

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are FIVE questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- 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.

123

Name Shivani

Mobile No. _____

Date 28 Nov, 2021Signature Shivani

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Dear Student,

It is good to read
your answers, you have
performed best. Keep it up!

All the Best.

1. (a) Over the years, the 'Non-Party' institutions have come to play a very crucial role in Indian politics. Comment. (200 Words) (15)

Ans(a)- Non-party institutions refers to those organisations which influence, impact and affect functioning of Indian politics except Political Parties. These may include pressure groups, NGOs, people led social movements etc.

Indian political system was impacted by parties like Indian National Congress, Communist party of India, Justice party, Muslim League etc before independence. But presence of groups like Hindu Mahasabha, RSS, All India Trade Union Congress, Bharat Stri Mahamandal etc signified the role of non-party institutions.

These non-party institutions strengthened further in post independent period and played role in -

- Articulation of interest of downtrodden
- Awareing citizens about their rights
- Ensuring transparency and accountability

Remarks

in functioning of government

- Social movements to agitate against arbitrary executive policies.

Pressure group politics is most significant non-party politics. Groups like FICCI, CCI, Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh etc take part in government policy making to protect interest of respective classes.

Recent Farmers Protest by Bharatiya Kisan Union and withdrawal of farm bill is successful ~~exam~~ example.

NGOs like Lok Prahari, Association for Democratic reforms, PULL etc have filed PIL in Supreme Court and brought reforms related to NOTA, VVPAT use, criminalisation of politics related reforms.

Social movements like India Against Corruption which brought Lokpal or Bharatiya Kisan

Mazdoor Sangh agitation led by Aruna Roy which led to passing of Right to Information Act, 2005. This also brings reform in Indian political system by ensuring transparency and accountability.

Hence it can be said that non-party institutions like pressure groups and NGO have not only secured welfare of public but diversified the power centric political party based politics in India.

good try

7.5

1. (b) Land Reforms in India are a characteristic example of good intentions but bad implementation. (200 Words) (15)

Land Reforms refers to distribution of land in equitable manner and reforming system of ownership, tenancy rights etc related to land in India.

In India, since first five year plan, a land reform process was started. It included - Zamindari abolition, ceiling on landholding, consolidation on landholding, tenancy rights etc. These were made to ensure that land becomes well-distributed.

But the reforms largely failed in ensuring equitable distribution of land. It could not even secure tenancy rights of small farmer, share cropper, landless tenant etc only large farmers benefitted from it.

Remarks

The intention of government was good because it tried to make land a common resource. It tried to equally distribute resources in order to avoid concentration of resources in few hands (Article 39). The government intended that ceiling on land holding may bring out extra lands for poors. Consolidation would ensure economies of scale for farmers.

But the poor implementation was visible as fear of tenancy rights led to tenants being thrown out of field by landlords. They donated the unproductive land as part of above ceiling land. Small farmers feared that consolidation would take away their fertile land. Bureaucracy remained indifferent so people were not aware. Lack of informative steps on part of government led to failure of land reforms in whole India except

Remarks

Kerala and ~~west~~ Bengal.

7.5

Remarks

1. (c) Inherent drawbacks and weaknesses of the Indian Electoral system

(250 Words) (20)

Indian electoral system is considered as one of most successful system of world because it caters to largest democracy and ensures their right of free and fair elections.

However, though the system has largely satisfied the process of voting and election of representatives; there are some inherent weaknesses in the electoral system.

The system being First Past the post (FPTP), for Lok Sabha and assemblies' election, has been criticised for being unrepresentative. The system of FPTP chooses the winner based on maximum votes by number.

The "Number game" favours majority. Minority remains unrepresented. Even vote share by percentage becomes ineffective as was seen for BSP which

Remarks

gained 19% vote share but not even a single seat in Lok Sabha.

Another drawback of Indian electoral system is Multi Party System of India which lacks Internal Democracy as highlighted by 2nd ARC.

The party system is power focussed and hence "catch all party" with no adherence to ideology is visible.

Party politics also leads to Horse trading and defection as found in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka etc.

Weakness of Indian electoral system is visible in the

appointment process of Election Commission. It weakens federal

structure by not involving states.

It is also done by Centre thus questions on its integrity have been raised. 2nd ARC had recommended it

to be appointed by a committee.

Another big problem is CRIMINALISATION of politics and nexus of goons, mafias with political leaders and bureaucracy. Criminals are fighting elections which leads to "Law breakers becoming law maker". Supreme Court raised concern by saying that criminals in politics are those termites which eat up foundation of democracy.

Other weaknesses are found in caste, class, religion based politics which forced Rajni Kothari to comment that India doesn't vote caste its vote rather votes its castes. "Identity Politics" identified by Ashutosh Varshney led to weakening of developmental and progressive goals.

Though there are multiple weaknesses, yet Indian Democracy survives it all to shine as epitome of representative Democracy in the world.

good

2. (a) Important Determinants of Electoral behaviour in India.

(200 Words) (15)

Ans 2a - According to Riggs - Electoral behaviour is the process by which we decide to select the party which we would vote. It depends on multiple factors in diverse society like India.

Determinants:

Political: Political determinants of voting behaviour is based on political party, its ideology, its agenda and manifesto. It is also dependent on charismatic personality of leaders like JL Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Narendra Modi etc.

Political determinants include the factor of Anti Incumbency and even money and muscle power. Paul Brass coined term "wave election" when the wave goes in favour of a single party or leader.

Ex - 2014 - Abki Baar, Modi Sarkar

Remarks

Social determinant:

Social determinants include the influence of family and their ideology. It also includes political socialisation by peer group and education institutions. It further includes the age, gender, value factor of both leader and public.

Religion, Caste, Language and Region are some other major factors determining voting behaviour.

Economic determinant:

It includes the status of development, goals of economic growth, status of unemployment and inflation in the country. Youth majorly demands economic development and utilising human capital.

Voting behaviour in India is diverse due to diversity. It changes from person to person and region to region.

6.5

2. (b) Role of Pressure Groups in Policy Formulation.

(200 Words) (15)

Ans - Pressure groups are called as INVISIBLE EMPIRE by Samuel Finer. It is because, though they do not have power yet they influence those in power to make policy favouring them.

✓
Verify the name,
Ricket

Pressure groups form a group of like minded people with similar interests. It tries to put forward the accumulative interest as interest aggregation and qualitatively refines it in form of Interest Articulation. These articulated interests are forwarded to government for policy formulation.

Pressure group use the tactics of propaganda, electioneering, petitions, signature campaign etc which fulfils two aims - pressurising the government and generating consent in public in their favour. Thus they act as tool of awareness for public.

Remarks

Pressure groups promote welfare agendas and hence attract public towards them. This leads to political socialisation among public. They form socially cohesive groups to further articulate interests.

Pressure groups lobby the governments + politicians and bureaucrats and thus influence the decision. They give their views and ensure participatory decision making process. The citizen centric agendas of pressure groups make sure that concerns of public are addressed in government policies.

Rajni Kothari has called the pressure groups in India as reservoir of leadership and modernisation agent in socio-political realm.

Pressure groups are thus those organs in politics, which ensure citizen centricity, accountability and transparency in policy formulation by government.

Remarks

75

2. (c) 'Idea of cooperative federalism is a political compulsion otherwise it has structural defects'. In the light of above statement examine mechanisms of Cooperative federalism. (250 Words) (20)

Ans - Cooperative federalism is the federal system wherein the two units of government - centre and states, cooperate and collaborate for public welfare aims.

As political compulsion

The system of cooperative federalism is envisaged by Constitution in India.

It gives the features like -

- Dual polity - Centre and State government
- Division of power - In 7th schedule under Union and State lists
- Independent and impartial judiciary
- Written, rigid and Supreme Constitution
- Bicameral legislature representing the states (Rajya Sabha) and people (Lok Sabha)

Structural Defects:

Though the system is designed in a manner that system of cooperative federalism works, it can not be denied the structural powers are

Remarks

biased towards Centre. Centre has disproportionately more powers as -

- Constitutional amendment can be done only by parliament with ratification from states in few circumstances (Art 368)
- Single citizenship
- Appointment of federal functionaries like CAG, Election Commission, Finance Commission, Supreme Court judges, Information Commission etc by centre.
- Appointment and removal of Governor
- All India Services
- Emergency Powers (Art - 352, 356, 360)

This tendency has led to over centralisation. Political scientists like Ivor Jennings have called the system as - Federal with great centralising tendencies.

Morris Jones has called Indian federalism as - Bargaining federalism.

Some political scientists like K C Wheare call it as Quasi Federal system whereas others like Granville Austin called the system

as cooperative federalism which is unique in itself, catering to demands of India.

The Sarkaria Commission on Centre - State relations had said that, the structure of Indian federalism is fine because of separatist and secessionist tendencies.

He remarked that - Sometimes its over centralisation leads to blood pressure at centre and anaemia at peripheries. It recommended that functional changes should be made to make states participate in central decisions affecting them.

9.5

3. (a) Discuss evolution of coalition system in India, how far it has impacted entire political spectrum and political discourses? (200 Words) (15)

Ans- Coalition system is one whereby many political parties with similar or different ideologies come together to acquire power and form government. It marks shift from Ideology based government to power seeking government system. *good*

EVOLUTION:

Coalition system came to fore to challenge the One party dominance of Congress in centre as well as states.

In 1967, for first time, Congress was defeated in five states by coalition parties.

In 1978, at centre the Janta party government, coalition of small parties, defeated Congress. But the era of coalition politics arrived in 1990s. Since then, it has remained a dominant phenomena at both Centre and states level.

Remarks

Impact:

Coalition politics has marked shift from ideological rigidities. To acquire power, parties come together. Example - Shiv Sena - Congress alliance in Maharashtra.

Coalition politics has positive impact in the sense that regional parties get representation at centre, regional aspirations are addressed, over-centralisation is weakened, a cooperative and collaborative federal system works.

But certain negatives are found as position of PM and Cabinet becomes weaker. "Super PM" appears in coalition politics. Regionalism in narrower sense overshadow national interest. Also a unstability in govt is there.

Former PM Manmohan Singh once said that - "one has to make compromises in coalition politics."

It shows that though coalition politics address the diversity and its needs in India but for upkeeping national interests and political stability, a majority backed National Government is important.

good

7.5

3. (b) Analyse the various aspects of Social Mobilization by Political Parties in India. (200 Words) (15)

Ans - Social Mobilisation is the mobilisation of people towards a certain goal which involves public interest and welfare.

The biggest social mobilisation in India was in pre-independence era by Political party - Indian National Congress. It led the national movement to fight British imperialism. Its leaders like Gandhiji and J.L. Nehru motivated masses to rise and fight for freedom of nation.

Post independence, there have been instances when Political Parties led Social mobilisation. The Congress led mobilisation in call of Garibi Hatao which sought nationalisation of banks and outreaching poor was supported by public.

Remarks

The Samajwadi Party and Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) in Uttar Pradesh mobilised the Dalit and OBC classes to form representative government. It was called as "DEMOCRATIC UPSURGE" by Professor Yogendra Yadav.

These political mobilisations shooked the masses to rise for their rights, question existing government, conform to Identity based ideologies and vote in favour of particular political parties serving their interests.

A more recent upsurge was of Middle class when they voted Aam Admi Party (AAP) to power in Delhi. The mobilisation was based on developmental needs - health, education, infrastructure, pollution etc.

Many political parties led mass mobilisations have occurred in India which served the interest of both - the public and the political party.

Remarks

7.5

good

3. (c) While allowing "Lobbying" in India will certainly bring numerous advancements in the political system of India but it is not without its own pitfalls and problems. Provide arguments. (250 Words) (20)

Ans - Lobbying is a method of applying pressure and influence government. Both pressure groups and interest groups use it as a tool. Though it is legal in USA, India has not yet legalised it.

Lobbying: Advancements

Political analysts believe that a system of participatory governance needs to hear interests of pressure group. The systematisation of lobbying would include stakeholders in decision making process.

It is also argued that lobbying is prevalent in "Informal forms" in India. Various corporate and business houses form a nexus with government to influence decision. This leads to crony capitalism, unequal distribution of resources and breach of public trust.

Remarks

Rather legalising lobbying would be being transparency in the process and public would be able to know rationale behind decisions better.

[Pitfalls and Problems]:

Lobbying, as found in USA, is a tool of powerful corporate houses. These business and defence groups enjoy disproportionately higher power. Robert Dahl calls it "Fractured Polyarchy".

Similar fears arise for India where small groups and their interests would be neglected when lobby is done by powerful corporates.

Also a fear of exploitation of down trodden who are socio-economically weak, is there. corporates may use their influence for land grabbing, resource monopoly etc. There would be rise in capitalist competitive environment.

Remarks

Lobbying is also problematic in diverse country like India where a single individual is part of multiple institutions - religion, caste, ethnicity, linguistic etc. One interest may become antagonistic with other.

Legalising "lobbying" in India has its own merits and demerits. Any decision in this regard must be taken through consultation of all stakeholders and their consensus.

v. good analysis and drafting.

10

Remarks

4. (a) Were the repercussions of caste system in India only a product of British Policies or it had far deeper roots in Indian society? Examine. (200 Words) (15)

Ans- ~~Caste~~ system in India evolved from Varna system which was division of labour based on functional specialisation. Later on it degraded to birth based ~~caste~~ system which imposed ~~restrictions~~ and disabilities.

There has been a debate regarding British influence on caste system between Louis Dumont and Nicholas Dirks.

Louis Dumont is of view that caste system was a part of Brit Indian society since ancient times. Britishers did not "constructed caste" rather scriptures like Manusmriti and Dharmashtras preach caste system. Britishers only used the fissures provided by caste system in their favour. They projected themselves as protector of interest of weaker section.

Remarks

This led to leaders like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan favour British over Indian rule. BR Ambedkar was of same view. He felt that Brahmanic rule would degrade Dalits to untouchables while British rule would provide them equal right to education, livelihood and dignity.

Nicholas Dirks, on the other hand, accuses Britishers of using the ancient scriptures to further deepen caste divides. The disabilities imposed on castes was not only used by them politically to justify "WHITE MAN'S BURDEN" but also divide and rule based on separate electorates. Britishers used caste as mark of social unit and did not try to reform it.

The debate is endless and subjective. It is known fact that caste system is ancient tradition of India but the fact that Britishers used it to create fissures and justify their rule can not be denied too.

Remarks

7.5

4. (b) Analyze the challenges to the successful functioning of Local Self Governing institutions after the enactment of 73rd and 74th Amendment. (200 Words) (15)

Ans - 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1993 marked watershed movement in Indian political system - decentralisation of power to local government.

The local government functioning was hoped to usher an era of bottom up planning, people centric participatory government. But challenges to system are acting as hinderance -

- The problem of fund-function-functionaries as identified by 2nd ARC is glaring.
- The local government do not have sufficient funds to function. They lack infrastructure and finance.
 - No clear functions like autonomous decision making, unit of self government etc as envisaged in 73rd CAA is devolved by State governments. They have given nominal powers to local bodies.
 - There is a lack of manpower. The secretariat, elections for chairman, management staff etc is lacking.

Remarks

→ Another problem is of representation of women. They are provided with one-third seat reservation. But it has been found that they only make titular head. A phenomenon of Pati Panchayat whereby women members of Panchayat levy the decision making power to their husband, is found. Empowerment of women remains a distant dream.

→ A challenge in the form of lack of political will on part of politicians and bureaucrats are found. They do not want to share power which leads to disempowerment of panchayats and municipality system.

73rd and 74th Amendment tried to reform the framework of federal system. But real power to bring change lies in hands of state which may develo develve functions

to local government as mentioned in
11th and 12th schedule. The "principle
of subsidiarity" should be applied
in empowering local governments.

7

good

Remarks

4. (c) Describe the nature of New social movement in India and factors for their limited impact and success till now? (250 Words) (20)

Ans - New social movements are based on developmental issues and universal right demands. They differ from traditional social movement in terms of shift from economic issues towards global issues.

Nature :

New social movements have marked a shift from bread and butter issues. They deal with global rights and human solidarity. New social movements in India are based on environmental, women and weak section related or LGBTQ+ associated matters.

These matters mark a change in the programming method too. Earlier people used to assemble and agitate. Now newer methods like painting, poster, signature campaigns or social media movements are used.

Remarks

New social movement cater to all classes like middle, lower and upper class. Environmental movements like Narmada Bachao Andolan, Odisha's Vedanta protest ~~etc~~ protest in Tutikorin against sterlite plant, have taken centre stage.

Women led movements on social media like #MeToo or #TimesUp not only touched India but the whole globe and inspired even men and transgenders to tell their ordeal.

New social movements have empowered all the sections to raise their voice.

good examples.

Factors responsible for limited impact:

These new social movements are largely technology based, educated class movement. Digital divide in India doesn't facilitate the poor to participate as happens with all social movements.

The universal concern of movement towards environmental protection and healthy life is a joke for

Remarks

those who do not get proper meals for two times a day. India's economic disparity is not addressed by NSM.

Another reason for their limited success is that these movements are led by elites with power circulating among them. The dalits, SC or STs still lack behind which deprives the movements of mass base.

New social movements need to be more considerate towards the downtrodden section, weaker section and diverse interests of those who are still facing basic economic and social issues.

10

5. (a) What are the challenges being faced by the working class movement in India? How has the rise of Communal Politics and LPG reforms impacted them?

(200 Words) (15)

Ans - Working class involves the labour, trader, workers in public and private sector. They remain comparatively less agitated class.

Challenges:

Indian working class comprises of diverse section of workers, each with different interest sometimes antagonistic too. So a unified movement becomes a challenge.

Another challenge is informal - unorganised sector which forms 95% of the economy. It caters to more workers who are not under any union or association to participate in working class movement.

Working class movement also faces challenge of Trade Unionism which form nexus with corporates and do not promote interest of workers.

Politicisation by means of attaching the loyalties to particular

Remarks

political parties by trade unions also leads to ~~weak~~ working class movement.

Ex- Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh - BJP
All India Trade Union Congress - CPI

Rise of Communal Politics and its impact

Communal politics has divided workers on their religion lines. Their affiliations depend on their communal ~~identity~~ ^{identity} and not functional ~~for~~ identity. This creates fissures among groups and hinders ~~unified~~ movement.

Impact of LPG reforms:

Liberalization has led to competition. Profit is the motive and hence job losses are common. Due to rise in capital investments, machines replace humans. This has led to job insecurity and forced working class to not ensue a movement, they fear of being thrown out of job. Also poor skill set forces them to work for ~~low~~ wages.

Remarks

Impact of both ~~Communal~~ politics and LPG reforms is largely negative on working class movement. The first one discourages unity and second one discourages ~~the~~ movement and agitations.

7.5

Remarks

5. (b) Discuss the specific features of Indian pressure groups and their relation and impact on mainstream Indian politics? (200 Words) (15)

Indian pressure groups are organised non-party groups which pressure government to achieve group interests. They are diverse in India.

Nature :

→ Almond has divided Indian Pressure groups in 4 categories based on their nature, origin and social base:

- Associational - Organised pressure groups. Ex - FICCI
- Non Associational - Informal caste, religion, language based group.
Ex - Jat Mahasabha
- Institutional - Pressure groups related to government functionaries
Ex - Doctor's group, Public Servants' group
- Anomic - The group rises spontaneously to mobilise masses. Ex - India against Corruption, Anna Hazare.

→ Indian pressure groups are diverse owing to many identities.

→ Member of one pressure group may also have association with other group.
Ex - Based on caste and religion.

Remarks

→ Pressure groups deal with both broad and butler issues and developmental issues.

Relation with Politics:

→ Majority of pressure groups back a political party. Affiliations are open.

RSS - BJP (Religious group)

ABVP - BJP (Student's group)

DITUC - CPI (Trade Union)

→ Pressure groups like MKSS led by Anna Roy led to reform by introduction of RTI Act, 2005.

→ Pressure group use propaganda and petition to influence government policy.

Impact:

→ Pressure group have brought transparency and accountability in functioning of government.

→ It ensures the Interest Articulation and Political socialisation of masses to promote public interest and welfare.

→ Pressure groups have formed committees to present report and guide government policy formulation.

Pressure groups are ~~important~~ means to link ~~government~~ and public. They lay foundation of citizen centric and participatory governance in India. An example of Kudumbashree in Kerala is worth mentioning which has brought ~~positive~~ changes in governance structure.

7.5

Remarks

5. (c) What is the rationale and distinctive features of Regional Parties in India?

(250 Words) (20)

Regional political parties are usually restricted to a particular region to promote interest of public in that region.

Rationale:

Regional political parties are based on a regional area. They know the socio-economic condition in that region well. They present the interest of region in state legislature or parliament.

These parties are important to break over-centralisation of power in hands of Union government. They make union government responsible and responsive towards "Unique" regional requirements.

Regional political parties also represent diversity at centre making Parliament a "mirror of society" as a whole.

Remarks

Regional ~~political~~ parties promote minority interests which should not be suppressed under majoritarian system.

Distinctive Features:

Regional ~~political~~ parties are geographically located. Their area of impact and interest is specific.

Regional ~~political~~ parties are usually based on class, caste, religion, language and ethnicity based distinctions. Their development agenda is limited.

Ex - ~~Shromani Akali Dal~~ - Punjab
~~Shiv Sena~~ - Maharashtra
~~Samajwadi Party~~ - Uttar Pradesh
~~DMK, AIADMK~~ - Tamil Nadu

Regional ~~parties~~ usually demand greater regional autonomy and fiscal and financial independence. They seek a decentralised and empowered regional political system.

Remarks

Regional politics in India began as a counter to congress dominance. In 1967, regional parties defeated Congress for first time. Since then their significance has risen. Now they form part of Centre in Coalition Politics.

Sudha Pai has analysed that regional parties are not the narrow product of regionalism but greater aspiration of regional autonomy and development.

Milan Vaishnav has found that regional parties act as key to usher decentralised and democratic development of region. They lead to empowerment of masses.

Regional politics is now integral to political system of India and has strengthened cooperative federalism.

10

good