

(658)

GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series 2021

TEST - 04

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.

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Name Dinyanjali Jaiswal

Mobile No. _____

Date 02-12-2021

Signature Dinyanjali

Roll no - 56357

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

(32)

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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

Political parties are essential for democracy. (Lashy) They perform the essential function of political education & mobilisation.

However, as Yogendra Yadav has pointed out that political parties are undergoing institutionalisation as well as de-institutionalisation. Their reach is increasing, but depth is reducing. Hence the space left by them is being taken over by 'Non-Party' institutions like pressure groups, grassroots movement, social movements, civil society like NGOs & voluntary associations.

Pressure groups are invisible empires. (Riker). They influence the functioning of government through lobbying, electioneering, propaganda. They play an essential role in "polyarchies" as pointed out by pluralist scholars. (Robert Dahl).

After LPA reforms in India, Pressure groups have been playing prominent role. Christophe Jaffrelot has

Remarks

pointed out the role played by RSS in Indian politics. Rajni Kohari has described the role played by caste-based associations, especially the demands for reservation.

Robert Hardgrave & Stanley Kochanek have highlighted the role played by business groups. They form an important part of foreign delegation & diplomatic initiatives. They are consulted in policy making. ex. NITI Aayog consults FICCI, ASSOCHAM, US-India Business Council

The opening of democratic space & decline of role of political parties has been taken over by Grassroots movement. (Rajni Kohari). Smitu Kohari points out that they have challenged the capitalist model of development & globalisation. This has led to state adopting inclusive models of development. For ex. Save Mollem, Tribals of Niyamgiri against POSCO steel, Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Remarks

However, Myron Weiner points out the phenomenon of "Politics of scarcity". Indian state is not able to balance ~~at~~ the interests of all sections equally. Often Business groups trump over tribal groups & environmental lobby. This has resulted in widespread movement, LWE, violence etc.

Despite the crucial role played by Non-party institutions, they cannot ~~be~~ be an alternative to political parties. It is high time that political parties reform their way of functioning & institutional decline of Parliament be arrested, to ensure "democratisation of democracy". (Suban Pakshikar)

7/2

- ① There can never be a complete delink b/w Parties & non-parties. Ruling vs opposition parties are always dissimilar associations.
- ② have all sorts of non-parties. Instead of making list of "non-parties" only, must take any one of them for deeper analysis.
- ③ You write well, but there is always a danger of being too bookish!! You may discuss this with me sometime.

Remarks

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

Gunnar Myrdal defines Land Reforms as institutionalised & organised method of reimagining the relation between man & land. They are a part of socialist ideologies, that aim at redistributive justice.

Land Reforms in India were taken up in an ambitious manner in 1950s-60s. It involved -

1. Abolition of zamindari
2. Land ceiling
3. Land consolidation
4. Distribution of surplus land & formation of cooperatives.
5. Tenancy Reforms.

It was the promise of Congress to the peasants who participated enmasse in freedom struggle. Even Gandhiji in Hind Swaraj mentioned "land to the tiller" to address inequality & attain true swaraj.

Despite having good intentions, the implementation

Remarks

of land reforms has been far from satisfactory. Corruption, loopholes in laws, lack of political will and lack of cooperation from bureaucracy are primarily responsible for these lacunae.

According to Atul Kohli, lack of will & organisational capacity of the Indian state to confront the power of elites is responsible for lackadaisical implementation of a radical agenda. Pranab Bardhan & Sudipto Kaviraj said that Indian state represents the interest of bourgeoisie class.

According to Gunnar Myrdal, India's peripheral bureaucracy & soft-state is responsible for failure of land reform agenda. Even a charismatic personality like Pt. Nehru failed to implement land reforms.

Francine Frankel believes that accommodative politics of Indian leaders led to failure of land reform agenda & resulted in agrarian crisis. Lack of land records in digital form, lack of conclusive title rights & ownership rights, lack of organised peasant movement also aided in non-

implementation of land reforms. An internal MHA (Ministry of Home Affairs) Report points out that green revolution without land adequate land reforms is responsible for "Red Revolution".

After LPG reforms, the agenda of land reforms has taken a back seat. As Swaminathan commission points out - it is high time to revive the debate on land reforms & finish the "unfinished agenda".

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⇒ use an example, analyze that deeply to prove your point.
 ⇒ many other factors were there or these still that caused failure of land reforms largely!!

Remarks

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

(250 Words) (20)

Elections are a bedrock of democracy. The importance of elections can be understood from the fact that elitist theory of democracy does not look at democracy beyond elections.

David Gilmer's (Book:- The Great March of Democracy), edited by S.Y. Querechi talks about the importance of Indian electoral system. India is known to the world for three things - Gandhi, Taj Mahal & elections.

Despite its huge significance, Indian electoral system suffers from inherent drawbacks & weaknesses.

First Past the Post system adopted for the elections to Lok Sabha & State legislative assemblies, suffers from "winner takes all" approach. This leads to non-representation of all diverse groups equally.

The Election Commission of India, which is responsible for overall conduct of elections, suffers from institutional

Remarks

weaknesses. The lack of protection from removal of Election Commissioners, lack of institutionalised form of appointment of Chief Election Commissioner & other Election Commissioners, lack of independent secretariat of Election Commission makes it dependent on Executive.

Apart from these, Election Commission suffers from lack of power to disqualify political parties, lack of power to enforce inner-party democracy in political parties, lack of transparent norms in funding & failure to enforce MCC in spirit. (Communal politics, polarised social media before elections). As Bipin Chandra points out that politics becoming extremely adversarial has led to increasing role of caste, religion, money power & muscle power. ("criminalisation of politics").

Yet another important stakeholder of India's electoral system are political parties. As Zoya

Remarks

Hassan points out that Indian parties display paradoxical features. They have modern methods of organisation, but traditional forms of working. They lack inner-party democracy, ~~form~~ proper norms of recruitment, dynasty politics, lack of ideology. (catch-all parties)

Despite inherent limitations, India's electoral system has stood the test of time. Subhas Palshikar points out that India has imbibed properly the electoral democracy as seen from near uniform rise in voter turnout across all states.

The credit for this also goes to great wisdom shown by ordinary voters in India.

Still, there is a long way to go before India becomes substantive democracy. (Christophe Jaffrelot)

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

(200 Words) (15)

The study of electoral behaviour gained traction with the advent of Behavioural Revolution in political science. It is an important parameter to help political parties plan their manifesto & understand the direction in which a democracy is going.

According to Kenneth Arrow's impossibility theorem, in a multi-party competitive politics, it is impossible to determine ^{single} electoral behaviour accurately.

According to David Butler, Prannoy Roy & Ashok Lahiri (Book-India Decides), the electoral behaviour of Indians is more mature than people of the West. The credit for the success of Indian democracy goes to the great wisdom shown by ordinary Indian voters. Pooors are more strategic voters than the rich as they are directly impacted by public welfare programmes.

Remarks

Determinants of electoral behaviour in India are many. According to Christophe Jaffrelot, caste & religion form the mosaic of Indian society. Indians don't cast their vote, they vote their caste.

Yogendra Yadav has pointed to the phenomenon of Identity-plus politics where caste is no longer the single determinant of electoral behaviour. Along with caste, development has assumed key role, after 2014 elections. For example - Bihar elections were won by "sushashan" (good governance) & employment discourse.

Milan Vaishnav points out that though dynasty politics is no longer popular, yet 1 out of 5 MPs come from a political family background. N.D. Palmer points out the regional consciousness dominating all other determinants - for e.g. Bengali asmita discourse in recent West Bengal elections.

Remarks

According to APR reports, there is an increasing preference for ~~exi~~ candidates with criminal background. They have 3 times higher winnability chances than a candidate with clean background.

Thus there are important multiple determinants of electoral behaviour in India. Indian politics is headed towards serious changes in the future. (Dipankar Gupta).

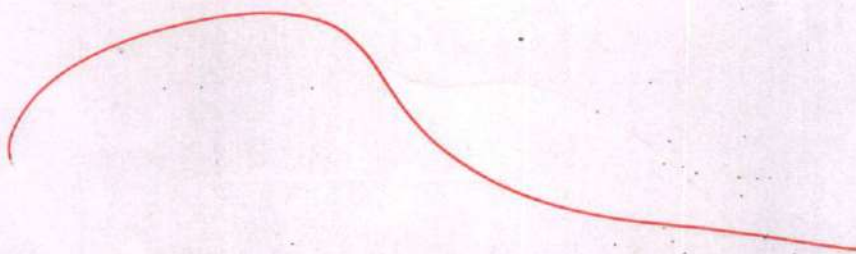
- Age
- gender
- regional variation
- development - as agenda

5

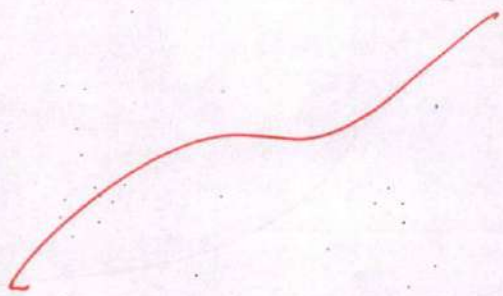
Remarks

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

(200 Words) (15)



Remarks



Remarks

Dixon defines federalism as a political arrangement that divides unitary state without uniformity. Carroll's Amis calls Indian model of federalism as cooperative federalism.

Every model is unique. For India, the idea of federalism is a political compromise. It has been developed due to demands of economic & administrative of federation.

Indian model of cooperative federalism also suffers from structural defects like federal tensions due to lack of government, fiscal federalism due to weak finance commission, inter-state disputes, centre-state disputes and so on.

Indian federalism is impacted by multiple factors like rigid system to economic policies. If power of centre & state government are different then potential of centre-state tensions become higher. In case of welfare state, Parliamentary type of structure. After the reforms in

Remarks

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)

Dacey defines federalism as a political contrivance that desires unity ~~to~~ without uniformity. Granville Austin calls Indian model of federalism as cooperative federalism.

Every model is sui-generis. For India, the idea of federalism is a political compulsion given its huge diversity & size. However it has centralising trends due to demands of secession & experience of partition.

Define & explain what the Coop Fed. means
 Indian model of cooperative federalism also suffers from structural defects like federal tensions due to post of Governor; fiscal federalism due to GST, Finance Commission; inter-state disputes; centre-state disputes and so on.

Indian federalism is impacted by multiple factors like party system & economic policies. If parties at centre & state government are different, then potential of centre-state tensions become higher. In case of welfare state, Parliamentary Axis gets stronger. After LPG reforms &

Remarks

neoliberal policies, the federal axis became stronger.
(Prof. M.P. Singh)

However there exist several mechanisms of cooperative federalism like NITI Aayog, Finance Commission, GST Council, Inter-state council & zonal council. NITI Aayog's idea of Team India, Governing council & regional council to resolve disputes is helps promote cooperative as well as competitive federalism. ex. ranking of states in a indices like Health, Education.

Inter-state council is a constitutional body under Art. 263 of the constitution to plan, coordinate & prevent disputes beforehand. Finance commission's devolution of funds on the basis of criteria like income distance, area, population, population control measures, tax measures & forest cover help to build equity in federalism

GST council, yet another constitutional body, represents joint action by centre & state to decide rates of GST & take other decisions.

~~However~~

How cooperative
Federalism is
compulsion?

Remarks,

Despite these progressive mechanisms, issues like controversial role of Governor & Inter-state disputes need to be resolved as recommended by Sarkaria & Punchhi commission.

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Remarks

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

Coalition politics is described by William Riker as a power-sharing arrangement. It is a regular feature of parliamentary democratic politics, not unique to India.

The evolution of coalition system in India can be understood from two phases:-

- 1) 1989-99 → unstable phase with defections & factions
- 2) 1999-2014 → stable phase with maturity shown by coalition partners. Former PM Atal Vajpayee led the first coalition successful to complete 5 years.

The year of 2014 & onwards marks a temporary halt to the phenomenon of coalition politics with the upcoming of second party dominant system (Suhas Palashikar).

Bidyut Chakraborty has highlighted some unique features of Indian coalition system like coalition by design, not based on any overarching idea.

Remarks

Coalitions are over-sized & formed not to run the government but to prevent someone from coming to power. The coalitions lack ideology & common programme of action, hence break down easily, after winning elections.

Coalition system has impacted Indian political spectrum & discourses as it has led to -

1. Increasing number of defections.
2. Corruption - role of money & muscle power
3. Institutional Decline of Parliament
4. Decline in the position of Prime Minister to a "manager of coalitions".
5. Decline in the post of Speaker.
6. Rising judicial activism, Presidential activism
7. Policy paralysis - even in crucial matters of foreign policy.

Hence, there is a need to evolve & infuse "coalition dharma" as suggested by former PM Manmohan Singh. Mechanisms like regular

Remarks

consultation can help to stabilise coalition politics.

what is current status of "coalition" in India?

Coalition & Regionalism

6

Remarks

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

Political parties are a feature of modern societies. (Myron Weiner). They perform the essential function of political education & mobilisation.

Political parties in India use multiple methods of social mobilization. Given India is an example of "Prismatic society". (F.W. Riggs)

Rudolph & Rudolph has pointed out that in traditional societies, if democracy is introduced, political parties go for mobilisation using identity markers.

The rise of "BJP system" (Subhas Patashikar) & its various aspects of social mobilisation represent an interesting caste study. The rise of BJP can be attributed to breaking of Nehruvian consensus after 1990s & rejection of minoritism, secularism by electorate. (Thomas Blom Hansen). The politics of Kamandal & Mandir accompanied by nationalism, discourse of good governance & mobilisation

Remarks

of diaspora has helped BJP's rise. BJP's entry into state elections has been analysed by Suhas Palashikar. BJP uses regional identity markers to integrate with its idea of Hindutva thereby leading to "democratization of Hindutva". It brings national elements into state elections. It also uses "Brand Modi" to enhance its ~~pro~~ image of having a strong leader.

Congress on the other hand has been reduced to the status of party of minorities & scheduled Tribes. Satish Mishra recommends Congress to carry forward the idea of India, envisioned by Gandhi & Nehru to build a nation of inclusive politics.

Left has suffered tremendous decline in India, despite having enough space given mass poverty in India. Ramachandra Guha recommends Left to reinvent itself, take up the causes of poor & go for building social movement. The rise of leaders like Kanhaiya Kumar, Aishwarya Ghosh proves that Left has enough space left in Indian politics.

Never use them in UPSC

Remarks

Rise of new leftist parties like AAP & their plank of corruption-free governance, educational reforms & freebies like free electricity is yet another example of social mobilisation. Victory of regional parties like TMC on the basis of regional identity & personality factor (ex. Bengali asmita) adds to the charm of Indian democracy.

Despite having various forms of social mobilisation, all political parties need to keep national interest over & above their narrow political interest. (Dr. B. R. Ambedkar)

Caste
Class
Region
Gender

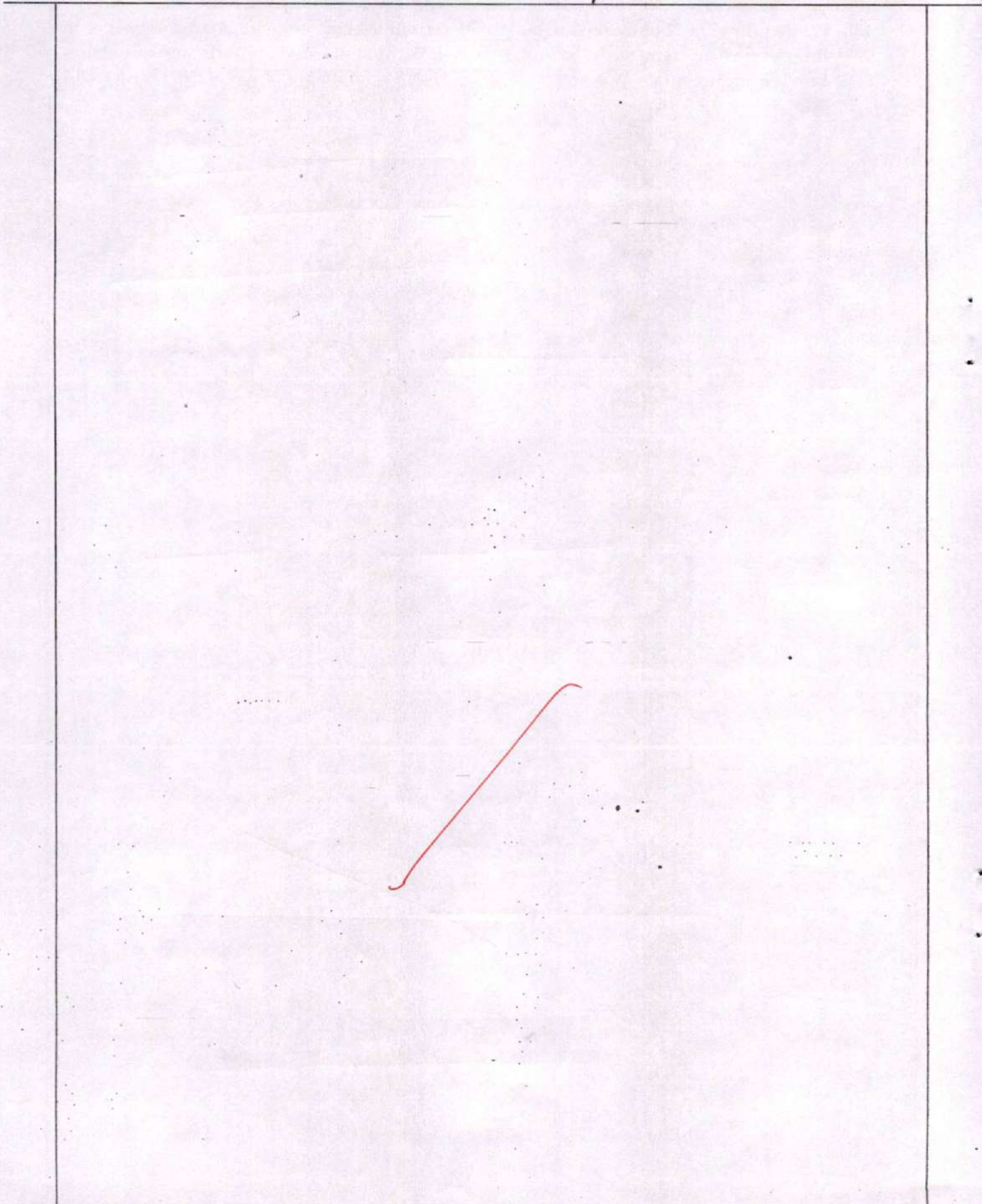
Intelligentsia

7

Remarks

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)

Remarks



Remarks

According to G.S. Vajpey, caste system represents a system of social stratification based on concept of purity & pollution, leading to civil & religious disabilities. It is an essential feature of Indian society.

The representation of caste system in India like caste-based mobilization, caste-based discrimination & violence were both a product of British policies as well as caste itself in India.

British policies of 'divide & rule', 'separate electorates' led to sharpening of 'feudal' British colonial master called Congress as a 'party' of Brahmins & upper-caste to isolate Congress & put brakes on rising Indian nationalism. Creation of separate electorates to Dalits & lower caste by British in 1937 ended up with long feud between Ambedkar and Congress.

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)

According to G.S. Ghunge, caste system represents a ~~sex~~ system of social stratification based on concept of purity & pollution, leading to civil & religious disabilities. It is an essential feature of Indian society.

The repercussions of caste system in India like caste-based mobilisation, caste-based discrimination & violence were both a product of British policies as well as deeper roots in Indian society.

British policies of 'divide & rule', 'carrot & stick' led to sharpening of faultlines. British colonial masters called Congress as a "Party of Brahmins" & upper-caste to isolate Congress & put brakes on rising Indian nationalism.

Granting of separate electorates to Dalits & lower castes by British in 1937 ended up with Poona Pact between Ambedkar and Grandhi.

Remarks

Repercussions of caste system had deeper roots in Indian society. According to Christophe Jaffrelot, caste forms the mosaic of Indian society.

Scholars like Pratap Banu Mehra & Ashutosh Vankhney talk about disintegrative aspect of caste. But Rajni Kothari talks about the integrative aspect of caste. Caste has led to mobilisation, deepening of democracy & ensuring that democracy doesn't remain a top soil. Christophe Jaffrelot calls caste-based mobilisation as India's "silent-revolution".

Myron Weiner credits the success of Indian democracy to caste system.

Rudolph & Rudolph has pointed towards "modernity of tradition". Caste being a traditional system has modernized to adopt new features of democracy & thus remains a dynamic institution.

M.N. Shrinivas points to the process of sanskritisation which has led to social mobility of lower

Remarks

caste. He has pointed towards the emergence of dominant caste & emerging new calculations. (ex: Jats, Yadav)

Hence caste system in India & its repercussions remain debatable. The recent demands of caste census has further added to complexity.

7/2

Remarks

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)

73rd & 74th Amendment Act of 1992 led to the constitutional status & recognition of Panchayati Raj institutions & Urban local bodies respectively.

Local self-governing institutions in India however suffer from multiple challenges.

World Bank study titled "Overview of Decentralisation in India" points out that India has performed best in terms of political decentralisation, average in terms of fiscal decentralisation & worst in terms of administrative decentralisation. T.R. Raghunandan (Article:-

Throttled at the Grassroots) points out that Democratic Decentralization in India is hardly active.

Local self-governing institutions suffer from the lack of funds, functions & functionaries. They suffer from low-income-trap as said in Economic Survey 2016-17. 95% of funds received

Remarks

by Panchayats are devolved funds, which comes with conditionalities. Local bodies lack capacity of tax collection & tax base remains small due to archaic base value.

Local bodies lack sufficient power to act as units of self-government. The voluntary provisions in 73rd & 74th Amendment contain essential provisions of empowerment. But they are not mandatory & left to the will of states. The role of local bodies has been hijacked by NGOs, parastatal agencies etc. Leaving them to the status of "implementing agencies".

Local bodies lack power of recruitment & often have to depend on state for personnel. Lack of capacity-building of representatives also hampers their functioning. J. S. Isher Judge Ahluwalia points out that mayors are "glorified heads" & municipalities are "glorified implementing agencies".

Remarks

Lack of cooperation from bureaucracy & lack of awareness of locals has led to bureaucratisation of development administration rather than democratisation. This has led to "grass without roots". (G.V.K. Rao committee)

However, local bodies of Mumbai, Pune & villages like Hiware Bazar have performed exceptionally good job. UNDP studies point out that panchayats headed by women have invested more in basic services.

There is an urgent need of reforms & as recommended by 2nd ARC. Local governments are the lowest, but not the least important. They are pillars to ensure good governance & give Indians a life of dignity, as envisioned by our freedom constitution makers.

- Tech
- Skills
- Caste divisions
etc

7

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

New Social movements emerged in the West in 1960s-70s. They are centred on quality of life issues & agenda like environment, peace & disarmament, group & solidarity issues. They coincide with the Third generation of Human Rights of Karel Vasak.

India is an example of prismatic society, as pointed out by F.W. Riggs, with coexistence of traditions & modernity. Hence the social movements in India display fused features of both old & new.

New social movements in India are marked by increasing role of digital media, widespread impact & reach. For ex. #MeToo movement where women spoke about their experiences of sexual abuse & exploitation. The recent farmers' movement though centred around old issues had adopted innovative methods like

Remarks

increasing participation of celebrities, foreign influencers & use of twitter (social media companies) to enhance their voice. Shaheen

Bayh protest against CAA (Citizenship Amendment Act) also displayed such unique features. Similarly Save Aarey & save Mollem campaigns.

Reason for limited impact & success :-

1. Excessive dependence on political parties. ✓
2. Fragmentation along identity markers - like religion, caste, political ideologies. ✓
3. Lack any radical overarching agenda. More of an issue-based. ✓
4. India, a country with mass poverty & massive inequalities, views quality of life issues as subordinate to life & livelihood issues. ✓
5. Entry of foreign elements - like Pakistan - to stir up crisis - leads to state repression. ✓

However, these social movements, as Ranjita Mohanty, points out have led to renegotiation between the relationship of state & citizens.

They have opened up the popular democratic space & led to inclusiveness in state policies. This is evident by recent decisions of government to ~~take~~ back farm laws.

11

Remarks

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)

The modern working class emerged in India in late-18th & 19th century, when British introduced modern industries, railways & textile mills.

Traditionally the working class movement had to deal with two masters - foreign bourgeoisie (i.e. oppressive policies of British) & indigenous bourgeoisie. After ~~post~~ Independence, working class movement was left with indigenous bourgeoisie. Progressive features of Constitution like Art. 38, 39(b) & (c), 43A & labour laws like Equal Wages Act led to better conditions of working class.

However after LPG reforms, focus of governments on disinvestment & privatisation, entry of foreign players & globalisation led to informalisation of working class. Currently they face multiple challenges -

1. Lack of organised working class movement.

Remarks

2. Fragmented movement across geographies.
3. Fissures along caste, class, religion etc.
4. Lack of social security & recognition.
ex. Gig economy workers.
5. Modern slavery - very low wages, hire & fire system.
6. Unable to put up a united front like farmers, against four labour codes that favoured industry.
7. Junior partners of political parties.

The rise of communal politics has led to divisions along religious lines & breaking up of solidarity. The politics of Mandal & Kamandal post 1990s has led to increasing consciousness of religion, rather than class, thereby halting the process of transformation of "class in itself" to "class for itself".

LPG reforms have led to informal workers like gig workers, platform workers & on-demand workers. They suffer from lack of job security & social security. Also the

Remarks

↳ rolling back of the state has exposed them to vagaries of market - declining wages, rising aspirations & demands. The entry of foreign players has ~~redu~~ enhanced competition & reduced their bargaining power.

This has led to infamous incidents like riots & rampage in Wipro industry (Bengaluru) & locking of manager in Maruti plant by workers. This has lowered image of India as an attractive ease of doing business destination & put a question mark on its democracy.

- ① India is not industrialised, govt. working class is rather vast not mature
- ② Apartheid dominance among workers, has it, own emergence, has it, own gig workers, contractual workers
- ③ economy made more disorganised political parties control working class, thereby reducing their universal legitimacy
- ④

Remarks

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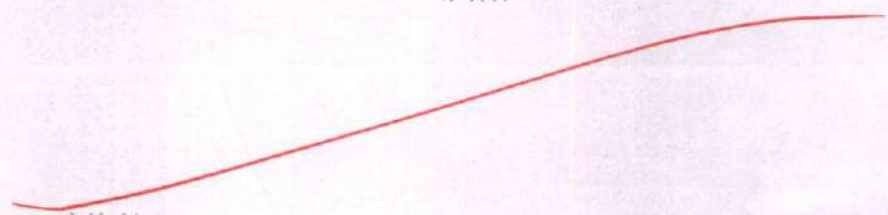
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5. (b) Discuss the specific features of Indian pressure groups and their relation and impact on mainstream Indian politics? (200 Words) (15)

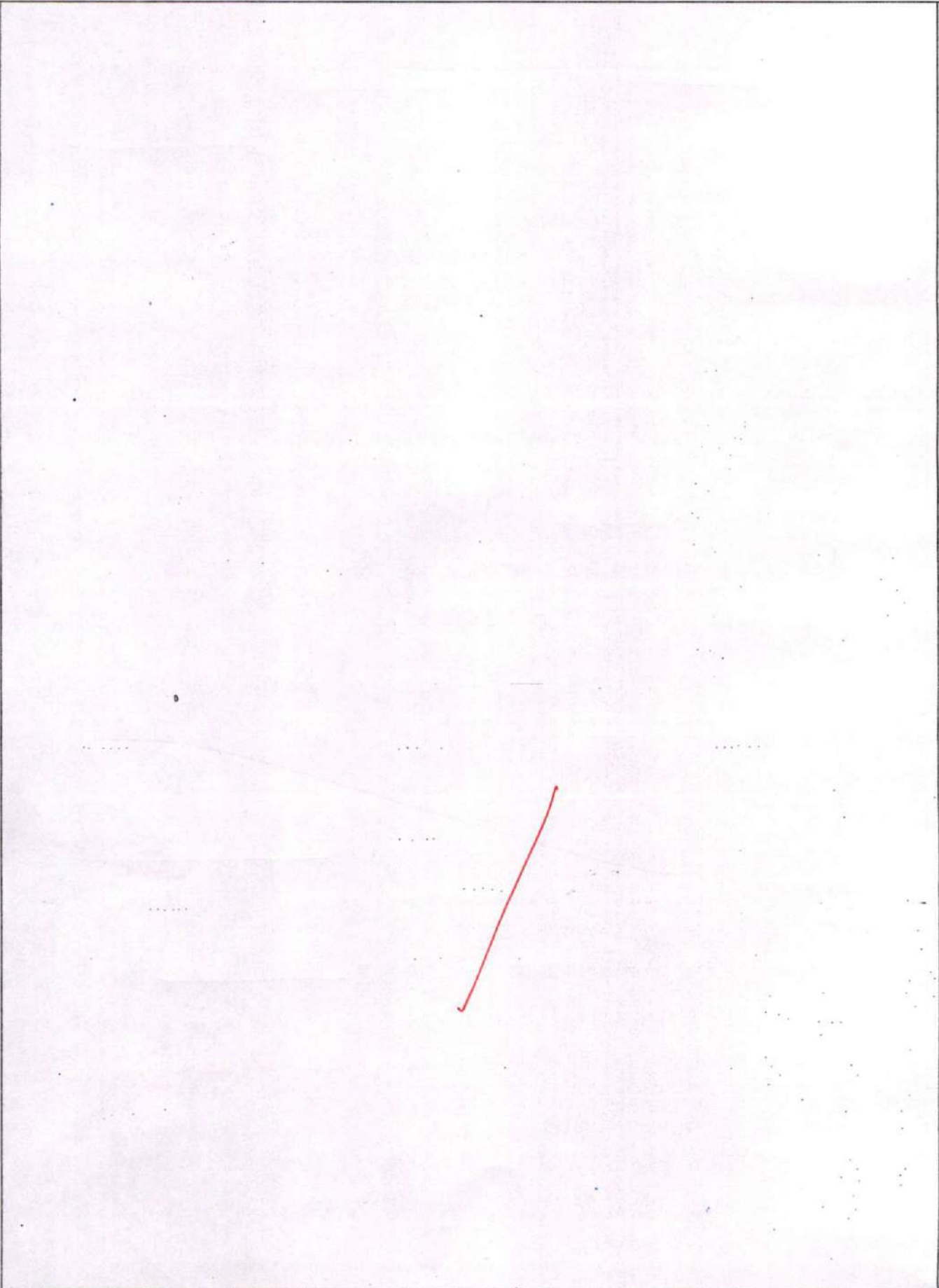
Pressure groups are organized groups of individuals who share a common interest and seek to influence public policy through their political power.

These have led to the formation of various interest groups like states, etc. The impact of pressure groups is significant in the Indian political system. They have helped in the formation of various policies and laws. They also play a role in the election process by influencing voters.

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

5. (c) What is the rationale and distinctive features of Regional Parties in India? (250 Words) (20)

Myron Weiner points out the phenomenon of "federalisation of Indian polity" that led to the rise of regional parties in India.

Rationale of regional parties in India has been examined by multiple political scholars.

Proff. M. P. Singh points out that regional parties in India can be grouped into two—

1. Longstanding regional parties — owing to deep cultural divisions in Indian society.
ex. Tamil Parties, Akali Dal
2. Relatively new parties — where Congress or Janta Dal held sway. ex. TMC.

Suhas Palashikar opines that the rise of regional parties in India is due to the decline of Congress, factions & defections in Congress. According to Rudolph & Rudolph, when universal adult franchise & competitive politics is introduced in a traditional society, elites go for mobilisation on the

basis of identity-markers like regional consciousness:

Apart from these, other reasons for the rise of regional parties include -

1. Reorganisation of states.
2. Green Revolution
3. Maintaining caste consciousness in post-Mandal era.
4. 1st & 2nd democratic upsurge -
(by Yogendra Yadav)
5. Emergency - led to more consciousness about civil liberties - hence newer parties.
6. Decline of Parliament
7. Role of personality factor. ex. Manta Bannarjee.

Distinctive features of Regional Parties in India include -

1. Zoya Hassan - they mobilize people on the basis of caste, regional identity & exacerbate already existing faultlines.
2. Lesser concern for good governance & more for identity. ex. Shiv Sena in Maharashtra.

Remarks

3. Parties lack inner-party democracy, are centred around a leader & end with the leader

4. Have unique nomenclature.

But regional parties play an important role in opening up democratic space. They bring subaltern perspective to mainstream. For ex. BSP - brought Dalit perspective. They hold sway in important regions of India & are key to centre-state relations. They have helped to calm down the secessionist trends, by allowing a share in power-politics.

Hence, ~~regionalism~~

Since regionalism is a permanent trend of Indian politics (Paul Brass), regional parties are important stakeholder of Indian politics.

Discuss !!

11

3. Parties lack inner-party democracy, are centred around a leader to end with the leader.

4. Have unique nomenclature.

But regional parties play an important role in opening up democratic space - They bring subaltern perspectives to mainstream. For ex. BSP - brought Polit. perspective. They hold sway in important regions of India & are key to centre-state relations. They have helped to calm down the secessionist trends by allowing a share in power-politics.

~~These~~ regional parties are important stakeholders of Indian politics. Indian politics (and hence) regional parties are government - based of three regionalism is a regionalism to regionalism to regionalism.