

# **GSSCORE**

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## **IAS TOPPER'S**

### **TEST COPY**

## **ABHISHEK VASHISHTHA**

### **RANK - 274**

### **POLITICAL SCIENCE TEST - 5**



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**GS SCORE**

TEST - 05

## 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.

Name Abhishek Vashishtha

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Abhishek

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

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

**REMARKS****GS SCORE**

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**SECTION-A**

Attempt all questions:

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

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

Ans:- (a)

As per Christophe Jaffrelot, religion and culture are the two permanent determinant of Indian politics specially since post-independence.

The first decade of the independent India was largely free from any communal tension because of:-

- ↳ Nehru's Charisma
- ↳ The newly enacted Constitution based on the ideal of equality and secularism

However after 1960's the dangerous decade (Selog Harayeon), religion based politics has started and we can see the manifestation of same in the form of Jabalpur riots and Ranchi riots.

**Remarks**

Bank's  
Tax Daughter of religion in India and its religious and behaviour

The tenure of Indira Gandhi further saw the increased interplay of politics and religion, the Operation blue-Star and the Sikh-riots were the ~~two~~ indicators of Communalism.

Tenure of Rajiv Gandhi further consolidated the role of religion in politics because of this policy of dual appeasement

↳ allowing opening of Ayodhya for Hindu worshippers

↳ Passing of Muslim women protection to gurukul act - 1986

During the tenure of V.P. Singh and implementation of Mandal Commission Report also led to the Kamandalisation of Indian Politics which has been analysed by Thomas Blom Hansen in his book "The Saffron Wave" in the form of rise of BJP.

However the recent survey of Lok-Neeti has highlighted that Indian Voter are

Remarks

Started to cast their votes on the issues of development and governance instead of ~~caste based~~ identity based Voting which is a positive sign in Indian Political paradigm.

Aus:- II (b)

Indian environmental movement is analysed by Ramchandra Guha in his book "Unquiet woods" where he identified the 3 ideological trends in it.

### ① Crusading Gandhian :-

They believed in Gandhian model of development which is based on the non-violence on nature and Satyagraha at the individual level i.e. minimizing the needs. Gandhi remarked that if we follow the model of development followed by caste

Remarks

even the Earth's units will not be sufficient and hence his purposed focussing on need and not greed.

## ② Appropriate technology -

↳ They purposed the use of appropriate technology for the purpose of mitigation and adaptation to climate change and environmental conservation.

for eg, Sky whitening, Copying Volcano's etc.

## ③ Radical marxists

↳ They purposed grass root democracy and involving people in order to protect environment.

~~Future, Ramchandra Guha has held that in Indian environmental movements is empty stomach (carried out by poor and Vulnerables), whereas in West it is full stomach (carried out by Scientists etc.)~~

Remarks

Ans:- II (C)

oppression of the women is a common phenomenon across space and time. The Dalit women faced dual oppression i.e. due to Caste and gender.

The women's movement in pre-independent India which was carried out by leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Jyotibha Phule and Savitri Phule has also raised the question of oppression faced by Dalits. Similarly when Ambedkar founded All India depressed Classes Association, he has taken the question of both i.e. Dalit's and women.

However, after independence there was a temporary halt over women's movement because it was believed that the newly elected government of India's ~~will work~~ for the cause of Women Aparna Mahto

Remarks

~~Dalit~~  
~~Women~~  
~~Relative~~  
~~Marginalization~~

call this period of 1950-70 as grey years of women's movement.

However post-1970's with the publication of "Towards equality report" the focus of Government has turned towards the women. There was resurgence of women movement with the coming up of organisations such as Saheli etc.

However this time the movement got divided into the groups based on Identity for eg. All India Dalit women Congress. The women movement is majorly carried out by urban middle-class which are generally fails to recognize the different problems of different women. Eg. #MeToo movement hardly involved dalit women because for dalits the prime issue is still dignity and livelihood. Therefore, we need to make our women movement more inclusive.

Remarks

Ans:- 1) (d)

The 200 year rule of Britishers had ruined Indian agriculture sector which was evident from the fact that India remained dependent on programs like PL-480 for its food-security. In this background the green-revolution was implemented based on capital-intensive agriculture.

The implementation of green revolution has led to increased productivity, enhanced income and standard for living for farmers and hence making India secure in terms of food.  
(Bhalla and Chanda).

However other set of scholars are of the view that though the green revolution has several benefits but they are mostly short-term in nature. In longer run, it has created several problems, for instance, UKR Rao has held that the benefits of green revolution has come at the cost of political and ecological problems.

Remarks

~~Consequences of revolution in detail -  
 1. Impact of green revolution  
 2. Support system -  
 3. Various issues -  
 4. Statistics~~

### Green revolution: long-term tragedy

Ecological :- It has led to excessive use of fertilizers and over extraction of ground water that degrades soil and creates ground water shortages in the long run (Sunita Narayan)

Economic :- Green revolution has led to increased inequalities among farmers because it is mostly beneficial to already well-off farmers further there was no real growth in wages of farmers. (Economist V.S. Grewal)

Political :- Green revolution has led to the culture of affluence and that has led to increased regionalism (Thomas Januzzi) eg. issue of Khalistan. Further it has led to rise of dominant caste and emergence of regional parties that has led to more defections, corruption and use of money & muscle power. Therefore what we need is rainbow and evergreen revolution based on inclusivity & sustainability

Remarks

(M.S. Swaminathan)

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)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

3. Answer the following questions:

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

Ans:-3) (a)

Art. 153 of the Constitution provides for Governor as the nominating head of the state in the Indian parliamentary setup.

Paul Boiss argued that the Indian constitution was born in the atmosphere of fear. There was the danger of the secessionist and separatist movements and hence to ensure the unity and integrity of India, office of Governor was established.

Sarkaria Commission which were set up to examine the centre-state relations remarked office of Governor as a lynchpin of Constitutional apparatus having critical role in centre-state relations. The reason for this is that it

Remarks

acts as a communication link between centre and state. It kept state aware about the centre's policies and programs and also keep union aware about states' aspirations. The constitution also give him duty to ensure that the administration of state must run as per constitutional mandate.

However, despite that the office of Governor is being constituted for being extended-arm of the centre, as irrespective of the party at centre, the office is misused for the cause of party at centre, the recent examples are:—

- ① Office of Governor of West Bengal has been criticised for running the parallel government.
- ② Governor of Rajasthan, ignored the advice of council of minister to summon the session of the assembly,

Remarks

The reasons behind this misuse is three-fold.

① Appointment :-

↳ Constitution does not give any specific qualification for Governor except age and citizenship status therefore giving the complete Say to the executives in matters of appointments.

② Removal :-

↳ Governor is at the pleasure of President and the pleasure of President is dependent on the will of executives.

③ Discretion :-

↳ Governor has Constitutional discretion for e.g. Art. 201:- Reserving the bill for President who acts on aid and advice of Centre government.

Art. 356 can be imposed on ~~aid~~ advice of Governor.

Hence, due to the direct control of executives over the office of Governor it has become

Remarks

the extended arm of centre instead of acting as lynchpin.

way-forward

(1) with respect to appointment:

\* Rajamannar Commission → Centre should consult CM of the State

\* Punjab Commission → utilize the platform of the Inter-state council for appointment

(2) with respect to removal:

→ the SC directive in B.P. Singhwala v/s UOT case, that the removal of governor should not be malefic in intention must be implemented.

(3) with respect to discretion:

In Hargovind Pant Case, SC has held that the office of governor is not subservient to centre and it is the constitutional office and hence governor's direction in governor's discretion and not the discretion of centre.

Remarks

~~of discretion in the removal of the Governor~~

Soli Sorabjee in his book "Governor! Sage or Saboteur" has argued that a good governor can do great good and a bad governor can cause a great harm. Therefore governor should act as per the envisaged role for him in Constitution for the welfare of People as held by former PM Manmohan Singh.

Ans: 3(b)

Plato held that "State is Individual writ large". Therefore Socio-economic profile of legislators is also the image of our society and hence it is an important area of study.

Shankar and Rodrigues has divided the Socio-economic profile of Indian legislators in three phases:-

① from 1950's - 70's

It dominated by Brahmins, Lawyers and elite section of the society.

Remarks

② From 1970's - 90's

↳ The democratic upsurge (Yogendra Yadav) has led to the domination of OBC's in legislators. Due to green revolution etc. there was also rise of the representation of farmers.

But women remained neglected with respect to their representation. But there was rise of Youth's participation due to JP movement etc.

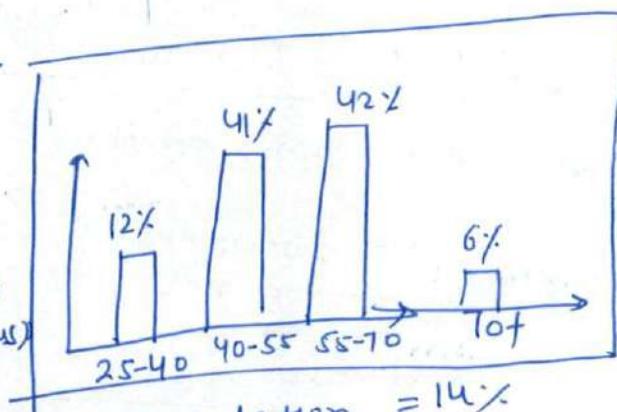
④ from 1990's onwards :-

- ↳ OBC's → dominated Caste
- ↳ Agriculturist → Main occupation
- ↳ This phase is also marked by Increased Criminalisation of Indian politics

⑤

17th Lok Sabha :-

- Age → (Average age = 53 years)



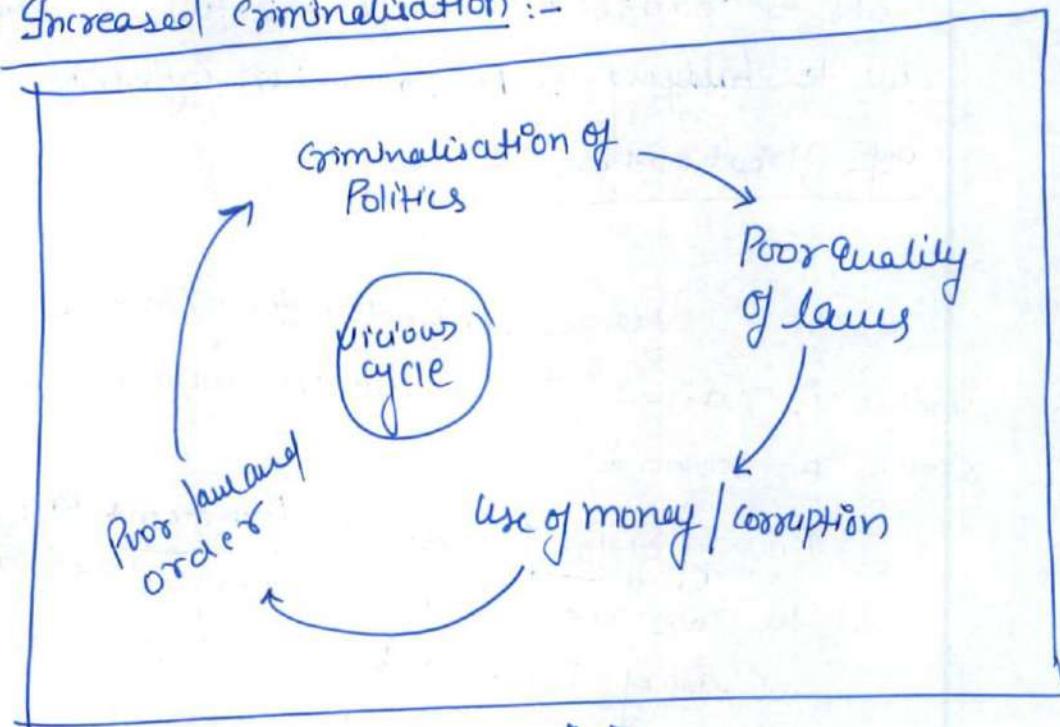
- ~~39+~~ Woman representation = 14% (Rwanda = 61%)

- Increased Criminalization (ADR report)

Remarks

## Impact on functioning of Parliament

### ① Increased criminalisation :-



### ② Lack of Women's Representation :-

Feminist scholars criticised the neglect of women's views during law enactment. For e.g. Cathrene Makinson has held that domestic violence laws has been made by males that means they has left the loop-holes for their benefit.

Remarks

Pointed out  
explained in details /  
little more topics with critical comments

③ Lack of representation of Youth.

↳ Therefore in many cases, Parliament fails to realize the changes in the society due to bulging youth population influenced by globalisation, ICT etc.

Hence in order to ensure inclusive nature of our parliament, following steps has to be taken:-

① Passing of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill to give reservation to women (33%) at the level of Parliament.

② Steps to curb money and muscle power in elections to stop criminalisation of politics.

for e.g. giving legal backing to Model Code of Conduct

Parliament is a space where we can arrive at General-will, hence it must work effectively and efficiently.



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*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*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

Ans:-5) (a)

Media is considered to be the 4th pillar of the democracy and social media is the most significant form of media in the era of ICT and globalisation.

Social media is envisaged as the game changer that has the potential to deepen democracy by providing the direct link of Political communication between people and government.

~~Direct link of Government can use for Social  
Opinion / Information / Media~~

Remarks

~~↳~~ ~~↳~~ ~~↳~~ ~~↳~~ ~~↳~~

media platform to inform citizens and others about their programs and policies. On the other hand citizen can send their suggestions and feedback to government. On the similar line, social media can also be utilised to raise grievances in timely manner.

However there are the issues of spread of hate news, fake news and propaganda. Social media is criticised for being used as the filter-bubble and echo chamber to form Consent (Gramscian hegemony). Therefore there is a need of regulating the platform without curtailing freedom of speech and expression so that social media platform can be utilized as a platform of agenda setting, and can be utilized to held government accountable.

Remarks

Ans:- 5 (b)

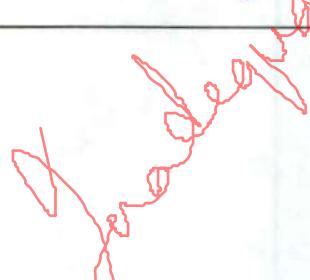
Christophe Jaffrelot argued that Caste form the mosaic of Indian Politics. It is said that Indians do not cast their votes, they vote their Castes.

The role of Caste in Politics is a debated phenomenon. Scholars like Yogenendra Yadav held it as democratic upsurge that has strengthened the Indian democracy. Similarly, ~~Rajni Kothari~~ held that Caste is the reason of survival of democracy in India. It provides basis for political mobilization and integrated people with democratic setup.

Rajni Kothari has analysed interface of caste and polity at three levels:-

- ① Secularisation → where caste's role in secular sphere increases. Eg. Politicisation of caste.

Remarks



② Integrationist

↳ formation of alliances such as AJGAR (Ahir, Jatt, Gujjar and Rajput) etc.

③ Consciousness

↳ caste raised consciousness of people about their rights.

However, scholars like C.P. Bhambhani rejected caste based politics as it hamper developmental politics. Pratap Bhanu Mehta also said that it lead to plebianization of Indian Politics.

The recent surveys of Lok-Niti and poor performance of parties like SP, BSP suggest that people are started to move away from caste based politics and we can hope that it will become "relic of past" in future.

~~with issues & causes the caste based political parties / behaviour & language with critical analysis for parties' behaviour & language~~

Remarks

Ans:- Q5) (c)

Voting behaviour means the pattern of the Voting in elections and the factors associated with that.

The prominent work on Indian Voting behaviour is done by Banoy Roy, Ashok Lahiri and David Butler. "India decides" where they highlighted the mature Voting behaviour of Indians.

Similarly Mukulika Roy in her work "Why India Votes?" highlighted the determinants of Voting behaviour in India.

① Caste:- As per Christophe Jaffrelot caste is a mosaic of Indian Politics and hence it is most significant determinant of Voting behaviour.

② Religion:- Religion based Polarisation is prominent determinant of Voting behaviour. Thomas Blom Hansen in his book "The Saffron Wave" highlighted

Remarks

the linkages between Communalism and rise of BJP.

③ Region:- Regional affiliation also plays important role in voting behaviour

④ Sense of Citizenship

↳ because, For some people, Voting is their constitutional right and hence they...

Note-

The recent shift in Voting behaviour is highlighted by the determinant of nationalism and development and Various Surveys has highlighted that Voting behaviour is started to drift away from Identity politics to the Politics of development and good governance

Remarks

~~Richard Nixon / the Nixon Era / Nationalism / Charisma / Money / Corruption / Disunity / the New Deal / Education / Welfare State /~~

Ans:- 5) (D)

Various scholars gave the credit of the survival of Indian democracy to the Nehruvian Consensus, which was mix of Principle and pragmatism

Nehruvian consensus:— Principles }

- ① He is passionate towards the principles of democracy and hence promoted the consultation among different sections for arriving at consensus.
- ② His principles of Secularism and socialist democracy further made him to look for consensus.

for e.g. He used to write letters to all CM's before taking any major policy decision.

Remarks

### Nehruvian Consensus:- Pragmatism

- ① He knows that India is diverse country and if it has to survive, it should be based on consensus.
  - ② ~~He introduced~~ he was the first PM to use the preventive detention act to detain communist leader A.K. Gopalan.
  - ③ His policy of NAM was also pragmatic in a sense that he wanted to give focus on India's developmental needs which can be jeopardized by joining any of two group
- Final Nehruvian Consensus was mix of Principles and Pragmatism.

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)

Ans:- 6) (a)

PRI's are based on the Gandhian idea of Swarajya and self-sufficient Village Republics which was given Constitutional status by 73rd CAA of 1992.

↳ The envisaged functions of PRI's are.

- ① formulating the plan for economic and social development of rural areas.
- ② Implementation of above plans in effective and efficient manner.

However Manishankar Aiyar Committee which was established to take review of 20 years of PRI's functioning held that "No

Remarks

Panchayats are better than worse Panchayats"

and he further held that the present phase of PRI's in India is phase of disillusionment because of following

limitations:-

① functions :- Schedule ~~not~~ provided

for 29 functions. But whether they will be actually devolved or not

depends on the State government, which are not in favour of that because they themselves are "glorified municipalities"

② finances :- Economic Survey 2018-19 has

highlighted that PRI's are facing "low-equilibrium trap" because of lack of internal resource generation.

③ functionaries :- They suffer from lack

Remarks

of expertise in formulation of Plans and implementation of the same. At the same time there is no separate financial system in PRIs in India.

④ No proper Audit of their functions.

⑤ Lack of <sup>Substantive</sup> representation of Vulnerables

↳ for eg. in most of cases women are used just as proxies of their husband.

⑥ Lack of bureaucratic cooperation

⑦ Presence of MP's and MLA's

⑧ Lack of cooperation among different departments and ministers

for eg. Panchayat raj

To promote cooperation and to evolve holistic and robust policies it is

suggested that Min. of Panchayat raj should be

made a department under min. of rural development

Remarks

How to correct this  
Panchayat Raj  
role is crucial  
of rural development  
by of local  
administration

, though it may solve the problem of lack of cooperation and fragmented policy formulation but in order to make Panchayats effective and efficient

in true sense various Structural and Institutional changes are required, for eg :-

- ① Providing PRIs with separate Personnel staff with capacity building programs
- ② Providing maximum devolution of functions to PRIs provided under Schedule ~~XII~~ of the Constitution.
- ③ Mandating Social-Audit for all Programs carried out by administration.
- ④ Providing for Code of Conduct for the interaction between bureaucracy and Panchayats as done by Kerala.

Therefore, to make PRIs as truly independent and efficient mode of governance there are needs of comprehensive reforms.

Remarks

~~Failure of~~ ~~transformation~~ ~~without~~ ~~new office~~ ~~facilities~~

Ans<sup>o</sup> 6 (b)

As per Professor Ogg, Coalition is a cooperative arrangement to form a government. Ricker defined Coalition as Power-Sharing mechanism.

The Coalition Politics in India has been analysed by Professor Bidyut Chakravortty where he explained that the breakdown of Congress System, Land reforms, Green revolution has led to the emergence of regional parties and hence the Coalition politics.

As per him, the Coalition politics got cemented in India after 1989. NDA government under Vajpayee was first coalition government that completed its tenure of 5 years, followed by successful examples of UPA-1 and UPA-2.

Remarks

However, Coalition politics is continued for the following:-

- ① It infuses Instability in government and the focus of the executives remain over safeguarding their position instead on developmental programs.
- ② It enhances the role of money power in Politics.
- ③ It leads to Policy-Paralysis because in order to take any decision, there is a need of building consensus among coalition partners which is not always easy.
- ④ It also affects the foreign policy for e.g. Teesta water treaty and role of TMC, which was coalition partner of then UPA government.

~~Though~~ Though as per Suresh Palashikar, the

Remarks

~~Worries~~

~~Just point missing~~

Rise of BJP as one dominant party system has put  
halt on coalition politics at central level, but  
at state level it still has relevance for ex.  
the recent Mahagadhi coalition of Maharashtra.

Therefore in order to ensure proper  
functioning of coalition following steps must be  
taken:-

- ① Reforming the anti-defection law.
- ② Bringing constructive vote of no confidence  
like that of Germany.
- ③ Ensuring that speaker and Governor  
function as per the doctrine of neutrality.
- ④ Bringing ethics into politics as held  
by Gandhi.

~~India is a representative democracy  
where coalition can't be avoided because of its  
vast diversity and hence steps must be taken  
so that our coalition culture remain healthy  
and progressive.~~

Remarks

~~with  
individual  
explosive  
vote of  
confidence  
in P.M.  
selection~~

*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)

Ans:- II (a)

~~India is a~~ <sup>so</sup>  
 Indian federalism has been defined by Groanville Austin in form of cooperative federalism where Centre government act as the big-brother of State-governments to ensure integrity and unity of India.

In fiscal domain also, centre has more power with respect to the State governments for e.g.

↳ States has to take permission of centre to borrow if it has some amount due to centre.

↳ Similarly, it need to take permission of centre if centre has given guarantee of previous loan of States.

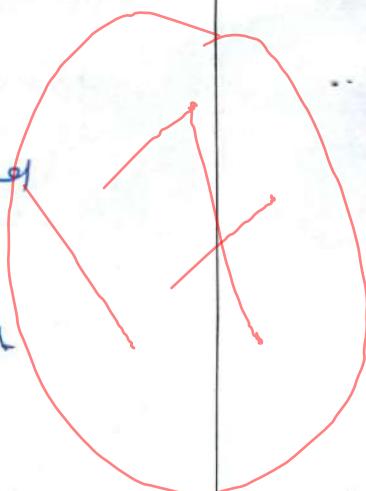
Remarks

- ↳ There is a limit on the borrowing of States  
3% which was increased to 5% recently.
- ↳ States are dependent on Centre's grant under Art. 275 (statutory grants) and Art. 28A (discretionary grants), which is conditional in nature.

\* The recent COVID crisis has also highlighted the tilt in favour of Centre :-

- ① PM CARE fund was put under CSR but not the States fund.
- ② The borrowing limit was increased to 5% from 3% but that was conditional.  
for eg. 10% increase is allowed if State has implemented reforms such as urban governance, electricity distribution system related reforms
- ③ unilateral closing of economy by lockdown further put strain on State's finances.

Remarks



Similarly the 101<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act has diluted the State Sovereignty on taxation matters. The GST council (Art. 279A) has gained the Pooled Sovereignty, diluting the states' powers to tax goods and services.

Further Art. 280 provides for financial Emergency where Centre can direct state's government to reserve all money bills for the consideration of President.

From we can hold that Indian federalism is Swi-gensis in nature where State and centre cooperates to ensure development of nation and welfare of people with centre having greater role hence the federalism has centripetal tendencies.

Remarks

~~with vertical~~  
~~Recent movement towards the centralization~~  
~~power~~  
~~towards the centralization~~

Ans: Q3) (b)

Panchayati Raj institutions are based on the Gandhian ideas of self-sufficient villages. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided for the Constitutional Status to PRIs.

The Panchayats have been envisaged to act as an agent of development of rural areas by providing self-rule to people based on the principle of Subsidiarity.

However, ~~the~~ Panchayats has been criticised as a half-baked cake because State governments enjoys several control over them.

Control of States over PRIs

The 73rd CAA, ~~the~~ provides for two types of provision Compulsory and Voluntary. The voluntary provisions depend on State government.

Remarks

will that whether they want to extend them or not. For eg.

① 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided for XIIth Schedule with 29 subject matters but how many of them will actually be devolved depends on the state government.

② Finances  
 ↳ The sources of finances to be devolved to the PRIs are also dependent on state and it is observed that states devolved very less power of revenue generation to states due to which they face low equilibrium trap (economic Survey 2018-19) where they generate only 4-5% of their revenue needs themselves.

③ functionaries:-

The human resource is critical for

every institution and Panchayati are no exception.  
 However most of the PRI's do not have separate personnel system and dependent on the state governments for the human resource.

Due to above factor it is said that the current phase of Panchayati Raj in India is going through phase of disillusionment as also highlighted by Manoharan Aiyar report.

Therefore in order to make PRI's more effective and efficient following steps must be taken.

- ① Providing the maximum devolution of functions of mentioned in 11th Schedule to them.
- ② Allowing them to generate funds from independent sources  
e.g. via Panchayati bonds etc.

Remarks

• Read - Understand - Organise

- ③ Capacity building of the PRI's functionaries,
- ④ Provides them with separate personnel system.
- ⑤ Mandating Social Audit of all works to enhance transparency and accountability.
- ⑥ Involving Civil Society organisations such as NGOs that can provide them with professional and technical advices.

Further entire PRI experiment in India is supply-driven and there is no proper demand from the side of people and hence there is a need of Civil Society led movement that can ask for reformed PRIs because as argued by Hannah Arendt, Power belongs to people acting in concert.

Remarks

~~with~~  
~~institutions~~  
~~advises~~  
~~and~~  
~~in detail~~  
~~geff~~

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*Remarks*

8. Answer the following questions:

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

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*