



**An Institute for Civil Services**

**IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

**LAXMAN TIWARI**

**RANK - 71**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE  
TEST - 5**

300

**GS SCORE**

TEST - 05

124.5

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

x. good

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 Add Current events/Dev. to Create Dynamic Content
- ② Apply Various theories to address your Points
- ③ Quote Contextual scholars/ Keywords

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

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

Name Laxman Tiwari

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Laxman Tiwari



## 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) Ashish Nandy says that India is a deeply religious society. post independence Indian democracy has adopted various means for political socialisation & mobilisation like religion, caste etc.

Four schools have analysed the function religion in Indian elections:-

① Essentialists - Louis Dummont says that India is constituted of antagonistic communities - eg - Hindu - muslims, hence use of religion in politics has become crucial.

② Instrumentalists like Bipin Chandra says that different parties go for.

Remarks



6.5

GS SCORE

use of religion to further their  
position. for instance, Congress has  
been criticised for muslim appeasement  
while BJP is criticised for Hindu  
appeasement.

① institutionalists like Ashgar ali

engineer say that state's non-  
neutrality promotes communal electoral  
behaviour. for eg, state's participation  
in Ayodhya temple construction.

② constructivists like christophe

Jaffrelot and paul Brass say that  
political parties use religion to  
gain power by exploiting the  
religious emotions and faultlines  
of the masses.

The use of religion  
is neither good in theory nor in  
practice because it results in  
politics of passion and prevents  
creation of consociational democracy.

Remarks

Q.100  
Triple  
Tale  
Shah  
Bang  
Apply  
theories  
of  
Pol.  
Lucian  
Schnay



13) Environment has been added in Indian Constitution - DPSP, Fundamental duties, Art 21. The relationship between ~~has been~~ environment & politics have emerged very effectively.

— R.C. Guha has analysed the ideological trend in Indian environmental movement.

In the beginning when Chipko movement, Silent valley movement, Appiko movement happened, left parties played a key role. Since, these movements were related to bread & butter issues, left remained at the forefront. further, post-

liberalisation, epistemic community, intellectuals came at the forefront.

In Narmada Bachao movement, intellectuals played a vibrant role.

Further, there has been an increase in rise of consciousness among political parties to protect environmental rights. For instance, Congress-led coalition brought about FRA Act-2006, LARR Act-2013.

Moreover, BJP has also added in its manifesto that it aims to protect & preserve ecology.

Thus, RC Guba says that Indian environment movement is empty stomach while western one is full-stomach. But all ~~least~~ consciousness is emerging leading universalisation of ideology.

Remarks

Address trends -

Gandhians

Marxist

Eco-feminist



④ BR Ambedkar in constituent assembly held that we cannot achieve political democracy without socio-economic democracy.

Dalit movements have been in place since from the days of national movement. During national movement, leaders like Ambedkar, Periyar, demanded upliftment of Dalit samaj.

Post-independence, the constitutional welfare provisions could not percolate down and could not end the discrimination leading to Dalit movement.

Rise of Dalit Panthers, BAMCEF, BSP, Dalit parties are sign of this.

Pt. Yogendra Yadav says -



that democratic upsurge has increased Dalit consciousness and they are able to bargain their demands. for eg - Reversal of SC judgement in SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

Women movements were very active during national movement.

Vina Mazumdar says that post-independence, we saw Grey years of 20 years for women movement.

When Towards equality report was published and incidents like Mathura rape case, Rajasthan sati case, Ela Bhatt's campaign gave a birth to women movement. Demand for special treatment, equality, protection of rights increased.

The success of women movement can be seen from establishment

Remarks

Q. Note

Jyoti Phule

Savitri Bai

Gandhi



of National Commission for women, Domestic Violence Act, child marriage prevention Act, 1/3rd reservation in PRIs, 141 women MPs (174 Lok Sabha).

Thus, movements of women & Dalits have enabled furthering their interests to achieve social justice enshrined in constitution.

① Green Revolution was our response against low productivity, hunger, famines etc. It encompassed HYV seeds, fertilizers, new machines etc to increase production. our productivity increased about 4 times.

Sunita Narayan says that green revolution ensured short term remedies like - food security, increased availability, accessibility and affordability of food grains. It reduced India's -



60

-dependence on foreign countries.  
Rudolph and Rudolph say that it  
 ensured democratic consciousness by  
 giving rise to - 'Bullock capitalist'.

However, vandana shiva  
 in her book 'Violence of Green revolution  
 says that it increased pest attack,  
destroyed ecology, reduced water  
level, contaminated soil hence  
 causing long term problems.

Francis Frankel says that  
 it increased gap between rich &  
poor farmers, regional disparity  
 and made landed class strong  
 causing failure of GR and reforms.

Similarly, KR Narayanan  
 rightly said that we must match  
Green revolution with land reforms  
 else there will be a red revolution.  
 Hence, MS Swaminathan suggests  
 for Evergreen revolution on the

Remarks: Need of sustainability to manage  
harm of green revolution.

Write inside

(Green  
 Dynamic  
 Contact  
 Life  
 Economic  
 Survey)



3. Answer the following questions:

(a) Governor has been described as the linchpin 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)

Indian constitution provides for Republican parliamentary democratic form of govt

where Governor holds the key position.

As per Art 153, 154, Governor is the head of the executive of the state and acts as friend, philosopher and guide to the Council of ministers.

Governor has been give tremendous amount of discretionary power. Morris Jones says that India's constitution was written in the atmosphere of fear and trepidation. Recent partition, lingual-based demand of states, demand for secession guided members of constituent assembly to create a power post of Governor. Two is to ensure security, integrity and unity of India.

Remarks



Highlighting the role of governor, Sarkaria Commission says that he is the linchpin between union and the state. He conveys unions objective at state level and state's aspirations at union level. He acts as the glue that binds Indian states with union.

The constitution provides immense power to the governor in Art 153, 174, 163, 200, 201, 356 etc so as to promote constitution at responsibility of the governor.

However, his post has come under severe criticism. The manner of appoint and removal, arbitrary use of discretionary power, acting as ambudsman of legislature and mentor of speaker, etc has

Remarks



made his post matter of debate. PR Mehta question the need of this post, considering the misuse of powers.

Recent examples of arbitrariness are:-

- In Manipur & Goa election, largest party was not called to form govt.

- In Karnataka, governor did not call post-election coalition parties

In Rajasthan, he did not convene assembly despite advice of CM.

In Maharashtra, ~~he~~ he gave 15 days to BJP to form the govt and later while calling NCC and Shirseng, he left out Congress.

Hence, Sri Sarabji

In his book 'Governor: Sage or Saboteur'

says that ~~the~~ governor's office has seen so much of institutional erosion.

Similarly, SC in various judgements like Rameshwaraprasad case,



11.0

Hargorind pant case, Nehruv Kelora case has said that his post is an office of dignity, he should act in a responsible manner and com is real executive while governor is a constitutional post (Ramjanaya case).

Thus, there is a need to reform the office of governor to make our cooperative federalism more efficient. As per Sarkaria Commission, Nehru's gentle man promise should be converted into black & white. Similarly, punchhi Commission says that governor should be appointed from a panel & should be removed by legislative assembly to strengthen his post.

- (B) PM Modi said that parliament is the temple of our democracy. It is the centre of gravity in our.

Remarks



parliamentary form of govt. The composition, socio-economic profile of legislators act as a mirror. It shows how our society is and what level of political maturity it has achieved.

Shankar & Rodriguez in their book 'Indian parliament' have analysed the changing nature of socio-economic profile of MPs.

### (a) Phase-I (till-1967)

- Lawyers dominated the parliament.
- participation of women & minorities was less.
- It appeared that had reservation not been provided, the SC/STs <sup>been</sup> MPs would not have been elected.
- women, SC/STs were backbenchers.
- Brahmins constituted the majority (34%)
- Members were educated from west.

Remarks



### ⑥ Phase - II (1967-1991)

- Agriculturalists started dominating due to Green Revolution - Bullock Capitalists - Rudolf & Rudolf.
- Social workers became prominent as a result of Sanjay Gandhi's youth congress & JP movement.
- OBC became the dominant force in Indian democratic system due to democratic upsurge (Pt. Yashwantrao Chavan).
- women, minorities, SC/ST remained underrepresented.

### ⑦ Phase - III (1991-2019)

- Agriculturalist > Social workers > Businessmen (composition)
- women participation increased.
- Dalits started becoming organised, due to Dalit democratic upsurge.
- A new trend started - criminalisation.

Remarks



- of politics which caused decline of Indian parliament.

④ 2019 election - 17th Lok Sabha

• Social workers (33%), Agriculturalist (25%), Businessmen (22%)

• 14% women MPs.

• 43% MPs - First timer

• 7% have graduation degree

• 43% MPs with criminal antecedents,

23% with heinous crime history like rape, murder (ADR report)

Pt. Yogendra Yadav says that changed nature of politicians has led to deinstitutionalisation of parliament. Presence of criminals in parliament causes its decline. As per him,

Indians are very proud of parliamentary system, yet they hate the parliament.

Moreover, former Vice President Hamid Ansari sadly -



12.0  
 - remarked that the quality of debate has declined, obstruction has increased. Debates are rare and informed debates are rarer. The parliament has become the federation of anarchy.

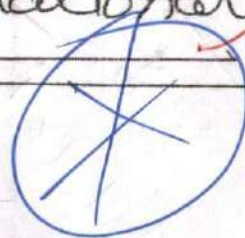
Similarly, Zoya Hasan says that identity based politics, disconnected with people leaders have become a roadblock to healthy functioning of parliament. Shashi Tharoor says that parliament has reached its threshold, without reforms it will not go forward.

Thus, we must bring about electoral reforms, ethics in politics (Ind ARC), build capacity of MPs (world bank), increase capacity of parliament so as to make our democracy constitutional.

Remarks

G Note

PRS / ADA





## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

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

(A) Media is regarded as the fourth pillar of the democracy. Media plays a crucial role in interest articulation and holding govt accountable.

Social media, as a root of media has become very powerful driving force for political communication. Almond & Powell in their structural functional approach show that social media helps people booming their electoral behaviour.

Democracy requires constant participation of people in the governance. The use of social media in political communication -

Remarks

Write Application of theories  
Interest Articulation by Almond & Powell  
Quota  
Gandhi  
Facebook / Google  
Can



6.5

In USA election 2014 & 2015 and, in  
our Lok Sabha election of 2014 & 2019  
shows the immense role played  
by it. In recent election of Bihar,  
it was difficult for political parties  
to go for physical campaigns. Social  
media became a medium of political  
communication.

However, there are  
apprehensions attached to social  
media. Hate speech, micro-targeting,  
electoral manipulation, reckless  
advertisement and Cambridge

Analytics case highlights the  
negative externalities of social media.  
There is an apprehension of absence of  
level playing field. For instance, in 2015  
election, BJP spent 79.1 <sup>total</sup> of social  
media expenditure.

Thus, it regulated -



- properly, social media will help exercising general will in true sense. It will make democracy viable and consociational.

(B) Caste is a unique feature of Indian society. It is based on notion of purity & pollution. With advent of democracy, caste has become politicised & politics has become caste-ridden.

Christophe Jaffrelot

says that caste forms the mosaic of Indian society. He says that Indians do not cast their votes rather vote their caste.

Rajni Kothari has studied the interplay between caste & democracy. He attributes success of Indian democracy to caste. democracy faltered in all third-

Remarks

Apply this to  
Sydney  
Kucrow



world countries except India because they lacked unit like caste for political mobilisation. Acc to him, caste has taken a 'democratic incarnation'

Caste is no more a social phenomenon rather it has become a political phenomenon. There is decline in caste rituals, increased consciousness about benefits of caste and integration of caste association.

formation of groups like KHAM in Gujarat, MAJGAR in UP & MY in

Bihar show the key role played by caste in elections

Acc to Rudolf & Rudolf, caste is a key factor while allocating tickets to candidates.

However; recent election of Bihar shows that caste chemistry has reached its dead-end.

Remarks

(Caste  
Dynamic  
Content)  
2019 LSE  
2020 Delh  
Bihar  
election

RD  
MY  
Correct



Bihar has defied the caste determination. Election of Nitish Kumar on development agenda & defeat of RJD on caste agenda makes Bihar a place of origin of identity-less politics.

Thus, India being a prismatic society, Caste will become redundant with increase in modernisation & political development.

We cannot deny existence of caste factor, yet we cannot say that caste plays the sole factor.

(C) The study of voting behaviour has become prominent since from the advent of behavioural revolution. It aims to study people's ideas, choices and decision regarding choosing a candidate.

Milam Naishnar says that voting behaviour analysis is very complex process due to diversity of voters and vastness of country.



Mukulika Banerjee in her work 'Edifice of democracy' says that there are various determinants which influence people's behaviour:-

- some people believe that it is their duty.
- some think that ECI is doing a good job.
- some vote because their family member, caste is contesting.

Moreover, Lokniti in its survey has found that:-

- corruption & anti-incumbency do not matter.
- Candidates with criminal record get preference.
- caste, religion play a key role.

Further, David Butler, Ashok Lehari in their work 'India decides' say that Indian voters are more mature & sophisticated than western ones. The rural-

Great  
State  
Dynamics  
of  
Points  
Behav  
Vot:



1.5

voters are strategic voters.

Thus, voting behaviour helps political parties in formulating election manifestos. It remains the core of sociological-political analysis.

① At the time of independence, India was an one-party dominant nation. Granville Austin says that Congress was India and India was Congress. Pt. Nehru enjoyed widespread support of the people. As per Rajni Kothari, Congress was a 'great coalition' representing various streams. Nehru enjoyed legitimacy and support of various parties.

Pt. Nehru ensured atmosphere of freedom of speech & expression, intellectual development, criticism of the govt and prevented India from becoming a tyranny.

Remarks

Wrote in terms of  
1) Institutional  
2) Ideological  
Consensus



7.0  
'Mahatman Consensus' was a mix of principles and pragmatism.

His ideas were appreciated across party lines. He promoted environment of debate. In constituent assembly too, opinions of all parties were heard. It was like deliberative democracy.

There was a tinge of pragmatism too. Only congress was in the position to form govt. Rajni Kothari says that congress was party of 'consensus' and other parties were 'parties of pressure'. The practical way was bandwagoning with congress.

However, L.P. Mukherjee believed that 'Mahatman Consensus' was promoting concealed dictatorship of Mahatma. Hence, he established 'Jan Sangh' to oppose Mahatman Consensus.

Thus, Mahatman Consensus was truly mixture of principles & pragmatism. It helped Indian nascent democracy grow & pass the 'Dangerous Decade'.

Remarks

10/10



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)

Q The constitution says that it is the responsibility of govt to ensure good governance, public welfare and democratic development. To achieve these ideals, govt brought about 73rd Amendment Act to breathe life into Art 40.

73rd Amendment Act gave PRIs constitutional status. It enabled them to make socio-economic plans, to implement welfare policies, devolved 29 functions in 11th Schedule. As per World Bank, democratic decentralisation has become essential to achieve rural development and economic planning.

Remarks



It has been provided that there should be compulsory meetings, reservation, State finance commission along with District planning. Gram Council to propel development.

Despite of these objectives, PRIs remain ineffective. P. Razhwanandan

says that panchayats do not enjoy real power, they are institutions of symbol. Lack of adequate power had made them hamstrung.

Moreover, Ind ARC has also highlighted that PRIs suffer from lack of funds, functions & functionaries. The State finance commission does not function properly, there is lack of periodic election (Tamilnadu). Much of officers are on deputation, States are-

Writ  
Vot  
Art 243  
State  
Finance  
Comm.  
and  
other  
Economic  
Planning  
Division of  
Financial  
Powers



unwilling to devolve power as they do not have enough fiscal space and bureaucracy does not cooperate as it fears loss of power.

Manishankar Dyer Committee says that bad panchayats are worst than no panchayats. Hence there is a serious need to empower PRIs in true sense to achieve idea of village republic.

Further, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been converted into a department due to lack of adequate function. It was argued that doing this will reduce bureaucratisation delay. It was based on idea of minimum governance and maximum government.

However, Sudhai Pai emphasizes that conversion of ministry into a department shows that govt -



- has become neglected PRTs. PRTs have become secondary, no major political party talks of revival of PRTs. She says that present age is age of disillusion about PRTs.

Similarly, Anand Chavara says that Dept of rural development cannot handle the heriathan task of all PRTs. PRTs need more human resource, more institutions and more finances. The world Bank report on PRTs says that India's position in democratic decentralisation is best but in administrative decentralisation is worst.

Thus, there is a need to revise panchayats on the lines of subsidiary principle. They should.

Remarks

Quote  
Govt  
Institutions  
to  
expect  
Niti  
15th F  
2nd ARC



12.5  
 - be, made institutions of rural transformations. Recent COVID-19 crisis was hurdled better by PRI's. It shows that without empowered welfare, PRI's, good governance, land reforms will remain elusive.

(B) Pt. egg says that in parliamentary form of govt, parties need absolute majority to form govt, since no party gains it, they go for coalition. Coalition means growing together, it is a power sharing arrangement.

Rajnikanthari says that coalition is not new to India. The first Lok Sabha was itself a grand coalition. However, Bidyut

Chakravarty says that the trend of coalition is changing. Now, coalition has become a recurrent phenomenon.



at both union and state level.

PT Chakravarty says that coalition creates lot of problems for politics. When different parties having different agenda/ideology come together, coalition does not remain healthy.

He says that Indian model is near of to Italy. Here, we see oversized

coalition. Coalition is formed not to form government but to prevent others from forming govt.

Moreover, Yogendra Yadav says that entrenched identity politics, increased horse-trading, deinstitutionalisation of parliament is mainly due to coalition govt.

Further coalition creates administrative problems too. It leads to policy paralysis, as seen-

Remarks

1991-96

Nar Singh

outside support of other parties

Try to give Analysis of Coalition Govt. their Performance



- during UPA-I & UPA-II. The stability of govt is not ensured, hence parties go for extraordinary measures. For eg, during National front govt, VP Singh was insecure about his position, hence he ~~he~~ went for implementation of mandal commission report leading to mandal-Karnadal politics in India.

Moreover, Lohas palashkar says that in coalition, the role of PM degrades. His position becomes weak. Instead of primus inter pares, he becomes a manager of different parties. CoM becomes a place of heated debate. It obstructs policy making & implementation. For eg, during UPA coalition, govt was unable to draft foreign policy w.r.t Sri Lanka & Bangladesh due to pressure from TMC and AIDMK.

Remarks

Mention Chitra  
Alliances like  
In. MH/5 & K  
insane BJP



12.0

Hence, Tind ARE suggests following measures to make coalition healthy:-

- Institutionalised Communication among coalition parties.
- Evolve principles like Common minimum program.
- Electoral reforms - Mother of all reforms.
- Constructive no-confidence motion as found in Germany.
- Empower parliamentary Committees to enhance accountability.
- Bring ethics into politics.
- Intra-party democracy.

Thus, coalition in India is inevitable given diversity of the country. The healthy & smooth functioning of coalition will make of our parliamentary system consolidation and sustainable (Tind ARC).

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)

(A) Identity politics denotes political mobilisation and political socialisation on the basis of identity. It is prevalent in both western and developing countries. India being a prismatic society and a post-colonial state, identity politics is entrenched here.

James manos says that India is a multi-ethnic country where people are concerned about their identities like religion, region, race, language. Hence, it becomes easier for political parties to appeal people's emotion.

Identity politics is completely opposite to development politics. Neeta chandoke says

Remarks

Try to Add Context the question in Intro  
Bodo  
Ladakh  
6th  
Sch. demand  
Plut-  
Ethnic  
Angewotik  
Regional



that identity politics is immoral because it is unethical to <sup>use</sup> appeal someone's emotion to advance fortune of a person. She says that it results into politics of passion, oftenly culminating into communalism, riots, hated etc.

✓ Pt Rajni Kothari attributes success of of democracy to identity based politics. Acc to him, India has Caste which becomes a vehicle of political mobilisation while other developing countries lacked it. The lack of such entity caused fail of democracy in developing nations.

Similarly, Rudolf and Rudolf say that 'caste associations' enabled political participation in India. He <sup>of</sup> says that India has witnessed <sup>as</sup> modernisation of traditions.

Remarks

Apply theories  
Pol. Sci.  
like  
Pol. Comm.  
Mobilization  
Socialism



(caste), and traditionalisation of modernity (democracy).

Further, Yogendra Yadav says that India witnessed democratic upsurge primarily due to increased consciousness about identity of different community.

Christophe Jaffrelot says that religion has played a key role in creating democratic consciousness among people. Hence, Fa Riggs rightly says that India being a prismatic society has seen identity politics which has become a force of transition.

However, others scholars are oppose to identity politics. Andre Beteille says that identity politics deteriorates our democratic ideals, it leads to ghettoisation.



12.5

Similarly, CP Sharmaji says that identity politics is against spirit of India. It causes riots, communalism and prevents the emergence of fraternity and cosmopolitanism.

Thus, identity politics remains a matter of debate. Indeed, it has played a key role in success of democracy in India. With modernisation and rationalisation, identity politics will be transformed into development politics. Pt- Yashendra Yadav rightly says that we have moved from identity politics to identity-plus politics. The recent Bihar election has defied the law of identity politics.

(B) Feminist scholar Catherine McKinnon says that whenever I look at the state, it appears male to me.



It has been a concern of feminist scholars to increase participation of women in politics to add gender lens to political process. Hence, they call for personal is political.

The participation of women has increased qualitatively in Indian political system. Recent Lok Sabha election witness women turnout at 61.1 (Lokniti) which is way more than that of 1992 election.

Further, there is increase in number of women MPs. Previous Lok Sabha had 12.1 MPs as women while this Lok Sabha has 14.1 women MPs. Pt. Jagendra Yadav says that this is happening due to increase democratic consciousness among women. He calls increasing women participation as 3rd democratic upsurge.



The increased level of education, income level, participation in PRI (33-1. reservation), global movement (1925 resolution, Beijing declaration) have increase women's consciousness. Pt. MP Singh calls women voters as strategic voters.

However, despite of this, women remain excluded & qualitatively from political arena in multiple ways.

As per, World Bank report, not more than 1% of the world leaders/head of states have been women. The core decision making process remain mainly in the hands of men. For instance, Indian Cabinet has only one women minister.



Further, in judiciary also, number of women chief justice is zero till date. At present, only 3 women judges are present in Indian SC.

Sudha Pai analyses the role of women representatives in PRIs. She says that women have remained mainly the mouthpiece of male counterpart - patr-panchayat.

Further, women representation in policy drafting, policy implementation and assessment remain marginal. For eg, in gender budgeting, rarely a woman gets participation. In institutions like NHRC, NCSC, NCST too women perspective is not represented well.

Hence, entrenched patriarchy is becoming a hurdle in empowerment of women in political arena. For eg, in Gender-



11.5  
+ 1.5

12 CS SCORE

- inequality index, India has not  
fared well.

Thus, there is a need to  
create a democratic upsurge to  
make women participation effective  
we need to move from reservation  
to revolution and from talking to  
transformation to make sure that  
trialisation & marginalisation  
end against women through  
politically empowered women.

In Corporate  
Successful Model  
Global  
Local  
Nordic  
BJD  
W.B.  
Role of  
Internal Demo.  
Pol. Empowerment  
↓  
WEF Report on  
Gender Gap Index  
Quote

Remarks



