

# **G|S SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

**KUNAL YADAV**

**RANK - 185**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE  
TEST - 5**



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114.0

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

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

- ① Address Core Demand of the question
- ② Highlight Articles / Judgements / Scholars
- ③ Add current events to ~~add~~ Create Dynamic Content

Name KUNAL YADAV

Mobile \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature 

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# REMARKS

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Two or three bunches of  
old dung were picked up  
and a few pieces were  
burned.

## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

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

(a) Communalism refers to mobilisation of masses on the basis of religion with aim to gain power and resources. Before independence role of British government, leaders like Syed Ahmed Khan and M.D Savarkar led to rise of communal politics in India.

Post-Independent India, saw decline in communal violence due to secular agenda of Nehru, banning of communal organisation.

However, 1960's saw rise of communal violence in industrial towns like Jabalpur, Ranchi etc. and made "Selig Harrison" call it dangerous decades-

Remarks

Don't attach any undivided things

Address questions demands &

Rathore

Preliminary writing my thing

D 66  
PA SW 123  
Baro bise 1986



~~\* Shah Baro bise 1986~~

~~\* Hindutva~~

~~\* Congress system and rise of regional parties.~~

~~Ethnic mobilisation of masses increased.~~

~~It further culminated into "Unrest wars"~~

~~in Punjab and "Operation Blue Star".~~

~~1990's saw rise of religious ideologies world over. Suhash Palashikar termed it as BTP~~

~~System is emerging. Failure of V.P. Singh government and Rath yatra of BTP led to demolition of Babri Masjid. It further led to Godhra riots and recently Muzaffarnagar riots.~~

To sum it up, Milan Vaishnav says that electoral behaviour of Indians is changing. It is shifting from secularism and minoritism to majoritarianism with concern for good governance.

Remarks

(b) Environmental movements ~~are~~ revolve around debate between:

Need for development Vs. protection of environment

Ramchandra Guha, a noted environmentalist has studied environment movements in India and identified three major trends:-

### 1) Gusading Gandhians

- Influenced by gandhian philosophy of practicing non-violence towards nature. It also criticises imitation of western model of development which is resource-intensive.

They propose harmony between man and environment.

### 2) Advanced Technologists

- This school of thought emphasises use of technology to conserve and protect environment.

Remarks

It includes use of data analytics, Artificial intelligence, robotics, drones etc. for effective technology driven conservation.

### 3) Ecological Marxist

- These advocate radical democracy and believe in organising movements. It also seeks to highlight concern of marginalised sections of society such as women, tribals whose livelihood is dependent on nature.

Environmental movements have gained prominence in India post - 1991 due to adoption of New economic policy which has further deteriorated environment. Sunita Narayan calls for new-environmentalism which means making citizens custodians of natural resources.

Remarks

Good  
Points  
Keep it  
interesting

(6) Dalit women suffer from a plurality of marginalisation and have been living under dominance of upper caste women.

Rajni Tilak has expressed how mainstream women movements haven't represented.

ideals of Jyotiba Phule, Ambedkar etc.

1) Dalit women were focussed on only after 1990's after rise of globalisation.

Rise of women organisations enabled this.

2) There were double oppression of dalit women. One from dominance of upper caste and another from patriarchy.

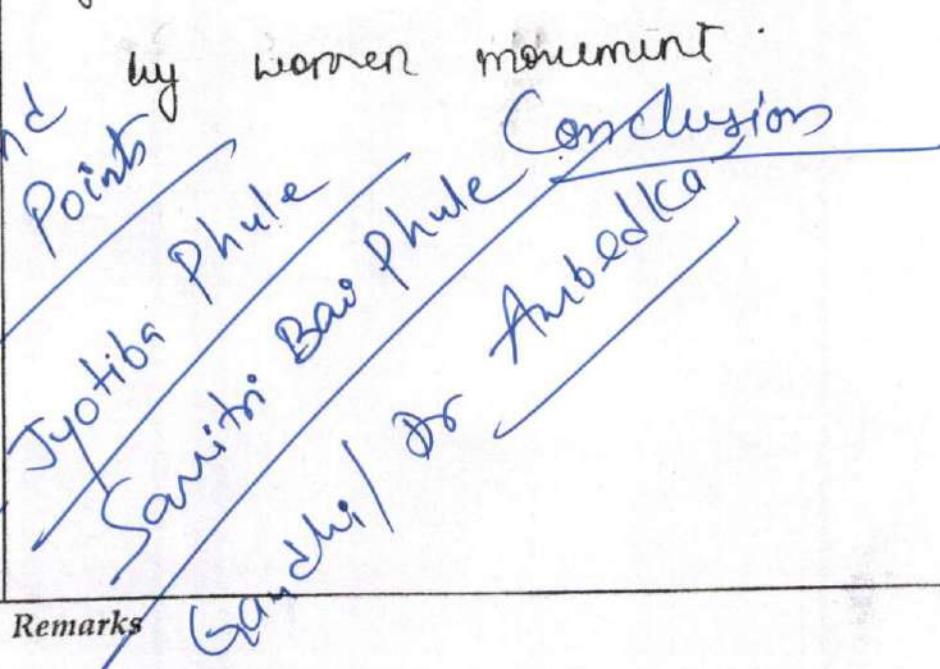
Cynthia Stephen has also analysed Dalit women movements in India.

Remarks

Avoid Stereotype  
Avoid Corkle  
Draw Sights  
True No. 28/10  
The Concrete Points

- 5.0
- 1) Leadership roles of women movement are fulfilled by upper caste women.
  - 2) Dalit women problems are not given importance as compared to urban educated girls.
  - 3) It is inconceivable to Indian society for a dalit woman to assume a decision making role.
  - 4) Caste-based violence is prevalent and yet issue is not adequately voiced by women movement

BOOK ON  
Concept and  
Concrete  
Quotations



(d) Post-independence, India suffered from frequent famines and was overdependent on PL-480 scheme of U.S.A. Therefore to achieve self sufficiency in food production, production-centred approach was adopted in terms of "green revolution".

It was based on usage of HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation equipments. Experiment led to various benefits such as

- 1) India achieved food security.
- 2) Agricultural growth clocked 3-4% increase which was higher compared to British era.
- 3) Farmers income also rose and reduced agrarian distress.

However, overtime long term consequences of green revolution also came to fore:-

*With proper analysis rather than like answer*

Remarks

- ~~West Some Relocation~~
- 1) Overuse of fertilisers led to decrease in soil fertility.
  - 2) Mono cropping culture emerged in states like Punjab, Haryana.
  - 3) Neglect of crops other than Rice and wheat → Cerealisation of agriculture.
  - 4) Decline in groundwater table due to over reliance on irrigation.
  - 5) Regional disparities arose between farmers of west and east.

According to V.K.R.V Rao gains came at huge social and economic cost.

G.S Bhalla, an economist believes it led to rise in agricultural wages by 4 times. However S.S. Grewal argues rise in inflation is the cause. Vandana Shiva talks about violence of green revolution.

Remarks

## 2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Political development due to working of coalition politics have had deep influence on the course of constitutional development and working of constitutional agencies. In this regard, Discuss the impact of Coalition politics on the working of the Constitution. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Highlights the reason for the Lower Representation of women in Parliament. What could be the reasons for the recent upsurge of women's participation as voters in general elections since 90s? (300 Words) (25)

~~(a) Riker defines coalition as power sharing arrangements. It is a feature of hung assembly where political parties enter into a political contract to form government. In India, coalition has been regular feature since 1987.~~

~~Professor Bidyut Chakraborty has studied coalition culture of India in detail. He has emphasised its role as following:~~

~~i) In India coalitions are formed by political calculations and not based on~~

Remarks

design as done in west. It is mostly based on political calculus.

2) There is usually no ideological convergence among coalition partners and there has been rise of catch-all-parties.

It later leads to policy-paralysis and abrupt functioning of parliament. Since, ideologies of partners are different, issues emerge over time.

3) Usually, west follows "minimum winning coalition" principle, however India has "oversized coalitions".

Different parties are part of coalition group. There are bound to be difficulties in

Remarks

accommodating views and opinions of different section.

for example :- Akali Dal came out of NDA alliance over issue of farm bills brought by government.

4) Also, India witnesses culture of "negative coalition" where coalition is formed to keep other parties out of power.

This mostly proves to be beneficial in short term. It leads to instable government and is tantamount to fraud on people's choice.

5) It has also led to use of money and muscle power in Indian politics. This is evident from current lok sabha where 23-1. MP's face serious charges for rape, crime against women, attempt to murder etc

Remarks

- 6) Overall, parliament as an institution has faced decline. It has been reduced to an arena of political and strategic games. Agenda of development and nation-building has been neglected.
- 7) On positive side, coalition politics has strengthened federal axis (M.P Singh). It has led to increase in bargaining power of states due to rise in regional parties.
- 8) It has made democracy more representative in nature and assertion of regional aspirations.
- 9) Coalition partners also keep core party in check from exercising arbitrary powers.

*With friends in Coalition Politics*

*Remarks*

*Give Examples in MY*

*Congress, Shiv Sena*

*Opposite Ideology*

Recently, since 2014 again one-party dominant system is rising due to rise of BJP and decline of coalition culture. However, we can strengthen coalition culture by practicing regular consultation between parties, providing for constructive "no-confidence" vote, reforming anti-defection law etc.

(b) Women have historically been a disadvantaged section. Apart from marginalisation in social and economic sphere, political empowerment has not taken place.

Reasons for lower representation in Parliament

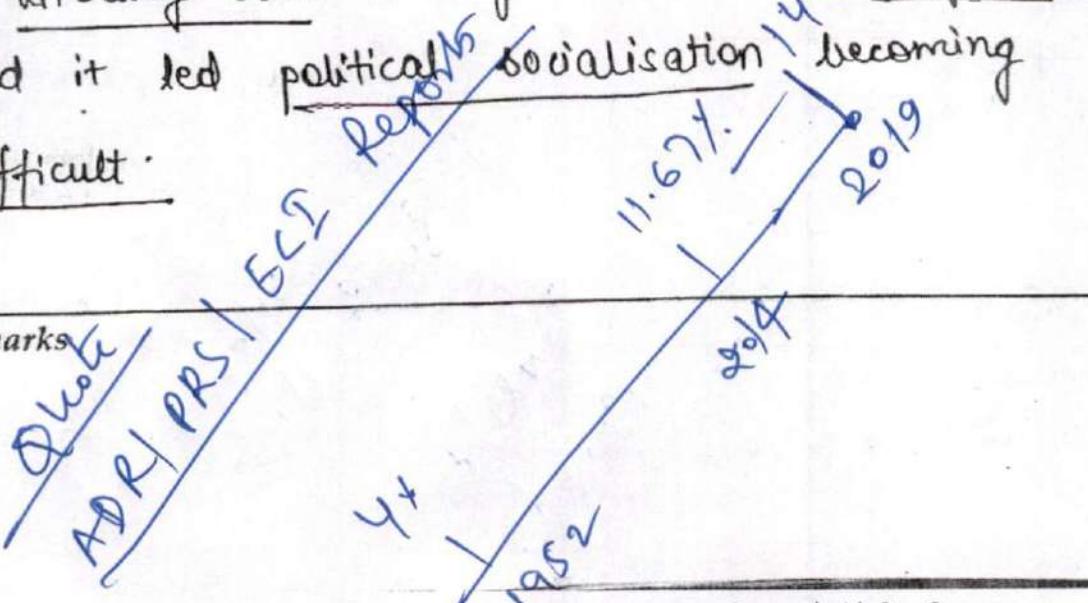
- 1) Women participation in Gandhian movement was primarily against imperialist powers.
- 2) The overall reform of society was

Remarks

not on the agenda. Consequently, post-Independence era saw women's activism slow down and return to post personal sphere (Hannah Arendt).

- 2) It was thought that constitution, a revolutionary document would provide for emancipation of women. Art. 14 ensured right to equality however it didn't translate into transformation at ground.
- 3) Politics was majorly male-dominated. Women were accorded secondary roles due to post patriarchical nature of society.
- 4) Literacy rate among women was very low and it led political socialisation becoming difficult.

Remarks



5) There was no provision for reservation of women in parliament. Even women leaders like Sarojini Naidu, thought it would affect confidence of women and they can get elected on basis of merit.

6) Women were landless, confined to homes, mired in social evils and dogmas which further exacerbated the problem.

However, 1990's saw unprecedented voting by women in elections and can be attributed to following factors:-

i) Panchayati Raj Institutions provide 83% reservation for women. It resulted into political education of women and examples of women led panchayats fairing better came to surface.

Remarks

Note  
Variety  
and  
focal  
models  
file in  
W.B./K.T.U

- 2) There was also rise of feminist movement based on ideas of radical feminism. Assertion of women's rights and fight against patriarchy intensified.
- 3) Rise of prominent women leaders such as Sonia Gandhi, Sushma Swaraj who also advocated women representation in parliament.
- 4) Liberalisation and globalisation has led to overall decrease in poverty, increase in literacy levels and health indicators. It also led to emergence of women organisations and social movements.

Women's participation in political sphere is of paramount importance to promote gender sensitive and gender-neutral state. It should be accompanied with economic & social empowerment.

Remarks

✓ Women Reservation Bill  
✓ Internal Democracy

## 3. Answer the following questions:

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

(a) Barkaria Commission describes role of governor as lynchpin of constitution apparatus. Article 153 provides for post of governor. He is the head of the state government. Supreme court in Shamsher Singh case has opined that status of governor and president are same. They are ceremonial heads.

Role of governor as envisaged by constituent assembly was two-fold :-

- 1) Communicate regional aspirations to the union government.
- 2) Bring national perspective in the state policies and functioning.

Remarks

Since India model is based on co-operative federalism, governor was to provide for bridge building. He was provided with certain discretionary powers.

1) Art 201 :- It can reserve state legislative bills for consideration by president.

However, it has been arbitrarily used to undermine state govt's autonomy.

2) Art 356 :- President's rule can be enforced on governor's recommendation. Ambidkar assured parliamentarians of this being a "dead letter", however it has been used more than 100 times.

Example:- Supreme court restored Arunachal Pradesh assembly in 2016 and held that Governor is not above judicial review  
(Neham Rakia Vs Union of India case 2016)

Remarks

3) Governor also has been provided with discretion w.r.t choice of government formation in case of hung assembly. It leads to governor acting as agent of union.

(Ex:- Karnataka Assembly, 2018)

It remains a highly politicised post. According to Paul Brass, constitution was framed amid environment of fear and secessionist trends. Therefore governor act as eyes and ears of Union. It rules with an iron fist and velvet gloves.

There is need to reform institutions and following measures can be adopted.

1) Chief minister should be consulted before appointment of governor as advocated by 2nd ARC, Sarkaria and Punchhi commission.

Remarks

(2.5)

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- 2) There is a need to codify qualifications of post of governor and restorations of healthy conventions proposed by Nehru.
- 3) Punchi commission highlights role of Inter-state council (Art. 263). It can provide as an appointment body. It will also strengthen cooperative federalism.
- 4) Guidelines with respect to use of powers under Art. 356 by Supreme court in S.R. Bommai case should be followed.

Goli Satraljee in book "Sage or Saboteurs" has laid importance on role of good governors. Punchi commission says role of governors is becoming more important and use of arbitrary power should be checked. Mammootty Singh's 4-mantras can be the guiding light ahead.

Remarks

*Write clearly*

*Ans 3 (b)*

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23

(b) Parliament is a mirror of the society. It provides for changing socio-economic fabric and direction of change in society. Profile of parliamentaries just like other political phenomena don't operate in vacuum. They are influenced by several external and internal factors.

Ghankar and Rodrigues have studied changing socio-economic profile of Indian parliament.

(a) Phase I (until 1967)

- Brahmin-dominated parliament
- Lawyers followed by agriculturalists dominated houses.
- Marginal representation of women.
- Mostly graduate representative, some even from foreign universities.

Remarks

Overall, parliament practiced practice of constructive criticism and policy making on developmental lines. Reservation provided adequate representation to scheduled caste in accordance to population. It led to land reforms (presence of agriculturalists), secular and progressive constitution (lawyers).

### Phase - II (1967 - 89)

- There was nise of OBC representation also explained by Yogendra Yadav as 1<sup>st</sup> democratic upsurge.
- Growth of coalition politics and regional parties.
- Professionally agriculturalist followed by social workers were in majority.
- Women representation still inadequate.

Remarks

~~OBC politics influenced overall politics and saw rise of identity-politics or Mandalisation of politics. Corruption and money-muscle power were on a rise. Politics became a full-fledged career. Women's representation was poor which led to absence of perspective in policies.~~

### ~~Phase - III (1989 onwards)~~

- Rise of ~~Palit Politics~~ as explained by ~~2nd Democratic upsurge of Yogendra Yadav~~.
- Stagnation of women representation at around 8%.
- "Criminalisation of politics" due to 23% of MP facing serious criminal charges.
- Regional parties growing stronger and increasing bargaining power..

Remarks

~~Work  
Dynamic  
Ans.  
rather~~

~~Static~~

It further led to following effects :-

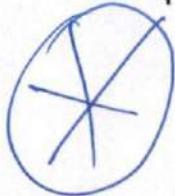
- Corruption in politics
- Money and muscle power in elections
- Ethnic mobilisation of people
- "Mandal" and "Kamandal" role &
- Pluralisation of politics.

Parliament is a place where interests of different states, communities, regions, sections of society is represented. Various reforms

in anti-defection law, electoral reforms

need to be undertaken to improve overall functioning

~~ASPIR/PRI~~



~~States' Perspective~~

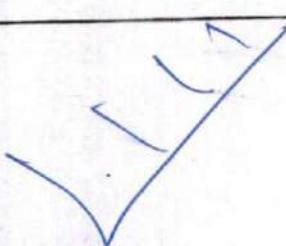
~~Vote~~

~~Vote~~

~~Quote~~

~~Recent Trends in election  
Delhi/Other etc~~

~~Remarks~~



4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) There is one party dominating national politics in a new avatar with fragmented opposition that cannot offer alternatives. Examine the factors behind this electoral verdict. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Is it credibility or ignorance that India's domestic politics in recent years has seen the large number of politicians winning elected office are under criminal scrutiny? Examine. (300 Words) (25)

*Remarks*

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Remarks

## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

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

~~(a) In the age of digital media, social media is seen as means to communication, social movements, mobilisation of masses.~~

~~Political communication through social media has following advantages :~~

~~1) Wide reach of political parties ensure participation of people in political sphere (Hannah Arendt)~~

~~2) Ensure cost effective and swift medium of communication~~

Remarks

Quo<sup>t</sup>e Relev<sup>a</sup>tive Facebook Google Cambridge Analytic

3) Opposition can provide criticism of government policies and pursue politics of social movements.

4) Government can also ensure use of social media as grievance redressal mechanism.

5) Online delivery of services.

(Ex:- Evacuation by MEA from Yemen).

However there are few challenges too :-

1) It has led to deepening of social cleavages and polarisation of society.

2) Digital divide hampers access to good governance by poor people and rural areas.

3) Also leads to online black money funding of political parties.

Remarks

(b) According to Christopher Toffelot

"Indians don't cast their vote, they vote  
their caste".

It shows prominent role caste plays in Indian politics. According to M.N Srinivas caste is present in unconscious of Indians.

Role of caste in Indian politics remains a contested debate.

(a) According to Rajni Kothari, caste is

responsible for survival of democracy in India. He highlights role played by caste in secularisation and integration of nation. Also, caste has led to growing consciousness among backward classes about their role.

(b) Yogendra Yadav also believes that caste based politics has strengthened democracy.

Remarks

~~He explains rise of OBC politics (1<sup>st</sup> democratic upsurge) and dalit politics (2<sup>nd</sup> democratic upsurge).~~

(c) Satish Deshpande believes Indian politics is OBC politics. OBC constitute 42% population and hence can't be neglected.

(d) Christopher Toffelot points term silent revolution for increase in rise of caste politics.

However scholars like Ashutosh Varshney, C.P. Bhambhani believe that caste based politics lead to communalism in long term. Also, no real transformation has taken on ground. Therefore there is a need for grassroot movements for emancipation of lower caste.

#### Remarks

→ Dynamic Points rather than Static Points  
 Dust Recent elections and distribution of ticket

(c) Kenneth Arrow gave "Impossibility Theorem" and believes that it is extremely difficult to analyse electoral behaviour in India due to its sheer size and diversity.

~~Also Miton Vaishnav~~ believes electoral behaviour of Indian is changing. It is shifting from secularism and minoritism to majoritarianism with added concerns for good governance and development.

Mukulika Banerjee has conducted ethnographic survey of voters and establishes following reasons for people voting :-

- 1) As assertion of constitutional right and duty.
- 2) Due to caste and community considerations.
- 3) Belief that power intrusion takes place during election.

Remarks

- 4) Some vote believing that it is better to choose or reject their representatives.
- 5) Due to belief that democracy will collapse if elections are not held regularly.

tokniti in its CSDS survey has highlighted following traits and determinants of electoral behaviour.

- Caste and religion dominant factor
- corruption and anti-incumbency don't play a major role
- Poors are more strategic voters as they are more dependent on governance process
- There is no major difference between choices of men and women, rural and urban areas.

Remarks

Differences  
in short term factor  
White  
Bihar  
2019/2020  
elections

(d) Congress was called "Rainbow coalition" by Rajni Kothari due to its ability to maintain centrist agenda and accommodate concerns and aspirations of various sections of the society.

It was possible due to role played by Nehru. "Nehruvian Consensus" was based on following principle :-

- Promotion of intra party democracy.
- Maintaining intellectual climate within party and parliament to ensure constructive dissent.
- Rights and aspirations of minorities were given due consideration.
- Nehru rejected both communalism and communism. *both institutional pattern & Ideological*

Remarks

*both institutional pattern & Ideological*

6.3

→ Masses were convinced that survival of congress was necessary for India.

Sheer dominance of congress led Morris Jones to call Indian politics as one party dominant system.

Examples of pragmatism with principles :-

- 1) Handled secessionist trends in Tamil Nadu with greater accommodation of concerns.
- 2) Linguistic reorganisation of states undertaken to prevent threat to territorial integrity.
- 3) Presented NAM as foreign policy by putting interests of country as priority.

Venki  
Motte  
Concrete  
Points  
Remarks

## 6. Answer the following questions:

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

~~(a) According to Ashok Mehta Committee,~~

~~"Panchayati Raj is a god that has failed."~~

~~Panchayati Raj institutions were accorded constitutional status through 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act. It was based on Gandhi's concept of Oceanic circles of power and democratic decentralisation. Its envisaged role was~~

- ~~- Planning and making socio-economic development plans.~~

- ~~- Implementation of schemes.~~

~~However, it remains a half-baked cake. The institution is like a skeleton without flesh.~~

Remarks

and blood. The limitations are as following:-

- 1) Structure :- It creates a 3-tier model but doesn't define roles and functions of each tier clearly. Also, it is left to state government to devolve powers. It leads to different models in different states.
- 2) Gram Sabha :- It has been envisaged as heart and soul of the experiment but suffer from following
  - lack of clearly defined functions.
  - Bogus meetings take place (<sup>L.M Singhvi Committee</sup>)
  - Domination of upper castes.
- 3) Elections :- State election commission was created to conduct elections. However, they suffer from inadequate powers,

Remarks .

~~manpower crunch, lack of expertise and funds.~~  
 There is a need to bring SEC under ambit of election commissions.

4) Finances :- State governments are reluctant to devolve powers to PRI's. Also as noted by economic survey, RRI are not using already devolved powers to levy taxes.

→ Reports of state finance commissions are not tabled and recommendations not accepted.

5) Role of Bureaucracy :- Ashok Mehta committee highlighted conspiracy by bureaucracy in failure of PRI's.

→ Absence of Model Code of Conduct as practised in Kerala leads to clash.

6) Women :- Despite Act providing 33% reservation, women are Sarpanch for ~~most~~ name sake. Sudha Pai coins the term "Pati-Panchayat".

Remarks

Making PRJ's part of Rural Development ministry might solve few short term problems related to funds, expertise etc. But it defeats the overall vision behind local government.

PRI's are based on concept of direct democracy and citizen-led governance. There is a need to strengthen institutions by providing more powers, promoting role of gram sabha etc.

In contemporary times, phase of disillusionment is prevalent as noted by L. M. Singhvi Committee. There is requirement of political will to convert Bad Panchayati Raj into Good panchayati Raj. Panchi Commission's recommendation of constituting legislative council in each state as representation of gram panchayats can be considered.

#### Remarks

Create Qympic  
life Recent

(i) Coalitions politics is a feature of parliamentary form of democracy. According to Riker, coalition is power sharing arrangement between parties. In India, coalition politics saw emergence around 1989 due to rise of intermediate caste and growth of regional parties.

Coalition has been a mixed bag. On one hand it has strengthened federal axis of Indian politics and made democracy more representative. On the other hand it has created several issues such as-

- 1) Decline of parliament as an institution
- 2) Policy-paralysis due to instability of the government
- 3) Increasing polarisation of politics.

Remarks

- 4) Politicisation of post of speaker.
- 5) Rise in role of money and muscle-power in overall electoral process.
- 6) Widespread horse trading and defection.
- 7) Corruption in politics.
- 8) Mobilisation of masses on grounds of caste, religion, ethnicity etc.

Overall consequences pose a question mark over relevance of coalition culture in India. However it is unavoidable due to size and diversity of the country. Therefore it is imperative to improve and reform coalition culture through institutional, legal and behavioural measures such as:-

Remarks

- 1) Practice of regular consultative mechanism being followed by core party. It will promote inter party debates and constructive criticism.
- 2) Healthy conventions from other countries such as "Germany" can be adopted. Post of Chancellor is given more powers to ensure stability of government.
- 3) Mechanism for "constructive vote of No Confidence" can be institutionalised.
- 4) Anti-defection law should be reformed to prevent horse trading and rampant rise of corruption.
- 5) Neutrality of speaker can be ensured by adopting British model where speaker resigns from their party.

Remarks

(11.0)

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- 6) Electoral reforms are need of the hour by
- giving more powers to election commission
  - Curbing black money and illegal funding of political parties.
  - Strict enforcement of model code of conduct to prevent ethnic mobilisation of people leading to deepening of social cleavages.

Coalition in itself is not bad, however Indian version of it suffers from problems.

Measures as suggested above will go long way in ensuring true spirit of Indian democracy is strengthened.

① Theories and Perspective  
 ② Concrete events/dev. in this direction/give Examples  
Geopolitical Alliance is like - TATA etc.  
Write some facts / litg. of Success/Failure G.I.C.  
14th, 15th G.I.C.

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) India's policies towards fiscal federalism favours the power structure to be tilted towards the centre. Comment. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Discuss the various types of states control over PRIs in India. Also give suggestions to make decentralized governance more effective, responsive, and accountable. (300 Words) (25)

**Remarks**

**GS SCORE****Remarks**

5. Answer the following questions:

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

*Remarks*

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**Remarks**