses.
 - They help break the myth that British rule is

Remarks Mention cause of rise of extremists, significance of Surat split, govt. reaction to extremists

invisible.

They helped propagate idea of nationalism far and wide e.g. Shivaji and Ganapati festivals by Tilak.

→ Extremists helped in bringing hitherto politically inactive sections like peasants, workers, women into the National movement.

→ They believed in idea of cultural nationalism, that India has always been a nation from the very beginning.

However, they are also criticized for communalising the National Movement to an extent due to certain Hindu tinge in their methods.

Later on M.K. Gandhi raised forward extremist legacy ultimately culminating in independence

(v) Political parties perform the important role of interest aggregation of diverse groups, Munro said that government by political parties is another name for democracy.

Remarks

Impact of Political Parties on Democracy

Positive impact :

- They help mobilise public opinion, frame policies when in power and provide constructive criticism when in opposition.
- As per Robert Hardgrave, Political parties help in providing leadership, political recruitment.
- Political parties, as per Zoya Hasan, help in process of nation building, bringing out reforms in Political Policies of govt.
- Political parties provide voice to the disenfranchised sections e.g. BSP for dalits.
- They provide platform for citizen participation in governance e.g. rallies, seminars.

Negative Impact :

- Parties indulge in identity politics, creating divisions in society e.g. Communal riots.

Remarks

- Parties in India tend to ride on passions of people and create enmities e.g. protests during Canary water dispute.
- Political parties pick up narrow, parochial agendas than issue of national interest.
- Political parties turning to mere electoral machines rather than role of nation building
Lokniti Survey by Suhar Palshikhar reveals that even as reach of parties is increasing, citizen trust in parties is decreasing which is seen in rise of social movements.

(9)

Social mobilization by Political Parties

- They are indulged in two types of mobilization:
- 1) Adversarial mobilization: Under this Political parties tend to engender exclusive mobilization on basis of caste, class, religion etc. It leads to sectarian outlook and division in society.

Remarks Talk about emergence of caste based politics - reservation parties, presence of women in politics ↑, higher voter turnout, etc new democratic usages

v) consociational mobilization: It is integrative in nature and attempts to reconcile the interests of different sections of society.

- (c) Caste is one of the most formidable element of politics in India, there is debate among the scholars on reason behind emergence of role of caste in Politics, different viewpoints are:
- v) Yogendra Yadav: He argues that caste politics emerged due to democratic upsurge in 1960s, on widening of democratic base.
- v) Rudolph and Rudolph: They argue that caste politics is expression of non-democratisation, as politicians did not democratise, caste became basis of organisation.

Remarks

3) Rajni Kothari : believes that social movements of castes transformed into political movements. He gives example of Kansi Ram and rise of BSP.

Impact of caste on Politics

Positive impacts

- i) Rajni Kothari argue that caste helps in extracting secular benefits and help widen the democracy.
- ii) Caste helps in bringing forward the voices of hitherto suppressed sections of Indian society.

Negative impacts

- iii) C.P. Bhambhani argues that caste politics lead to divisive tendencies and is threat to unity of India.

Remarks

- (1) P.B Mehta argues that caste politics did not allow emergence of responsible citizenship.
- (2) Caste politics prevent development politics, as Christophe Jaffrelot says "Indians do not cast their vote, they vote for their caste".
- (3) Caste politics induce even relatively well-off sections to demand reservation e.g. protests by Tals, Marathas, Andre Beteille says these groups want to institutionalize their power.
- (4) Caste politics creates divisions in society and hinder development of sense of fraternity and unity.
- However, gradually, Indian politics is witnessing a shift from caste politics to developmental politics, as Yogendra Yadav says we are witnessing "identity plus politics", where sole is caste is dominant, but not sole determinant of politics.

Remarks Mention vertical mobilisation, caste loyalties
 M.N. Srinivas, critical commentaries by G. K. Gopinath Srinivas