

## Political Science & International Relations

### Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

#### Test 02

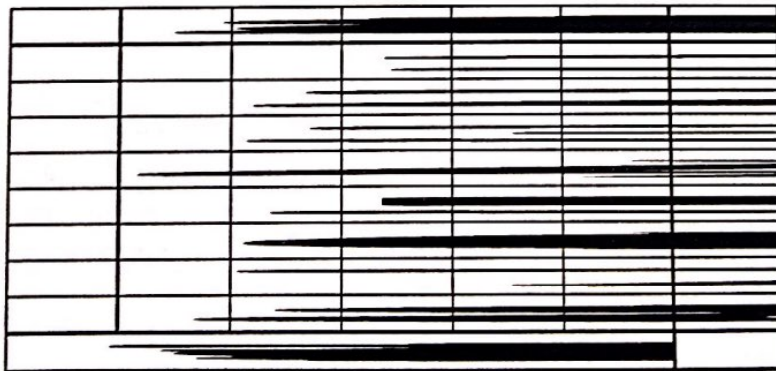
Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name RIA DABI  
Test Date 3.11.20  
Email Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Mobile \_\_\_\_\_  
UPSC Roll No 0819907

#### **Instructions:**

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**





# SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

32 B, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Understanding of Questions					
Structure & Flow					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Conclusion					
(c) Overall					
Subject Knowledge					
Presentation					
(a) Underline					
(b) Paragraph					
(c) Overall					

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

All the best for next test..!!!



Que.1(a)

"The role of Prime Minister in India is wide and varied."

(10 Marks)

In a cabinet form of government, the Prime Minister (PM) is considered as the captain of the ship of the state. He is considered as the keystone of the cabinet architecture.

In practice, we find two models of the relationship between PM and Cabinet of Ministers (COM):

- 1) Primus Inter pares - first among equals eg. during Nehru's time
- 2) Inter stellar luna Minoris - moon among stars eg. after the death of Sardar Patel, the position of Nehru was like moon among stars because there was no other minister who had the charisma at par with Nehru.

The PM is appointed by the





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President but other ministers are appointed on his recommendation.

The PM in India chairs all the cabinet meetings, takes key policy decisions and communicates to the President as and when required.

The PM also represents India at the global level. He is the face of the ruling party at the centre. He chairs important bodies like inter-state council. When a coalition government comes to power, the powers of PM are weakened. He becomes the manager of the coalition. Thus, his role is wide and varied.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks:	



Que.1(b)

The causes of internal migration

10 Marks.

Migrants who move within the boundaries of their own country are known as internal migrants. There are 4 streams of internal migration:

- 1) Rural to Urban
- 2) Urban to Rural
- 3) Rural to Rural
- 4) Urban to Urban

The causes of internal migration found in India are:

1) Urbanisation - An increase in demand for labour in urban areas and better wages increase migration. The other pull factors are medical and educational facilities in urban areas.





- 2) Marriage : where females may move from one area to another
- 3) Employment : search for better jobs in industries, trade, transport and services results in rural to urban or urban to urban migration.
- 4) Education : Better academic opportunities are available in cities or urban areas.
- 5) Lack of security : Political disturbances and inter-ethnic conflicts eg: North east region.

Thus, internal migration is varied in nature. COVID-19 pandemic forced many to go back to rural areas.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(c)

Economic reforms and working class

10 Marks.

India witnessed major economic reforms in 1991 with liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. These reforms had a varied impact on the Indian working class.

The positive impact of these economic reforms was:

- 1) The working class became more competitive, due to opening up of the economy, resulting in more productivity.
- 2) FDI into various sectors, made better technology and management practices available to the workers.
- 3) On-the-job training became more prominent and workers





started getting more wages, thus improving their standard of living.

The negative impact of economic reforms on the working class was:

1) Emphasis on automation and adoption of new technology, led to mass unemployment. Eg. in automobile sector.

2) Many small industries (MSMEs) could not compete with the global brands and thus went out of business.

3) women workers were exploited more with low wages and poor working conditions.

Therefore, we need to ensure that such reforms only benefit the workers.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





Que.1(d)

Language and politics in India.

10 Marks.

Language is considered as an essential part of our culture and identity. Language and politics have long been connected with one another.

The earliest example was seen in 1960s when protests took place to create the separate state of Andhra Pradesh. This further gave rise to demands for linguistic reorganisation of states and accordingly a commission was set up under Fazl Ali.

Thereafter, we saw the emergence of regional parties, formed on basis of language.  
Eg: AIADMK, TMC, DMK etc.





With regional languages in focus, rich vernacular literature also emerged, strengthening the identity of a state. Eg: Marathi or Tamil literature.

In present times, we see the rising debate on language to be taught in schools. The NEP 2020 was met with criticism by many states due to the provision of Three language formula. States want to protect their mother tongues and the issue is politicised by the parties.

Therefore, language and politics continue to be inter-linked.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(e)

Role of civil society in Indian democracy.

10 Marks

civil rights are considered necessary for leading a civilised existence. Eg: Right to life, liberty, property etc.

The Indian National Movement was one of the largest civil rights movement, which demanded basic freedoms like freedom of press, greater representation in assemblies etc. This led Nehru to promise that there will be no black law in independent India.

Since then, there has been proliferation of civil rights organisations like Citizens for Democracy, Association for Democratic Reforms, Peoples Union for Civil Liberties, led by lawyers





like Shanti Bhushan, who preferred the path of judiciary to ensure the rule of law.

Civil society has helped in strengthening democracy:

1) Groups like Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan, helped to bring Right to Information law in India.

2) Groups like ADR, PUCL, have helped in cleansing Indian politics eg. introduction of NOTA button, declaration of information by the party candidates about their assets, qualifications etc.

Thus, civil society has helped to empower citizens about their rights.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





Que.3(a)

Non-Cooperation Movement has been a turning point in Indian national movement. Elucidate. Critically evaluate the achievements and the failures of the movement. 20 Marks

The Non-cooperation Movement is considered as the first pan-India struggle led by Gandhiji.

Gandhiji started the movement at that time (1920-22) since the political environment was conducive and people were looking for action. The reasons were:

- 1) Rowlatt Act and suppression of civil liberties
- 2) Extreme pain due to Jallianwala Bagh tragedy and frustration over report of Hunter Commission
- 3) Economic distress due to first world war
- 4) Khilafat movement as an opportunity to bring Muslims



It was a turning point in the Indian National Movement because the INC adopted program of extra-constitutional mass struggle. Gandhiji described it as 'Right to refuse cooperation with the ruler who misrules'.

The strategy of NCM was about surrendering titles and honours, boycott of government schools, colleges, foreign clothes, no tax campaign, promotion of khadi, Hindu - Muslim unity and abolishing untouchability.

The movement saw mass participation by students, peasants, women, business class and so on.

However, after the Chauri Chaura incident, the movement



was called off, leading to criticism by communists that Gandhi was fearful of masses acquiring power. However, the real reason was non-adherence to idea of non-violence.

The movement was a failure in terms of stated objectives, that is, swaraj in one year. However, the movement was successful in the sense that Gandhi got all that he wanted. He wanted to test the capacity of the masses for struggle. He was successful in establishing INC as the party of masses.

The movement therefore changed the nature of struggle against the British rule.





# SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

32 B, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





Que.3(b)

Discuss in brief, the role of National Commission of Scheduled Caste. Do you agree to the view that it is a 'toothless' organisation?

15 Marks

The National Commission of Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body (Article 338). It was established for protecting the rights of SCs and to help them live a dignified life.

The role of NCSC is as follows :

- 1) The commission registers the complaints of atrocities against Dalits and has investigative powers like a civil court.
- 2) It carries out research about the problems faced by Dalits today and makes recommendations accordingly.





3) It submits a report to the President about its work and is placed before the Parliament as well.

However, despite having such powers, the Commission is often criticised as being a 'toothless' organisation because:

- 1) The commission suffers from elite biasness where members do not take their duties seriously.
- 2) The members also do not have the required training and expertise to deal with complaints.
- 3) The commission has limited investigative powers and has failed to check atrocities against Dalits.





4) The commission's chairperson is often in conflict with the Union Minister for Social Justice

5) The commission's recommendations are only advisory in nature and the reports are often not tabled on time.

Therefore, these limitations need to be urgently addressed. The NCSC should have more autonomy with a binding role. Only then can Dalits be protected and empowered. It is our duty according to Article 14, to establish equality in society.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





Que.3(c)

India's federal experience already has a chequered history, the pandemic has added new stress and strains to it. Comment.

15 Marks

Indian federalism has followed the Canadian model and has features such as division of powers, bicameralism, written constitution, independent judiciary etc.

However, K.C. Wheare has criticised Indian federalism and called it Quasi-Federal where centre is all powerful and states are like glorified municipalities.

India's federal experience has a chequered history due to the following incidents:

1) Imposition of President's Rule in states by the centre to topple the opposition party in power.





- 2) Dependency of states on the centre for funds and devolution of powers.
- 3) Power of Centre to make laws on subjects in the state list
- 4) Role of the Governor is criticised as being the agent of the centre
- 5) Recent conflicts over creation of GST Council, NITI Aayog etc. taking away autonomy of states.

The pandemic has now added new stress and strains to Indian federalism:

- 1) Delays in payment of GST compensation to the states, facing a huge resource crunch
- 2) Centre making decisions about national lockdown on its own



3) The zonation of areas or containment zones without discussion with states.

Therefore, we need to bring in the model of cooperative federalism where the slogan of sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, can be achieved.

Holding virtual meetings with Chief Ministers, cooperation with Railways to send back migrants etc. ~~were~~ showed the true spirit of federalism during the pandemic.

The Inter-State Council is one platform where federalism can be strengthened.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.4(a)

"Within the new context of political democracy, caste remains a central event of Indian society even while adapting itself to the values and the methods of democratic politics." (Rudolf & Rudolf).  
Explicate. 20 Marks

It is said that in India, people do not cast their votes, rather they vote their caste. Due to this, Christophe Jaffrelot calls caste as the mosaic of Indian politics.

caste remains a dominant factor in politics, right from crossing candidates to forming caste coalitions like AJGAR.

With the rise of dominant castes eg. Marathas, Jats, Yadavs, M.N. Srinivas believes that caste has become a stronger factor. Satish Deshpande talks about the rise of OBCs in politics as the Mandalisation factor.





Some scholars believe that caste has strengthened Indian democracy. Rajni Kothari has coined the term, Politicisation of caste, where candidates are selected on basis of their caste. It helps them to gain secular benefits like reservation in jobs and education.

Yogendra Yadav has talked about the two democratic upsurges, which led to rise of consciousness and mobilisation among caste groups. First was when OBCs left the Congress and second when Dalits left Congress.

However, scholars like





Andre Beitille and Ashutosh Varshney believe that caste has not played a significant role in Indian democracy.

Forming caste coalitions has not led to any socio-economic transformation and the masses remain as powerless as before.

Christophe Jaffrelot believes that after 2014 elections, the narrative of Indian politics has changed. Now caste does not matter much because:

- 1) saturation of caste politics after Indira Sawhney judgement placing 50% limit on reservation
- 2) Rise of other factors like religion and class.





With 1991 economic reforms, the neo-middle class has emerged which does not care about caste, but about a better standard of living.

There is also a rise of Hindu nationalism and with decline of Congress, religion now matters more. Thomas Hansen Blom has called it 'The saffron wave'.

In present times, jatis or sub-castes are more researched upon, to win elections. Thus, with rise of BJP, caste's role has not ended but rather we see the reinvention of caste.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





Que.4(b)

"The defenders of the British India often site the construction of rail roads or spread of English language, but as time passes ,the evidence mounts that India would have been much better off on its own." In light of the above statement , critically examine the legacy of the British rule in India. 15 Marks

Rabindranath Tagore had said that the British would leave so much dirt and filth behind that generations of Indians would not be able to clean it.

Though the British did introduce certain reforms in India, their rule cannot be glorified. The British had helped to introduce a modern political system with rule of law and judiciary. They had constructed railways, roads and brought telegraph and postal systems.

However, the legacy of British rule in India is evident





in almost all spheres of life -  
from administration to art  
and architecture.

1) India even after independence,  
continued to be the supplier of  
raw materials and a market  
for western goods. (Core & Periphery)

2) The continuing regional  
imbalance shows we have not  
been able to overcome the  
impact of colonialism eg. rural  
backwardness, failure of land  
reforms, agricultural crisis.

3) The continuing social conflicts,  
politics of caste, religion can be  
seen as British legacy. (Due to  
Divide and Rule policy)

4) The GOI Act 1935 became the





foundation for our political system. Draconian laws like Preventive Detention continue till date.

5) The education system (Macaulay) continues to produce clerks and emphasises on rote learning.

6) South Asia remains the least integrated and partition is one of the worst British legacies. Nehru's policy towards neighbours was based on Curzon's treaty diplomacy.

Thus, India reflects more of a continuity rather than change from British rule. Such negative consequences make us think about the so-called British reforms.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.4(c)

Narrate the process of political democracy and economic development in India since 1991. 15 Marks

Since 1991, India has witnessed many changes in both its political and economic spheres.

The political sphere witnessed decline of Congress and rise of regional parties. The two-party system was soon transformed into a coalition type of government. This led to fragmentation and regionalisation of Indian politics.

Coalition politics led to problems like policy paralysis, politicisation of role of speaker, horse trading and decline of Parliament.



This trend of coalition politics continued till 2014, after which the rise of BJP transformed the political narrative. Winning majority of seats again in 2019, the political system has now turned towards one-party system again.

Political sphere has also witnessed the criminalisation of politics and increasing centralisation of power.

The economic sphere was transformed after 1991 reforms, leading to integration with the global economy. Increased privatisation, trade, FDI inflows were witnessed. However, Amartya





Sen believes that the reforms did not lead to a 'tiger like sprint'. Instead problems of inequality of income, unemployment, declining social indicators, emerged.

At present, the COVID-19 pandemic has again shifted our focus towards self-reliance with the government calling upon Atmanirbhar Bharat and Vocal for local.

Thus, the two spheres have changed ~~drastically~~ since 1991, leading to Hamza Alavi calling India as an overdeveloped state and Gunnar Myrdal as a soft state.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





Que.5(a)

The role of media in democracy.

10 Marks

Media is considered as an essential part of democratic culture. Gramsci had called media as part of civil society.

The Indian media has often played a positive role in strengthening democracy.

Eg: Making people aware about their rights, following cases to bring justice to victims, conducting sting operations to help the course of justice.

The media has also helped to better India's image at the global level. Eg: Media widely supported the Indo-US civil nuclear agreement, leading to





consensus among people and parties. However, we also see a shortage of foreign correspondents, where only some journalists are posted abroad.

Indian media is also criticised for sensationalising the news, for supporting honour killings or extra-police encounters or harassing an accused without proof of any kind.

Thus, the media is sometimes seen as a pawn in hands of a ruling party, however, it is essential to make it autonomous and utilise its positive role.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





Que.5(b)

Gandhian principles in Indian constitution

10 Marks

Gandhiji is considered as the father of the Indian Nation. Therefore, his ideas and beliefs have been incorporated in our constitution, rules and laws.

Most important are the Directive Principles of State Policy where various Gandhian principles are included eg: establishing cooperatives, abolition of untouchability (also in Article 17), forming cottage industries, prevention of slaughtering of animals etc.

The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act is also a testament of Gandhian principles since Gandhi was always





in favour of Panchayati Raj and he wanted villages to become self-sufficient little republics.

Gandhian principles of empowerment of women, bread labour, trusteeship, land reforms are also found in our fundamental Rights and fundamental Duties.

Most distinctive is his idea of promotion of khadi and indigenous products, being now popularised as 'Vocal For Local'. Thus, our constitution has been greatly shaped by Gandhi's ideas.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(c)

Different theoretical perspectives on the regionalism in India.  
10 Marks

Like all isms, regionalism is also a political ideology, with the objective of mobilising the people for political gains.

It is natural for a country like India with high level of diversity, to face regional aspirations. Regional movements range from demand for autonomy, separate state or secession.

Different scholars have given different arguments in this context:

1) Rudolph and Rudolph believe in the Modernisation Theory where introduction of democracy in prismatic societies leads to



elites mobilising people on basis of caste, religion etc.

2) Marc Jurgensmeier talks about culture of poverty in Northeast as a reason for regionalism.

3) Thomas Januzzi talks about culture of affluence eg. Punjab

4) Robert Hardgrave talks about theory of uneven development eg. Telangana, Vidarbha

5) Myron Weiner talks about the son of soil theory eg. Shiv Sena in Maharashtra.

Therefore, regionalism is a complex ideology.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





Que.5(d)

Interaction of ethnicity and politics in India.

10 Marks

Ethnicity has been defined by James Manor as consisting of all factors like caste, race, religion, language etc. In India, ethnicity is part of our culture and identity.

Atul Kohli talks about how India's track record in dealing with ethnic movements is better than other countries. Eg: Nehru dealing with Tamil question, Rajiv Gandhi and Mizo problem. It shows how political will can help solve ethnic questions.

SD Muri believes our ethnic identities are not frozen but are fluid and multiple. Thus, it is important to address it correctly



otherwise it can hamper our unity.  
Eg: Indira Gandhi and Punjab  
question, led to demand for Khalistan.

Charles Taylor believes that  
ethnic movements are assertions  
by marginalised communities.

Neera Chandoke believes that  
attempts to homogenise will only  
raise consciousness.

Dipankar Gupta believes that  
such movements are not popular  
fashion but preference of elites.

Sarkaria Commission report  
stated that these are not purely  
ethnic movements, rather socio-  
economic aspirations, which can  
be solved through economic development  
and devolution of powers.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks:	



Que.5(e)

Pressure group politics in post-liberalisation era. 10 Marks

Pressure groups are known as 'invisible empires' by Finer. They are integral part of pluralist democracies.

Since 1990s, there is a growth of pressure group politics in India. According to Rajni Kothari, pressure groups are agents of modernisation and reservoirs of leadership. During domination of Congress, other opposition parties were like parties of pressure.

Since 1990s, pressure groups started gaining legitimacy as a result of liberalisation and globalisation. Government has incorporated different interest





groups in policy making initiatives.  
eg: NAC, NSAB and now NITI Aayog.

There is a substantial increase  
in power of business groups.  
They are a part of delegation to  
foreign countries.

Communal pressure groups,  
rich farmers, caste groups etc.  
continue to play a dominant role.

However, Anand Chakravarty  
believes that India should show  
greater accommodation towards  
pressure groups as many of  
them are banned under UAPA.

Therefore, Pressure groups  
influence politics in many ways.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.8(a)

"The idea of secularism is ever present in public debates and discussions, yet there is something quite perplexing about the state of secularism in India." Comment. Mention some of the recent controversies related to the secularism debate. 20 Marks

Secularism is called the child of Christianity and the Gift of Modernity. In India, secularism means positive secularism and not a complete separation between state and religion, as followed in the West.

D.E. Smith believed that the success of secularism is rare in India because Hindus are in majority and the minorities are the guardians of secularism. But Muslims are bound by rigid personal laws and Sikhs by the politics of gurdwaras.

Rajeev Bhargava gave the





concept of Principled Distance model where state often Intervenes in religious life to remove evil practices eg. sati, untouchability. state cannot be separated since religion is part of our culture and identity.

However, the rightist scholars have criticised this model. Pratap Bhanu Mehta calls it as hiding communalism and indulging in vote bank politics.

LK Advani has called Indian secularism as a pseudo secular idea while Arun Shourie believes that there cannot be special rights on the basis of religion.

Ashis Nandy, as a critic of





modernity, believes that the western idea of secularism is not suited to India.

Akeel Bilgrami and Achin Vinayak point out that people should have autonomous identities and should not be bound by communitarianism.

Romila Thapar believes that to face the rising tide of communalism, we need a bold model of secularism.

Partha Chatterjee believes that the idea of secularism is messy, ambiguous and amorphous. Rather than secularism, we should focus on the idea of toleration.





Therefore, secularism remains a highly contested idea in India.

Recent controversies have further fired up the debate :

- 1) Reading down of provisions of article 370 and making J&K into UTs.
  - 2) The Ayodhya judgement
  - 3) The attempts to bring in the uniform civil code
  - 4) The law banning Triple Talaq
- In this context, Christophe Jaffrelot has called India as a de-facto Hindu Rashtra.

Thus, secularism needs to be re-defined.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.8(b)

"The actions of governors in recent time and rising tussle with the elected state governments has resurrected the debate on the role of governors in the scheme of constitutional governance." Elaborate. 15 Marks

Governors are considered having dual role - as representative of the centre and lynchpin between centre and states.

In recent times, actions of governors have resurrected the debate on their role and powers:

1) Imposition of President's Rule arbitrarily, without giving a chance to parties to form the government. Eg: Maharashtra, Karnataka etc.

2) The appointment of Governors is also contested as often they are retired bureaucrats or other





functionaries and favour the party at the centre. They were thus called 'Political footballs' by Panchhi Commission.

3) The discretionary powers of the Governor are often in conflict with the state government  
eg: Giving assent to a bill,  
reserving bill for President's assent,  
dissolution of a government,  
choosing the chief Minister in case of unclear majority.

4) Removal of the Governor is also problematic where once the party at centre changes, the Governors of opposition parties are removed.

5) Misuse of Article 356 where it has become the most vocal letter despite Ambedkar referring to it





as a dead letter.

Therefore, in this context, we need to remember certain recommendations :

- 1) Sarkaria Commission has suggested that apolitical persons should be made Governors, after consultation with CM.
- 2) B.P. Singhal and Raghubar Tilak cases where Governor should not be removed arbitrarily and should be seen as an office of dignity
- 3) Following the priority order to choose CM as given by Sarkaria Commission and using Art 356 sparingly, after giving warning to CM.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





Que.8(c)

Discuss the evolution of Indian democracy since independence .  
How socio-economic inequality has played the role in shaping  
Indian democracy? 15 Marks

Indian democracy has come a long way, facing both success and failures. After independence, the congress remained in power for many years leading to rise of one party system (Morris Jones) or the congress system (Rajni Kothari).

The opposition remained on the periphery as parties of pressure. However in 1960s, the congress system started breaking down due to lack of intra-party democracy.

After the black period of emergency, congress gradually lost credibility and since 1990s, we





see the rise of coalition politics.  
Bidyut Chakraborty called them  
negative coalitions where there  
was no ideological coherence  
and it was formed to prevent  
someone else from coming to power.

At present, since 2014 elections,  
with rise of BJP, we seem to be  
returning to one-party system.

Suhas Palshikar announced the  
2014 elections as death of Congress.

Christophe Jaffrelot believes that  
insecurity among Hindus due  
to Muslim appeasement by the  
Congress, was a reason for rise  
of BJP today.

Socio-economic inequality  
has shaped Indian democracy  
as well. The formation of caste





coalitions eg. ATGAR, rise of dominant castes eg. Marathas, Jats, Yadavs and mandalisation of politics, were all a result of social inequality present in society.

Economic inequality has shaped Indian politics in such a way that middle class voters became prominent, farmer groups influence politics eg. recent protests over farm bills and poor sections of society are won through promises of jobs and wages.

Therefore, Indian democracy is complex, rich and diverse.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	