

G|S SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

VYOM BINDAL

RANK - 141

**MOCK - 2, PAPER I
TEST - 9**



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MOCK 2 PAPER - I

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.

Content
understanding along
with get some
answers along with

(W)

Name VYOM BINNAL
Mobile No. _____
Date _____
Signature Vyom

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

GS SCORE

REMARKS

SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each) (10 × 5 = 50)
- Parametric variations by Amartya Sen.
 - Relationship of Power, Legitimacy and Authority
 - How does Ambedkar envision the destruction of Caste System.
 - Compare Social Contract of Locke with that of Hobbes.
 - On what grounds can it be said that Machiavelli is amoral rather than immoral.

(a) In his theory of equality Amartya Sen had argued that equal resources not necessarily transform into equal achievements due to presence of parametric variations such -

1) Geographical disadvantage in terms of vulnerability to disasters, extreme hot and cold temperature. Here, additional resources will be needed by people to overcome these disadvantages.

2) Distribution within the family is also an important variation. In families females are generally sub-ordinated, hence equality of resources will be insufficient.

Remarks

*IMO
Syllabus
Person of
reverence
and historical
figures*

3) Difference in cultural content also restrains transformation of resource equality into equal capability. For example gadgets like Television, fridge is luxury in a developing country, but it may be necessity in a developed country.

~~You need to
have
with
ability
oppose~~

(4) Hence, Amartya Sen criticises the Rawls's idea of universal conception of justice. His ideas influenced scholars like Martha C. Nussbaum, and they also became bases for changing definition of growth to bring human development idea in development debate.

(v) Rousseau held that even strongest man is not strong unless he converts his power into authority. Max Weber held that state does not represent naked power, rather it represents authority, which is legitimate

Remarks

form of power.

Authority = Power + legitimacy

Weber lists three basis of legitimacy:

- 1) Traditional basis on basis of ruler, customs, tradition e.g. British Monarch
- 2) Charismatic personality of leader, especially during crisis.
- 3) Rational-legal basis of authority based on laws, constitution.

Joseph Raz held that only that power is legitimate which satisfies the pre-emptive thesis i.e. which actually has capacity to change people and not just purports to change it.

David Beetham holds that power is legitimate when it is exercised as per the rules.

Marxists scholars on other hand question the legitimacy of capitalist state. They argue that this legitimacy is

Remarks

But not over
no major issues

(6)

based of 'manufactured consent' or hegemony. Habermas even said that welfare state suffers from legitimation crisis due to inherent contradiction between capitalism and social welfare.

Hence relationship among the three continues to be debatable.

- (c) Ambedkar was fundamentally opposed to gandhian idea of differentiating between caste and Varna system. He believed, in practise caste system prevails which led to division of labourers rather than division of labour (Varna system). He believes that since Hinduism is under fold of Brahminism, hence no reform of caste system is possible, hence he prefers "annihilation of caste" by

Remarks

- 1) Promoting ~~and~~ inter-caste marriages to break the myth of purity of blood and race.
 - 2) Education and awareness among the Dalits for a bottom up movement led by Dalits themselves.
 - 3) He supported state led ~~socialism~~ and policy of ~~affirmative action~~ like reservation to bring dalits into the mainstream.
 - 4) Ambedkar advocates conversion of dalits into more egalitarian religions like Buddhism. He himself converted to Buddhism.
 - 5) He believed in ending the varna and caste distinction, ending the supremacy of Brahmins.
- Although, destruction of caste system could not be achieved, yet Ambedkar's idea did find expression in Indian

Remarks

~~I don't understand why he advocate shift from villages to cities~~

Constitution in various articles like article 14, 15, 16, 17 etc and continues to inspire dalit sections till day.

(a) Social contract theorists believe that state is not natural, rather it is mechanistic and comes into ~~result~~ existence as the result of social contract.

Difference between Locke and Hobbes idea of social contract:

1) For Hobbes fear of death and perpetual smoky forces the people to enter into contact.

for Locke, contract is just to end the inconveniences being witnessed in state of nature, fear is not cause of contract.

2) Hobbes creates an absolutest levantine as a result of contract. He gives state absolute

Remarks

power, no right to people against the state except right to life.

Locke on other hand creates a constitutional state, state only has limited power of law making, law enforcement and law adjudication.

- 3) In Hobbesian view, natural rights end after social contract comes into existence. but as per Locke, citizens continue to enjoy the natural rights even after the formation of social contract.
- 4) Hobbes mention only single contract which is to create the state or the sovereign. Locke on other hand mentions two social contracts, one is to create civil society and other is to create state. However, despite these differences both belong to school of liberalism.

Remarks

for such comparative questions
Always use a
table or do not
differentiate between of
our objectives also

John Locke indeed extended the ideas of Thomas Hobbes.

- (e) Machiavelli is often considered as father of realism who separated ethics from politics. He favoured disregard of ethics in political matters. However, it is wrong to hold Machiavelli as immoral because he had given the idea of dual morality. He says that opportunist and realist behaviour is confined to political sphere alone, and he does not recommend ~~not~~ immorality in private life. His purpose was unification of Italy rather than advocating immoral behaviour.

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'Ambedkar wants democratic form of government which will uphold the idea of equality'. Discuss his views on socialism and identify his suggestions for removal of untouchability. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Generally believed to be the equivalents of each other, there exists deep differences between Machiavelli and Kautilya, it would be unjust to replace one with another. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) The class struggle does not disappear under the Dictatorship of Proletariat, it merely assumes different forms. With reference to the statement, explain the major features of Dictatorship of Proletariat and its impact on class relations, democracy, state and administration. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Maybe why
meritocracy is not
a secondary factor
but only because
of less ability of state
to reward

Remarks



Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) How does Aristotle view the activity of Politics? What role does a Constitution serve in his theory? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the major aspects of Locke's defence of property along with its major scholarly critiques. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Women's predominant role in childrearing and domestic labour is their biological destiny. Discuss the major arguments given by various feminist approaches against this notion. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) Radical feminist scholars had questioned the prevailing power relations and gendered nature of society dividing male and female role. Post-modernist feminists like Judith Butler held that gender is a "performative term", She says that male and female are assigned social responsibilities as per the prevailing social norms, which in a course of time seems to be natural distinctions. However, in practise confining the role of women to domestic and family

Remarks

sphere is not natural, but is the creation of society.

Similarly Betty Friedan in her book "feminine mystique" had exploded the myth of happy housewives. She says the notion that women are happy in serving their families, child bearing is a myth. In reality, she says it is great displeasure to them.

Simone De Beauvois had also said that "One is not born woman, rather she is made woman by the society". She differentiates sex (which is biological difference) from gender which is a social construct. She says that ideas of confining females to family

is mere construction given by patrarchal norms.

Carole Hanische had also questioned the public-private divide when she says "personal is political", as per her this division of personal and public sphere is expression of male dominance. It is designed to confine women to the so called personal sphere.

Hence radical feminists by their analysis tried to break shackles of family burden on women and catalyze engender a new era of women rights movement.

~~Ques 2
analyze
modern gender
as per radical
feminists
for help women
face themselves
wales~~

(8)

Remarks

(W) Locke in his theory had advocated the ~~very~~ absolute right to property which even the state cannot take away.

Locke held that prime reason that state comes into existence is to protect the right to property. He held that in state of nature, there was absence of uniform adjudication of laws.

Hence, in state of nature there was threat of people coveting, stealing each other's property and state of nature turning into state of war.

As a result people goes for social contract to create state to enjoy their right to property.

Spart from that, Locke has given the "labour theory" of property. He

~~held every person puts his labour in acquisition of property.~~

~~Thus man's labour is indivisible part of property, hence a property acquired with one's own labour cannot be taken away.~~

~~Locke had even imposed certain restrictions on right to property:~~

- 1) ~~It should be acquired by one's own labour.~~
 - 2) ~~Sufficiency limitation~~ : every person should appropriate only sufficient amount of property so as not to deprive others.
 - 3) ~~Spoilage limitation~~ : Property should be used and not spoiled.
- Criticism :-
- Mackayson had criticised Locke as scholar of possessive individualism. He held that with advent of wage labour

Remarks

~~it is possible for one person to expropriate results of another person's labour.~~

~~Macpherson also held that with advent of money Locke's theory becomes justification for unlimited expropriation. He says Locke establishes the "dictatorship of capitalist class".~~

~~Plamenatz also held that limitations imposed by Locke are impractical and inadequate.~~

~~However, Sanshoff, Ashcroft and Seliger had defended Locke, and held above criticisms to be abstract and selective. Similarly, Tasselette also holds that Locke did not favour unlimited ~~exploit~~ acquisition of property.~~

⑨

Remarks

~~Dictatorship of capitalist class
Seliger's Lecture~~

~~Rede the answer
quot~~

(a) Aristotle has given the tribal theory of citizenship, under which he defines citizenship not only as a right, but also as duty of citizens to participate in the civic affairs of state.

Aristotle holds that man is social by nature and believes in organic theory of origin of state.

Hence, he believes that the finest qualities of human being are expressed in realm of politics and collective action.

He has a constructive view of politics as sphere of collective action, which in fact differentiates man from the beast, hence it is duty of every citizen to

Remarks

participate in political affairs. Pannah Sendt carried forward Aristotle's ideas when she held that "action" is highest form of work.

Aristotle on constitution

His idea on constitution come in context of Plato's nation of Philosopher King with absolute power. Aristotle held that "law is reason without passion", law reflects collective and well defined ~~their~~ wisdom of ages, hence it is preferable over the philosopher King, which can be tyrannical.

Aristotle established necessity of constitution to bring in rule of law rather than that of an individual. Constitution helps to control passion in rulers by guiding them.

Remarks

to what extent
is politics a fulfilling activity

⑥

nature of activity
pol. constitution

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Legitimation crisis and Jürgen Habermas idea of legitimacy based on ideal speech situation
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Explain the major arguments of the Communitarian approach with special reference to its feminist critique.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Equality of Resources consists of redistribution being done as continuous process rather than being a one time phenomenon. Discuss. Also bring out the salient features of "Equality of Capabilities" approach by Dr. Amartya Sen
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words each) (10 × 5 = 50)
- Issues related to special status under Article 371.
 - National Commission for Minorities.
 - Debate on simultaneous elections.
 - Justice delayed is justice denied: issue and need for reforms.
 - What are the major criticisms of the Constitutional amendment procedure in India?

(e) The constitutional amendment procedure in India is mentioned in article 368 of the constitution. The process is criticised on the following grounds -

- There is no separate constitution convention to amend the constitution as in USA. It is amended by Parliament only in a process similar to ordinary legislation.
- Major part of the constitution can be amended by Parliament alone, without taking into conference the views of the state government.

Remarks

- 3) The initiative to amend the constitution can be taken only by the Parliament, state legislatures cannot start the process for amendment of constitution.
- 4) Also there is no provision of joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament in case of a deadlock over the Constitution Amendment Bill.

However, notwithstanding the above criticism, constitutional amendment procedure had beautifully combined the elements of flexibility and rigidity, has been able to protect the interest of states.

That is why Granville Austin was of the opinion the constitutional amendment procedure in India reflects the wisdom which

Remarks

(S) ~~good point~~
~~either~~ ~~too rigid or~~ ~~open~~
~~for amendment &~~ ~~interpretation by~~
~~judges~~

is rarely found.

(d) It is often said that justice delayed is justice denied. India is also facing the problem of delays in justice delivery as can be seen from National judicial data grid, as per this more than three crore cases are pending in judiciary.

This happens due to -

- 1) Judge population ratio in India is mere 19 judges per million, compared to UN norm of at least 50 judges per million.
- 2) Close to 40% of the total judge strength in various high courts is lying vacant.
- 3) Government expenditure in judiciary is only in the range of 0.06-0.07% of their total budget, as per Economic Survey.

Remarks

- 4) Cost of litigation is also rising, there is also logistical challenge of people needing to travel long distance to access High Courts and Supreme Court.
- 5) Due to delayed justice, more than 50% of jail inmates are languishing, suffering the violation of fundamental right of liberty.
- [Reforms Needed]

- 1) Early finalisation of MOP to fast-track the judicial appointments
- 2) Raising the age of retirement of judges from current 65 for Supreme Court. It is already practised in Germany, Canada etc.
- 3) Raising the state government expenditure on the lower judiciary. also emphasis on modernisation of judiciary through digital technologies, e-courts etc.

Remarks

~~AI Driven
judicial service
use of ICT
eDR~~

~~include suggestions
from CJS
sector~~

4) Reducing the intra-governmental litigation to reduce burden of judiciary by bringing litigation policy

5) Larger debate on the need to set up National Court of Appeal with regional benches.

(c) Simultaneous elections are being favoured by Parliamentary committee of law and justice. Prime minister had also supported the idea and Law commission is holding deliberations on it.

Simultaneous elections are favoured on following grounds :

i) It will save public exchequer from monetary burden of repeated elections and related expenditure.

ii) Elections kick in the Model Code of Conduct,

Remarks

which hinders the developmental activities and governance

However it is opposed on several counts:

- 1) Neera Chandoke held that governance is different from democracy, for sake of governance democratic principle of accountability cannot be compromised.
- 2) It will lead to mixing of national and state level issues, impacting the federal nature of constitution.
- 3) It will involve entailment and extension of terms of legislature, which violates the provision of constitutional.
- 4) Scholars have also pointed out towards logistical challenges of providing adequate security, personnel.

Hence, solution lies in

Remarks

Need to include more points in the section
utilise funds



bringing about other electoral reforms to make it transparent rather than simultaneous elections.

- (ii) National Commission for Minorities is a statutory body established to preserve and protect the rights of the minority community. It undertakes following functions
- Evaluate the working of safeguards available to minorities under Constitution, legislations and investigate their violations.
 - Recommend the remedial legislative measures for the upliftment of minority communities.
 - Examine the demands for inclusion of religious and linguistic groups into the definition of minority.
 - Official language commission submit its report to the government through minority commission.

Remarks

problem we
are faced with
is diversity but
minority is not
constitutional

64

- Address the grievances of members of minority community. Albert Camus held that democracy is not about rule of majority, but protection of minorities, hence it should be made a constitutional body

- (a) Article 371 makes provision of special rights for various purposes:
- To ensure equitable economic development of economically backward regions e.g. Vidarbha and Marathwada region.
 - Protecting the unique socio-cultural practices of tribal groups e.g. special rights to tribes of Mizoram, Nagaland
 - Entrust special responsibility upon the Governor to ensure equitable development, law and order in a state for example: Sikkim (for development), Arunachal Pradesh (law and order)

Remarks

~~After the replacement of
the Governor
particular report
or guidance~~

③

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the major functions, powers and controversies associated with the post of Presiding officer(e.g. Speaker) of legislatures? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Why the National Human Rights Commission was recently called 'A toothless tiger' by its chairperson? How valid is this comment and suggest possible measures which will make the body more effective and relevant for the victims of Human rights violation. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the evolution, nature and impact of Dalit Politics in India? To what extent it means a different experience for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

--

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What was the controversy regarding Preamble being a part of the constitution? Elaborate on the significance of the Preamble with special references to views of constitutional experts. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the evolution, nature and demands of the ethnic movements in North East & Since independence. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 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. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) Caste refers to the system of social stratification in India which is based upon birth. It is a hierarchical system, based upon notion of purity and pollution as per Touris Dumont.

It is relatively rigid and upward mobility of a group as a whole is rare and that of individual almost impossible.

Class on other hand is based upon economic status and it is relatively fluid, movement along the upper ladder of class is possible by gaining wealth.

Remarks

In case of India, caste and class normally co-incide especially at the topmost and lowest level of pyramid.

It is evident from various studies such as :

- 1) M.N. Srinivas in his study of villages held that in rural areas caste is rigid. Even with acquisition of wealth, lower caste people cannot enjoy the privileges of upper caste.
- 2) Shirkumar and Shir Kumar also held that in Tamil Nadu, the upper caste Mudiyars are landlords, whereas Palis are poor land labourers, they also belong to lower caste.
- 3) K.L. Sharma had also established the congruence of caste and class in case of Rajasthan.

Remarks

However, there are scholars who contest these views, and they believe that caste and class distinctions are no more relevant.

1) F.Ls. Bailey in his study of Odisha found that erstwhile dominant upper caste of warriors had taken to professions of farming, fishing, which are generally reserved for lower caste people.

2) Kathellen Guogh had also opined that there is no link between caste and class in present era.

Perhaps, it is right to conclude that at extremely top and bottom of the pyramid, caste and class coincide.

However, at the middle level of social hierarchy, relation between caste and class is fluid and bereft of any definite conclusion.

Remarks

*Method of quoting against
view, valid views of J.D.
Hindoo who we deal
with the issue or
national bank*

1

(a) Preamble is the introductory document to constitution and idea of putting preamble to constitution is taken from the American constitution.

Preamble is based on the objective resolution moved by Pandit Nehru in the constituent Assembly.

Controversy on it being part of Constitution

In the Bengalai Union Case, Supreme Court followed the American precedent and held that preamble is not a part of constitution. It held that for this reason preamble cannot be amended, neither it confers any rights on citizens, nor power to the govt.

However, in Keshvanandan Bharti case supreme court held that Preamble is the

Remarks

part of the constitution

It held that preamble can be amended, subject to the condition that the amendment do not violate the basic structure of the constitution.

Subsequently, preamble was amended by forty second constitutional amendment act.

Significance of preamble

- 1) K. M. Munshi calls preamble as the "horoscope" of the constitution. It gives insight into the views of constitution makers.
- 2) Pt. Thakur das held preamble to be the "jewel set of constitution", it gives the summary of the constitution.
- 3) Supreme Court held that preamble helps

Remarks

Talk about 14th Constitutional Amendment Act

India
Constitution
Act 1976

to test the reasonableness of the laws and save them from being declared invalid if they are alignment with the spirit of constitution.

- 4) N.V. Phalkiwalla held that preamble describes the nature of Indian state and its objective such as justice, liberty, equality among others.
- 5) Preamble clearly enunciates that in India government derives all its authority from the people, hence it establishes a democratic form of government.

Therefore, preamble to the Constitution holds great importance for getting insight into the India of the dreams of our constitutional makers.

Remarks

good attempt
Q

(v) Ethnic Movements in North-East were driven by presence of diverse tribal communities and their differentiation on basis of race and ethnicity.

Movement started when the Khasis demanded separate state in order to end their perceived sense of oppression under the Assamese language and Assamese culture, this led to the creation of separate state of Meghalaya.

Atul Kohli points out that Ethnic movements are result of competition for resources as well as political representation.

Nagas in North-East are also demanding a state of greater Nagaland,

Remarks

as united, sovereign Naga state.

Recent clashes between the Sikhs and tribals in the Shillong also points towards the deep ethnic faultlines present in North-Eastern states of India.

Demands of these movements therefore ranges from autonomy to separate statehood to outright secession from Indian Union.

They also perceive interference by state in traditional laws as threat to their customs for example. Naga male protesting against women reservation in local governing bodies. As suggested by Atul Kohli, democracy offers solution to ethnic movements, there is need for greater power sharing.

Remarks

Need to be
actually
done by
more detailed
work analysis
also focus
on nature of
regions
India govt.

(8)

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Continuity of Religion in Indian politics. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the nature of New Social movement in India. What are the specific challenges faced by Human Rights movement in India? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Reservation for some is the most potent tool for social justice and empowerment but for others it is just a mechanism to gain political advantage over rivals. Address the debate from both view points with recent examples. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) Reservation refers to the policy of affirmative action provided by the Indian constitution in order to uplift the hitherto downtrodden, educationally and socially backward classes like Dalits, tribals and other backward classes.

As pointed out by Supreme Court in India Sawhney case, reservations are not an exception to right to equality, rather they constitute "reasonable classification" in order to achieve substantive equality.

They have led to social justice and empowerment

Ans :

Remarks

- 1) They have raised the representation of dalits, tribals in administration in proportion to their population. For example in Union Govt. there are almost 112 class one dalit employees.
- 2) They had helped backward castes to overcome sense of marginalisation, backwardness and gain social respect, helped in mainstreaming of these sections.
- 3) Reservations are part of larger agenda of deepening of democracy by broadening its base. As per Rajni Kothari, caste politics leads to empowerment of masses.
- 4) Reservations had brought political empowerment by securing representation in legislatures, administration.

However, the policy of reservation had also been criticised as mechanism

Remarks

to gain political advantage

- 1) The recent demand for reservations by dominant castes like Jats in Haryana Marathas in Maharashtra is interpreted by Jogendra Yadav and Andre Beteille as attempt by dominant castes to institutionalise their political power. These sections are already socially and economically dominant.
- 2) Ramachandra Guha held that debate on reservation had generated more heat than light, neutral debate on reservation is not possible.
- 3) Giyals of Telangana recently boycotted the teachers from Tombada tribal community, as they held them responsible for cornering all benefits of reservation and institutionalising their dominant power.
- 4) Pratap Bhane Mehta held that reservation

Remarks

(Particularly)
Before securing view
of scholars & Discus
some functional organ
against the idea
of Reservation

makes caste the only reality of Indian politics and prevents adoption of other ways for upliftment of backward castes.

- 3) Mark Gallente is of view that even after seven decades reservation had not led to intended benefits, hence it needs to revised and reformed. Hence, debate on actual utility of reservation continues to stimulate intellectual and political battles in India

IV New social Movements refer to those movements which are generally concerned with the issues of quality of life.

However, in case of India, the New Social Movements (NSM) have nature different from NSM of West as can be seen from:

- 1) They are not only concerned with issues of quality of life, rather they begin as movements

Remarks

demanding basic rights and environmental aspect is added later

For example: Narmada Bachao Andolan was movement for rehabilitation of displaced initially. At later stages it included environmental issues.

- 2) India lacks autonomous women movements, hence most of women movements in India are sub-part of tribal, caste, peasant and worker movements.
- 3) In rural India, NSM is usually led not by elite middle class but by tribals, lower middle class people e.g. Chippko movement.
- 4) Unlike the West, NSM in India do employ methods like Gherao, sit-in occupations, protest, particularly in rural areas.
Hence, NSM in India are not entirely new and shows characteristics of

Remarks

old social movements as well.

Challenges faced by Human Rights Movement in India.

- 1) As per Ashwini K. Ray, Human Rights movements in India face challenges of structural asymmetry of Indian state, where level of political participation mismatched with political institutionalisation due to colonial legacy.
- 2) Nandita Das believes that Human Rights Movement in India had been unable to check growth of authoritarian forces, preserve rights of oppressed groups apart from individuals.
- 3) Abdul Basit had highlighted the phenomena of growth of Human Rights industry in India, more focused on promoting agenda of their patrons than genuine concern for human rights.

Remarks

Right
first define
several points of your
own & support them
by new points

8

(a) India's partition on communal lines left an unfortunate legacy of domination of religion in political sphere. Different phases of communal politics in India are

1) Independence to 1970s: Scholars held that legacy of national movement, leadership of secular leaders like Nehru prevented communal clashes and religious polarisation in politics. However bitterness of partition continued.

2) 1980s: Scholars like Thomas Hansen in his book "rise of saffron wave" and Ramchandra Guha refer to it as an era of "dangerous communalism". They highlight that Congress went for minority appeasement by reversing Shah Bano judgement, BJP responded by starting

Remarks

Ayodhya Movement

Hence it led to religious polarisation in politics.

Present era:

Scholars like Bipin Chandra, hold political elite responsible for use of religion in politics.

Paul Wilkinson had even held that the communal riots are "staged dramas" in order to gain political benefits and every party benefits by these.

However, Yogendra Yadav contest these views and points towards the rise of "identity politics" "identity plus politics", where religious identities had not completely diminished, yet developmental politics is gaining increasing importance.

Remarks

- (1) Need to give lot more examples which show dominance of religion in politics.
Recent examples