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PSIR Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 10

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes **Max Marks: 120**

Name: NIKITA VERMA

Test Submission Date: 22/01/2023

Email Address:

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions are for **15 marks** each.
3. Word limit for each question is **200 words**.
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. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
Q1		Q5	
Q2		Q6	
Q3		Q7	
Q4		Q8	
Total Marks:		Evaluator Code:	

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	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,

Que.1 **Development and caste are deeply intertwined, rather than separate. Discuss. (200 words, 15 Marks)**

Contrary to the commonly based belief that development and tradition can't more together, In India, we see development & tradition [caste based politics together which has been best summarised by Rudolph & Rudolph as the traditionalisation of politics and politicisation of tradition.

In India, soon after independence "caste" has been used as a measure for mobilisation, assertion. This is seen in the formation of caste based political parties like BJP dominated by BBCs and Samajwadi party by the Yadavs.

Rudolph & Rudolph has explained three important features of caste based politics :-

i) Secularisation → caste today in India is important for secular benefits like jobs and education

ii) Westernisation pushed Indians away from their caste, but caste based politics brought people closer to caste. Thus, even Andre Beteille asserts that in India, caste system is integral to ~~its~~ the formation of government.

iii) Yogendra Yadav through his concept of democratic deepening and democratic upsurge explains that with rising development, caste has become critical to Indian politics

As masses started asserting their influence on Indian politics based on growing caste consciousness, democratic upsurges followed suit. First, in 1960s when OBC's came out of Congress and formed separate parties. Second, in 1980's when Dalits left Congress.

Caste based mobilisation has led to development in the country. Mobilisation of the OBCs, Dalits and other caste are essential to win the elections.

Therefore, it can be concluded in the words of Cristophe Jaffrelot that caste forms the mosaic of Indian politics and is deeply intertwined to development.

Que.2 **Green Revolution caused the emergence of multi-party competition in Indian politics. Explain. (200 words, 15 Marks)**

Green Revolution's impact was not limited to just the agricultural sector. Its effects were seen elsewhere also including on the Indian political dias

Green Revolution unleashed with itself a new 'culture of affluence'. Earlier poverty-stricken farmers of the Northern Belt - including states of Haryana, Punjab and West UP were now deeply benefitted by shooting income from HYV based production.

Their rise in income soon transferred into their growing assertion in regional politics.

Rudolph & Rudolph have captured the rise of the "New Elites" in their work "the Bullock Capitalist" Earlier, they were mobilised by the Congress government at centre. However, as their condition improved they formed their own political organisations like the SAD in Punjab, SP & BSP in Uttar Pradesh, TMC in West Bengal.

This process has been referred by Yogendra Yadav as the democratic upsurge - in 1960s when OBCs came out of the Congress and formed unions like Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU)

The rise of multiparty competition meant growing number of regional challengers and shift of politics away from the Congress.

with the breakdown of Congress System in 1967, regional parties emerged and Congress lost elections in 8 state Legislative Elections.

However, it has to be noted that due to Green Revolution the disparity between the rich and poor increased and the discord was witnessed against rising inflation and low-wages As GS Bhalla and GK Chadda have asserted that due to the competition faced by the labours of Bihar & eastern UP, the region of Punjab has witnessed son of the soil movement also

Thus, green revolution has multiple effects on party politics in India.

Que.3

Land reforms have failed in the eradication of rural poverty. Comment. (200 words, 15 Marks)

The sub-average success of land reforms in India can be well understood through the words of Daniel Thorner, "India has the largest number of legislations on land reforms as well as the largest number of poor in the world.

Land reforms were a series of measures that were taken by the government in 1950's and 1960's that aimed at ceiling the limits of landholding and redistributing the excess land among the agricultural labourers. This was to be done to irradicate poverty and reduce socio eco inequality

For these, series of laws and amendment to the Constitution were passed including addition of IX th schedule, removal of Article 31 from Constitution, 24th and 25th Amendment Act.

However, none of these reforms were effective at eliminating poverty from the country.

The laws were bypassed, manipulated. It is often said that land reforms were made to fail. Some have even lamented India as a soft state. These include Gunnar Myrdal who believed that Indian state is a post colonial state that is not successful in implementing

tough legislations.

Others, like Hamza Alvi recorded the failure of land reforms as an aspect of a traditional ones. developed state Continuing its British characteristics, the bureaucracy is a self serving institution that aims at promoting an elite society.

However, it is to be noted that though earlier not successful, India at present is moving towards a more socio-economically equitable world through legislations like the Model Tenancy Act, providing alternative sources of employment in the manufacturing etc.

Que.4 **Compare the Nehruvian and Gandhian models of development. (200 words, 15 Marks)**

Two Indian stalwarts of modern times - Nehru & Gandhi have given their own model of development for free India :-

*On the Type of Government :-

Gandhi was a people's leader. He believed that future India should be based on self sufficient village economies

Based on the model of oceanic circle of power, Gandhi wanted decentralisation and power in the hands of people.

Nehru on the other hand was in favour of establishing a modern representative government based on party politics

since, the country at that time was dealing with the tumultous partition, Nehru wanted centralisation of power in the central government.

* On the type of Economic growth:-

Gandhi was against large scale industries and believed in charka economy. Rather than mass production, Gandhi favoured production by masses.

Nehru on the other hand wanted to establish industrialised economy where production was to be carried on by the machines to meet the growing demands of Indians.

* On the role of state in the lives of people:-

Gandhi believed that state is a symbol of oppression and therefore should be limited.

Nehru believed that State is a symbol and instrument of growth State will be partner in development.

* Socio - cultural society

Both Nehru & Gandhi were multi culturalists and believed in extending protection to minority.

While, Nehru's model of secularism was based on non interference But Gandhi believed in the mutual cooperation between the religion & state.

Though they believed in different paths, both were focussed on development of masses. Thoughts of both find their presence in the Indian Constitution.

Que.5 Do you agree that Indian politics has influenced caste and caste has influenced Indian politics? (200 words, 15 Marks)

The effect of Caste and politics on each other can be best summarised as the substantialisation of caste in India.

Andre Beteille, asserts that caste and politics have a dual effect on each other. While today, caste has been used as a modern tool to get concessions for job and education as well as assertion through regional politics.

On the other hand politics has also transformed caste. Earlier, caste was limited to the personal sphere, but growing assertiveness by specially the weakened sections of society

like OBCs and Dalits led to the Mandal and Kamandal politics. It also led to affirmative ~~assertive~~ action for Dalits, getting reservation for them in the Parliament as well as the passage of acts like Prevention of Untouchability

Thus, it has led the traditionalisation of politics and politicisation of tradition Rudolph & Rudolph have explained that caste is now used for electoral mobilisation as well as for secular benefits in the country.

The role of caste and politics are deeply intertwined and since caste is present at the subconscious level, therefore, its assertion is even

seen at the political level.

The interdependence can be best concluded in the words of Caistophe Jaffelot ie caste forms the 'Mosaic' of Indian politics and any development in Indian politics can't be understood without an analysis of the caste.

Que.6 **Discuss the relation between ethnicity and democracy in India. (200 words, 15 Marks)**

Ethnicity is an ascriptive identity based on birth in a region, to a particular tribe etc. Democracy based on ethnic identity aims at asserting their demands on the basis of their distinct culture, language, race and tribe to get concessions from the government.

Ethnic movement in India are rooted in two main themes :-

i) Theory of affluence and poverty → while the mainland remains well off, the periphery remains poor and aloof
eg North East India.

ii) Governance Issues

Major ethnic movement have their origin in pre independence times. This is so because of the unscientific boundaries being created

Some of the prominent ethnic movement in India include the Bodos, Kaubis in Assam, Nagas in ~~Assam~~, Nagaland etc

Distinct ethnic identity has even been recognised by the Constitution of India. Article 29 and 30 of the constitution provides cultural and educational rights of minorities to protect their culture.

Paul R Brass has analysed the response of Indian government to ethnic movement in India :-

i) Secessionist movements are outrightly rejected by the government.

ii) Demands based on distinct religion are not accepted but cultural - demands are accepted

iii) only when the movement gets broad based supported, only then its gets accepted.

iii) Government also takes into consideration other sections of society.

Gurharpal Singh on the other hand has analysed two broad types of regional movements:-

i) movement from the core like Punjab and Maharashtra

ii) movement from the periphery like in North East.

Nonetheless, it is largely accepted that regional politics has strengthened democracy. As Rajni Kothari asserts that ethnic movement has led to deepening of ~~society~~ democracy in a multicultural society

ue.7

Explain the increasing role of regional political parties in the national politics. (200 words, 15 Marks)

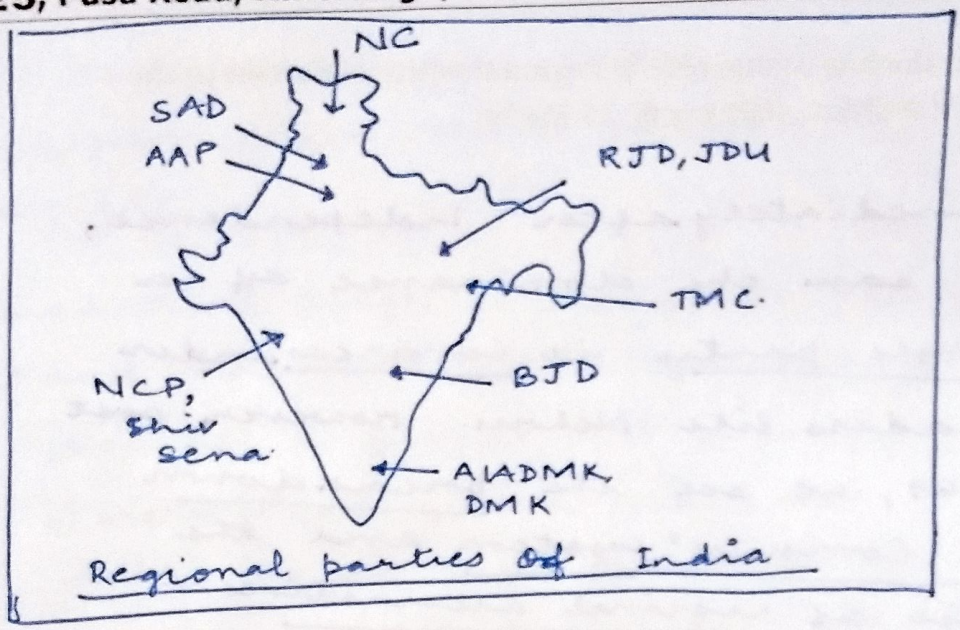
Immediately after Independence, we saw the dominance of a single party ie Congress under leaders like Nehru. However, post 1967, we see the "breakdown of Congress" system and the rise of regional alternatives

It was evident that the Congress system had broken in 1967 as seen in the work of Rajni Kothari :-

i) Congress lost elections in 8 state Legislative elections

ii) Congress formed coalition in 1 state.

Since then, we have seen coalition politics due to emergence of regional political parties that don't allow ~~the~~ any one political party to form government.



Regional parties of India

✱Role of Regional parties :-

1. **Beneficial role:-**

* Regional alternatives with focussed approach on regional issues like river sharing, transport, communication etc.

* Deepening of democracy as it is a symbol of mobilisation by the masses

* Greater assertion at National level politics. The AIADMK coalition partner, voted against Sri Lanka during the 2002 Anti Tamil Riots.

* Fosters cooperative federalism and makes democracy consociational.

2. **Limiting Role** :-

* Often leads to discord at International level: Bengal under TMC has prevented the conclusion of Teesta River sharing agreement

* Leads to policy paralysis → as it is difficult to get all regional players on a single board.

Though, the increasing role of regional politics has mixed result on Indian politics. Overall it has had a positive effect. As per Yogendra Yadav, it led to democratic deepening in the country.

Que.8 **Comment on: Trade unions have a long history and most of them have political affiliations. (200 words, 15 Marks)**

Trade unions is an organisation of workers in an industry who get together to put their demands the management as well as the government. Trade Unions have a long history around the world and are intertwined with politics of the day.

Trade Union can trace their origin to the Industrial Revolution and the aftermath of mass production. Often, Capitalists subjugated workers through long working hours, minimum wages and security. Against this exploitation, the labourers started organising them as the "blue collared" association.

As socialism rose in Russia and elsewhere, workers right to mobilise themselves was recognised. Even the International Labour Organisation recognises the rights of workers to organise themselves.

In India, trade unions in India can be traced to All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) under Congress. (pre-independence).

Post-independence, these trade unions have emerged as an offshoot of political parties

At present we have the :-

i) AITUC affiliated to communists national

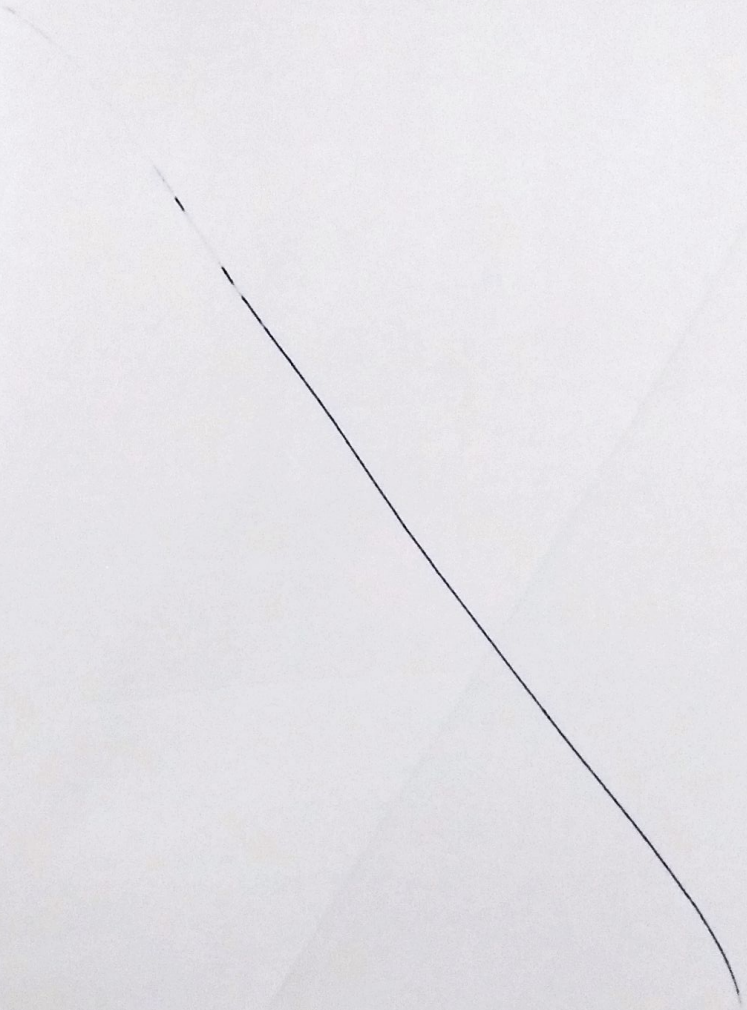
ii) INTUC to the INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

iii) Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh to the Bhartiya Janta Party.

However, there are trade unions that are not affiliated to any political party. These include the united trade union Congress

Thus, these trade unions have helped in strengthening the workers union and also ensured in strengthening democracy.

Space for Rough Work



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