

# **G|S SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S**

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**SHREYA SINGHAL**

**RANK - 176**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**



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1)

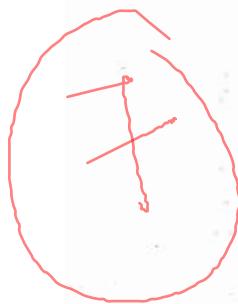
- a) Kwame Nkrumah in his book 'Neo-colonialism: The last stage of Imperialism' denies Neocolonialism as the ~~x~~ condition wherein a state is formally independent but its economic policies are being directed from the outside.

Neo-colonialism replaces territorial acquisition of colonial times with economic and cultural hegemony. The agents of globalisation i.e transnational companies, non-governmental organisations and institutions of global governance such as WTO, World bank and IMF act as vehicles of neo colonialism.

As explained by Imanuel Wallerstein in "world systems theory", a drain of wealth is flowing from the peripheries to the core.

Transnational corporates with superior technology and greater

Mention  
interference  
in internal  
politics & new  
States / military  
coups / debts /  
arms & weap  
ons / foreign  
aid & loans



reach establish their monopoly over markets in developing countries, eliminating the local producers. They are aided by rules framed by international institutions which impose restrictions on state subsidies, localisation and IPR rights.

This leads to dilution of the state sovereignty and undermine the highest political institutions of the state.

Further, international civil society propagate the hegemony of western images and information which leads to cultural imperialism (Arjun Appadurai)

Thus, as suggested by I. Wallerstein, countries of the developing world must go for "national autonomous development" to free themselves from the clutches of neo-imperialism.

The New International Economic Order<sup>(NIEO)</sup> was first proposed in the 1963 Algiers session of Non Alignment Movement in Algiers. It was formally accepted by UNGA in its 4th annual session, 1964.

### Major themes of NIEO :-

NIEO represented a charter of demands made by the developing countries to ensure fair and equitable global trade. The major themes are:

- 1) Power to set up primary organisations such as OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum exporting countries)
- 2) Greater authority to regulate the Multi national corporations (MNC)
- 3) Priority to developmental concerns over trade promotion

Mention institutional changes/ transfer of capital resources & technology/ restructuring of world economic relations

- 4) Equitable distribution of natural resources and prevent exploitation of environment
- 5) Fair pricing of primary products exported by developing countries and extension of non-reciprocal benefits.

However, the NIEO remained a non-starter due to following issues -

- ① Lack of intra-NAM (South-South) Solidarity
- ② Inadequate bargaining power - did not have same leverage as oil diplomacy
- ③ Lack of political will <sup>among</sup> of developed countries

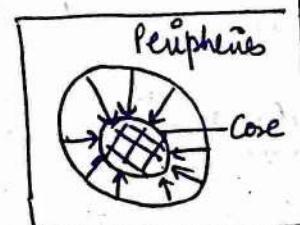
A/c to Prof. David Truman,  
The West. was afraid of ~~NIEO~~ NIEO, hence it constantly tried to minimise and weaken its agenda. The establishment of BRICS, New Development Bank etc. can revive the NIEO agenda.

The instrumentalist school of Marxist analysis of international relations emerged from Lenin's seminal work 'Imperialism: The Last Stage of Capitalism'.

As to Lenin, "state is an executive committee of the bourgeoisie". Globalisation is the new buzzword for making Capitalism global. It leads to Unequal exchange between the developed and developing countries which leads to "development of underdevelopment" in the colonies.

Immanuel Wallerstein,

another dependency theorist gives the "World systems theory" to explain the drain of wealth from periphery to the core.



The Multinational Corporations (MNCs) act as

Neoton  
economic rela-  
tionships based  
on conflict &  
exploitation/  
central or/  
detailed  
limitations

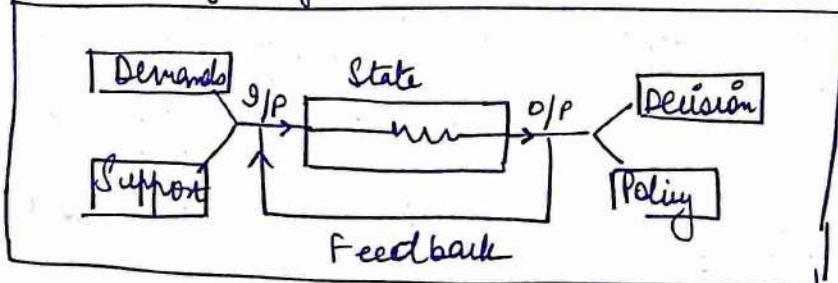
agents of their own states and extract natural resources, exploit labour and destroy the environment of developing nations. - Samir Amin calls it as "imperialistic rent" that leaves the peripheries more impoverished and dependent on the core.

The dependency theorists thus argue for National autonomous development of the developing countries instead of globalisation and trickle down theory.

The relevance of dependency theory could be seen in the economic development of Africa and Latin American countries which remain poor, both in economic and social indicators despite huge interdependence with West.

David Easton, influenced by the Behavioural movement proposed the Input-Output (Systems model) to study political institutions. It was also influenced by the General systems Theory (biology) and Talcott Parsons (sociology)

Fig: <sup>Easton's</sup> Systems Model



A/c to Easton, state performs the role of "authoritative allocation of functions" in a political society. It is like a machine with demands (regulation, allocation, communication and participation) as input and decisions (allocation, enforcement, control and symbolic) as output. There exist a feedback mechanism to review and correct the mismatch in input and output.

Mention  
conceptual  
inadequacy/  
ideological  
orientations/  
no testable  
hypothesis

However, Easton's model is criticised as status quoist (Robert Michels). It does not explain the crisis phases of the system and conveys as if the feedback mechanism is so efficient that no grievance arise among public.

Spiro calls its "ethnocentric" as it portrays the western model as ideal type and fail to include the dynamic political processes in the non-western states. Don Martindale criticises it for overreliance on fined system.

However, Systems approach was a welcome progress from the legal institutional approach and laid foundation for future approaches such as Structural functional (Almond & Powell) and Political Culture (Lucian Pye).

(2)

a) Non Alignment Movement (NAM) is a bloc of 120 nations formed during the Cold war at the Afro-Asian Conference, Bandung, as an organisation of states that do not seek to align with any of the superpowers, US or USSR.

The end of cold war in 1989 and following disintegration of USSR was seen as loss of saison d'être of NAM. Some ~~new~~ NAM members, including Egypt even suggested to dissolve NAM.

Even present day political scholars like as Raja Mohan argues that NAM had no relevance even in cold war era, and no relevance today. There is lack of intra NAM solidarity, no cultural interconnect ~~and~~ among members and divergent views of members on contemporary geopolitics. Most NAM

nations including India have developed close relationships and strategic convergences with global superpowers.

However, TV Paul believes that NAM has even more relevance today than ever. At a time when nations are engaged in militarisation of oceans, arms race and territorial expansions, NAM can act as tool for soft balancing. It can provide 'political cushion' using normative powers of peace, disarmament and harmony.

Martand Jha corroborates to this view. Ac to him, NAM is the largest platform of developing nation outside the United Nations. It can play crucial role in achieving goal of reform of multi lateral institutions.

south south development and nuclear disarmament. Besides, it also offers a chance for "natural leadership" to India which can be used to tame the threatening behaviors of China.

In context of The Havana Summit 2006 of NAM relassated on the goals of NAM 2.0. It emphasized on achieving equitable and reformed multi lateralism, address developmental concerns of the South, reform of global institutions like WB and IMF etc.

In context of the recent pandemic NAM acquires even more importance. As pointed by PM Modi in 2020 NAM Conference, NAM can act as a "moral force"; share best practices and coordinating crisis management systems.

Mention  
real nature  
of world order  
& non-aligned  
countries / oppo-  
sition to neo-  
colonialism /  
neocolonialism /  
restrecturing  
& democratisa-  
tion of UN

World Trade Organisation,  
a successor of Global Agreement in  
Trade and Tariffs (GATT) emerged out  
of the Uruguay conference in 1995. The  
aim was to promote free, fair and  
rule-based global trading regime.

However, Joseph Stiglitz  
in his book 'Glocalisation and its  
discontents' mention about the 'democratic  
deficit' in WTO and IMF. According to  
him, the institutions of global governance  
has been exploited by the developed  
countries to fulfil their own interest.

There is lack of  
representativeness of the Global south  
in key leadership positions retained  
by the West invariably. This is

accompanied by lack in transparency in decision making, often done using 'green room' coercive diplomacy.

Moreover the agendas of WTO favour the developed nations. The game of bones which limit agricultural subsidies, stringent Intellectual property rights norms and phasing out of tariff barriers had huge adverse impact on food, health and economic security of the South.

#### .... The Doha development

Doha ~~and~~ Agenda which prioritised developmental needs of the developing nations over the trade concerns of the developed bloc has not been implemented due to lack of interest and political will shown by the North nations. Instead, new restrictions

in the form of Singapore issues and TRIPS plus are being encouraged to further detriment of the developing nations.

Presently, the appealate council of WTO has become dysfunctional due to lack of quorum. Since the appellate council has given many decisions in the favour of countries like India and China, western nations including USA accused it of 'bias' and 'corruption'.

The Ottawa Communiqué of 2016 suggest way forward for the WTO. The suggestions include

pluri plurilateral agreements, base by last basis of tariff concessions

and no self claimed developing states. The reform of WTO has also been a priority for multilateral groupings like BRICS with little success though.

Candidates  
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on this margin



Stiglitz in his other book 'Making globalisation work' urges members to ensure democratic functioning, ~~or~~ enhance representativeness and transparency in the institutional working. Or else, as Mearsheimer pointed out, WTO would be another institution to advance "narrow, national interests".

Briefly into  
the WTO problems  
inherited from GATT.  
Very flawed decision  
making problems &  
negotiations & dispute  
settlement, globalisation

समीदवारों को इस  
हाथिए में नहीं  
लिखना चाहिए

(c) H-J Laski calls political parties as "life and blood" of democracy. They perform the role of "interest aggregation" (Almond & Powell model)

Political parties have become a common feature in all political systems, democratic or non democratic. They have played major role in the "institutionalisation of democracy" in the developing world.

Role of political parties in Democratic transition in developing world :-

① Political leadership - especially since in developing countries "<sup>charismatic</sup> ~~traditional~~ authority" is more prevalent. Political parties promoted public interest and public connect with the leaders.

e.g: Jawahar Lal Nehru of Indian National

Congress

② Setting political agenda and vision

for democracy that would attract the masses and build "legitimacy for the state" in the eyes of people

③ Ensuring inclusiveness and representativeness - Political parties

aggregated heterogeneous interests of various sections of society and converted them to a workable plan of action to implement.

④ Platform for mass mobilisation -

In the "fissiparous societies" (F.W. Riggs)

of ~~less~~ developing nations, social factors such as caste, religion and region play huge role in political phenomena. Political parties, especially regional parties play an integrative

Mention  
the role of  
Political  
parties & other  
groups in  
democratic  
transition.  
characteristics  
of democratic  
order  
in details

role by engineering successful  
laste coalitions and help in political  
representation of all sections e.g:  
BSP for Dalits, AIYAR coalition etc.

⑤ Deepening of democracy - by  
playing role of constructive opposition,  
engaging in public debates and keeping  
a check on majoritarian tendencies of  
government.

However, as Rajni Kothari  
points out, the rise of social movements  
signify dissatisfaction with "traditional  
forms of authority" and "functional  
specialisation". Yashwant Yadav calls  
it as simultaneous process of  
"institutionalisation and deinstitutionalisation".

There is a growing clamour for  
direct democracy based on Gandhian  
lines

(a)

The New International Economic Order (NIEO) was proposed by Non Aligned Movement in its 1963 session at Algiers. It aimed to address the concerns of developing countries with respect to global trade rules.

The agenda for NIEO was adopted by NAM in its 1960's when the ill effects of free trade based on global capitalism started emerging. It was influenced by the 'oil diplomacy' of Middle East.

The key demands of NIEO are-

- 1) Freedom to set up primary organisations like the OPEC
- 2) Priority to developmental concerns rather than trade

Mention  
overview  
of economic  
order & its  
determinants  
how international  
economic order  
has increased  
marginalisation  
of developing  
countries &  
demands of  
poor countries

प्रश्न की संख्या  
सीधिए

- 3) Non reciprocal tariff benefit
- 4) Greater regulatory power over the multi national corporations
- 5) Fair and equitable distribution of Natural resources.

However, NIEO remained a non starter. It could not gain the interest of western world, partly because it did not enjoy the leverage at par with oil. Moreover, it was based on flawed socialist concept of equal pricing of raw material and finished goods. Further, lack of NAM solidarity defeated the agenda of NIEO.

Present day ~~institutions~~ institutions such as BRICS, IBSA etc advocate for fair and equitable globalisation in a more pragmatic manner.

5) (b) Thomas Friedman in his book 'Levi's and Olives' define globalisation as inexorable integration of markets, technology and people to an extent never seen before.

Candidates  
must not write  
on this margin

6

The aim of Globalisation was not only to ensure free trade but also promote welfare of the developing countries by 'trade rather than aid' and 'trickle down of wealth'.

In their book 'In defense of Globalisation', Jagdish Bhagwati and Arvind Panagariya give examples of China and Vietnam as success stories of globalisation. According to them, globalisation has led to increased employment, greater market access and improved technical and financial assistance for domestic producers.

Mention how it results in stability & security! Human well-being - its face - its limitations with critic al comments

समीक्षारों को इस हासिले में नहीं दिखना चाहिए

Globalisation has almost halved poverty rates in countries like India which has spillover effects on human quality indicators such as health, education and well-being. Thus, A/c to A. Pangaria, Globalisation has a 'humane face' and is socially benign.

However, Marxist scholars such as I. Wallerstein, Somit Amin has criticised globalisation as it promotes unfair exchange and uneven development between core and peripheries. Globalisation has led to collapse of welfare state, resulting in food security crisis, unemployment among small domestic producers and massive inequality in developing countries.

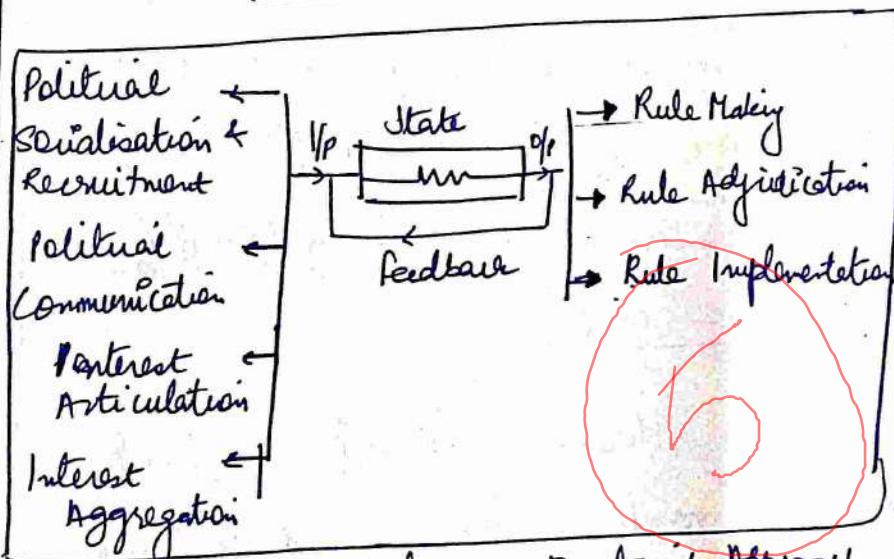
Thus as Pratap Bhane Mehta points that Globalisation can create enormous possibilities but if not handled properly, it will only result in creation of new postures for the elites.

(4)

Structural-functional approach

of Gabriel Almond & Powell emerged as an improvement over Tocson's Input-Output Model.

It incorporated concepts of anthropologists like R. Brown, legal institutional approach as well as political development (Lillian Pye)

fig: Structural - Functional Approach

The above approach however was criticised for its inability to explain Social Crisis in a political system. It treats the western model of democracy as ideal and projects as if the feedback

Mention  
conservative  
ideology /  
conceptual  
confusion /  
operational  
limitations  
with critical  
comments

System is efficient enough to convey all grievances with no social protests.

Sunmer <sup>criticise</sup> ~~sells~~ the system for overemphasis on present with no perspective for the future. It could not explain the dynamics of developing societies whose sociological and cultural phenomena affect political process.

Gouldner <sup>this</sup> accuses it of being "socially conservative corps"

However, Structural-functional approach made a significant contribution to make comparative politics a transdisciplinary subject. As a progress from Easton's approach, it takes into account the role and evolution of political parties and pressure groups in politics of developing world. It thus imports dynamism and allows micro-analysis of political phenomenon.

d)

Garnier points out 'Politics begins and ends with state'. Though a neutral concept, the nature and function of state varies across societies.

### Nature of State in developing societies:-

Developing societies are mostly recent democracies and have low socio-economic indicators. This state is the "equilibrium maker", rather than laissez faire. Most developing societies including India has a "welfare state".

Marxist scholars like Ralph Milliband, however call state in these societies as instrument of bourgeoisie class rather than neutral arbiter. Structuralist school scholars such as Nicholas Poulantzas further argue that due to universal adult franchise and extremely competitive party system, state is not an instrument

Mention  
centrality  
of State /  
interventionist  
State / specificity  
of one class but creates balance among  
several classes.

Enter number  
of question

Candidates  
must not write  
on this margin

### Function of State in developing Societies :-

The welfare state in developing societies act to "under the hindrance" the green. It act as market regulator and strongly influence market phenomenon through interventions like subsidies.

State in developing societies not just perform administrative functions but also of socio-economic empowerment.

e.g: poverty alleviation schemes by like MGNREGA, PDS, health schemes such as ICDS and MSP etc. are crucial for inclusive growth and development.

However, in recent years, we see steady & gradual rollback of state in developing countries and a greater preference to bring minimum Government, Maximum Governance.

6) (g) former UN Secy Pan ki Moon

once held that 'No other organisation generate so many hopes yet so much frustration as the United Nations'

United nations was formed in 1945, post the scourge of II WW in order to promote peace, economic development and protection of human rights across the world. However, the civil wars in Africa and fragile situation of Middle East as well as low HDI among the global South are some indicators of UN failure.

### Major challenges of the UN -

#### ① Challenge of Representativeness :

Though the developing countries are represented in the General Assembly, they are grossly underrepresented at the Security Council, the body where power

and authority lie. In the UNSC,  
Europe is over represented, Asia is  
underrepresented and Africa finds no  
representation at all.

- ② Financial crunch - due to non payment  
of membership dues on time which  
limits the scope as well as reach of  
its functions.
- ③ East-West conflict - The functioning  
of UN has been hijacked by narrow  
geopolitics of superpowers. This could  
be seen in UN's inability  
Libyan crisis, Syrian crisis, annexation  
of Crimea etc.
- ④ Lack of adequate enforcement powers  
to implement decisions, often flouted  
by members. e.g.: China did not  
follow <sup>UNCLOS</sup> ITLOS ruling on South China  
sea

⑤ Administrative setup - There is inadequate representation of developing countries at top leadership positions in the administration. This is further accentuated by low efficiency, bureaucratic working style and corruption.

Thus, UN needs to bring about structural reforms to address these challenges. Reforms in membership of UNSC, bringing greater financial autonomy, regulatory powers to UNGA over UNSC and peacekeeping reforms are needed to make UN relevant. As pointed by External Affairs Minister, we have to make this one UN we have, the best possible UN there can be.

The 'state survival theory'  
used in context of nuclear weapons  
deals with the ability of states to  
escape the first attack and escalate  
later to achieve Mutual assured  
destruction (MAD).

In the context of Asia,  
state survival theory forms the  
foundation of "no first use" ~~do~~ policy  
of nuclear weapon states like China  
and India. Both these states have  
developed nuclear deterrence through  
the nuclear triad. However, in order  
to prevent escalation in case of  
conflict, both India and China has  
refrained from using the nuclear  
weapons at first.

## Non proliferation and Disarmament

### Challenges in South Asia -

South Asia has become a new theatre of nuclear arms race. With countries such as India and Pakistan who harbour historical rivalry and China that is increasingly resorting to aggressive foreign policy, the security situation in South Asia is quite volatile. Since all the three major players possess nuclear weapons, non proliferation and disarmament become an imperative.

Liberals such as Kohannan and Nye argue for development of "complex interdependence" which has reduced use of hard power. Given

that South Asia is the least interconnected region, second only to Middle East, complex interdependence could not be developed, especially between India and Pakistan. Thus, there is a need to shift from nuclear arms race to development of "trading states" (Richard Rosecrance) and ~~its~~ "golden arches" (Thomas Friedman)

further, since the subcontinent share common cultural identity and societal huge overlaps, it would lead to development of "security community" (Kenneth Waltz Deutsche) which would make nuclear weapons unnecessary and futile.

Moreover, the approach of Colonial constitutionalists like Nirav Tanninwala can hold huge currency

Mention  
multilateral  
approach/  
bilateral/  
real approach/  
Promote  
transparency

15

in South Asia. According to her, there is a need to strengthen the "nuclear taboo" and develop an "anti-nuclear public culture". Since South Asian countries have huge developmental needs, there is a ~~huge~~ need for greater investment in social infrastructure rather than building nuclear arms. Thus the ~~public~~ must be made aware of the futility of nuclear arms and build a stigma against it.

Ramesh Thakur argues that nuclear weapons leaves no deterrence between a "jihadi" and "fascist". Thus South Asian countries need to build "modus vivendi" and agree to complete, verifiable and irreversible nuclear disarmament to ensure perpetual peace (Kant).

Q) Social movements are collective enterprises to establish a particular social order.

There is an emergence of new social movements <sup>(NSM)</sup> globally.

A/c to Habermas, NSM are based on the new politics of human rights,

self realisation and quality of life

Rather than old politics of economics.

They have emerged in both advanced industrial and developing countries.

Comparison between NSM in advanced and ~~not~~ developing states -

① Membership :- In <sup>both</sup> advanced nations and developing nations, there is a huge participation of youth in NSM.

In developing states, however the youth is mostly from Middle class families e.g. (e.g.: Nishkaya protests)

Mention  
feudal structures/  
violent tendencies/  
independent  
existence/  
strategies/  
articulate/  
demands

While in advanced nations, more participation from lower middle class is old and upper class observed.  
(Eg: Black rights matter)

② Issues? There is a shift from purely economic matters to qualitative issues such as environment (Eg: Fridays for future). However in both advanced industrial and developing States, mixed social movements are also emerging. Eg: Gilet Jaunes movement (France), Tamers' movement (India).

③ Means and Strategies? Unconventional means and mediums driven by Internet revolution are being employed globally. Instead of traditional lockouts and violence, threats, art and street graffitis are being employed as

symbols of resistance. However, in developing countries, conventional means of dharna and strikes, road blockade etc. still dominate. Eg: NRC-CAA protests in India

④ Leadership - has come from the middle class gradually. However, there is a rise in leaderless movement, devised and organized by local level volunteers. Eg: Hong Kong protests

Thus in both advanced industrial and developing societies, there is a growing dissatisfaction with the traditional forms of authorities. As

Alberto Melucci points out, NSM have shifted focus from economic production to cultural production of social relations, identities and symbols.

(4) The developing societies consist of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, also called as the Global South.

The political mess in these societies has been a function of cultural and societal factors rather than purely political phenomenon of the West.

F.W. Riggs calls these societies as "prismatic societies" as the level of institutionalisation of democracy is not in alignment with level of public participation. Constitution exist but constitutionalism does not. Political parties are organised on modern bureaucratic lines but electoral democracy is based on ascriptive factors of caste,  creed, faith and region.

There is a lack of internal democracy, financial transparency and accountability of parties. Parties often revolve around a personality rather than being institutionalised. There is <sup>also</sup> a growing trend of criminalisation of politics and politicisation of crime. SP Huntington describes it as 'democratic decay'

Further the political culture in developing societies is far from civic culture (Sidney & Verba) and has severely become participative. e.g. India has implemented the RTI Act, 2005. The culture of direct democracy, plebiscite, right to recall has not been given.

There is also a difference in applications of constitutional

Mention  
social  
studies /  
Prevalence  
of cliques /  
fragmented /  
lack of  
integration /  
interwoven  
mobility of  
gates

concepts such as federalism and  
secularism in developing societies.

These g: KL where calls India  
quasi federal, D E Smith considers  
India as only partially secular.

Lastly, the role of pressure  
groups vary in developing societies.

Since the state has "welfarist approach",  
institutional pressure groups such as  
IAS lobby dominate. Moreover, the  
communal and caste based pressure  
groups also enjoy huge influence on  
state policies. g: RSS (India)

To conclude, as pointed by  
Partha Chatterjee, politics in developing  
societies cannot be seen as deriant  
varieties of the ideal West, rather has to  
be understood in particular socio-political  
Content.

b) Regionalisation is the process of formation of voluntary blocs by states in close geographical proximity to leverage their location and achieve certain political and economic objectives collectively. Eg: European Union, APEC, SAARC etc.

Though regionalisation began in the aftermath of II WW with the European coal and steel community, it has accelerated since the 1990's in an effort to restrict the adverse impact of Globalisation.

Is regionalisation a threat to Globalisation?

A/c to liberal scholars, regionalisation creates the building blocks for globalisation. Formation of

regional entities promote greater cooperation among member states and creates conducive atmosphere for govi negotiations at global level.

Members of regional blocs can propose cluster of demands suitable for their region and shape policy making at global institutions. This provides greater bargaining power to individual members. Eg: ~~EU~~ ASEAN grouping.

Regionalisation also help promote regional infrastructure and inter-connectivity needed to boost global trade. Eg: BBIN network and

Ashgabat arrangement, SAARC satellite, APEC.

hence, regionalisation help in consolidation of regional solidarity and peace among nations.

states. This creates a conducive atmosphere for business and implementation of global trade agreements. e.g.: African Union, NAFTA bloc

However, Regionalisation is also known to undermine global institutions and globalisation. Formation of close trade blocs such as Trans-national pacific partnerships (TPP) undermine free trade rules and equal market access for all countries.

Analysts point out that countries such as United States are on one hand making global institutions dysfunctional (e.g. WTO) and on other signing favourable bilateral and plurilateral trade deals on their own terms and conditions. e.g. NAFTA includes provisions on restrictions of trade agreements with third parties

Mention  
- integration &  
- interdependence  
of regions &  
cannot act  
as substitutes  
regionalism  
poorly builds  
on globalisation/  
more geographical  
concentration

15

Further, formation of regional blocs can be used by countries such as China to establish China-centric world order. e.g. Shanghai Cooperation Agreement. This would enhance the leverage of Chinese who are accused of undermining WTO norms on free and fair trade.

Thus, regionalisation can act as a double edged sword. Hence it becomes important for ~~like-minded~~ powers like India, Japan to form a "middle power Coalition" and save the hard earned fruits of global multilateralism along with advocacy for its reform.

c)

H J Laski called political

parties as "life and blood" of democracy

Social movements on the other hand

are called "safety valve" of democracy.

Q

Both political parties and Social movements are forms of political mobilisation of public with a set vision and objective. Though there is a difference in structure and function, both are mutually reinforcing.

Political parties perform the role of 'interest aggregation' (Almond & Powell) <sup>in a</sup> heterogeneous society.

Social movements help ~~for~~ set an agenda for plan of action of political parties. They highlight the interests of various sections of society, enabling political

parties to formulate their schemes in accordance with public demand.

Mention  
institutions  
of social movement  
influencing  
parties/  
influence on  
program  
services &  
survival

Eg: Farmers march in Puna <sup>led</sup> demanded  
implementation of higher MSP ;  
Nisbhaya protests led to change in  
rape laws.

~~This~~ Since in a representative  
democracy, every individual concerns  
cannot be addressed, social movements  
help exercise "power with masses". They  
enable political parties to know the  
"public pulse" and ensure better connect  
between people and parties - eg:  
Women's march for liquor prohibition in  
Bihar.

Moreover, social movements  
also act as reservoirs of leaderships  
for political parties. The emergence of  
Aam Aadmi Party out of India against  
Corruption is an apt example. They increase

political awareness and political consciousness among youth, leading to deepening of democracy.

Lastly, social movements are change makers and agents of change. They nudge political parties towards adoption of modern and progressive ideas and issues.

Eg: LGBTQ+ gay movement and

Intimation Rebellion movement

This Yogendra Yadav

sightly

~ believes that politics and political parties are going through phase of institutionalisation and deinstitutionalisation.

- sation.