



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

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PSIR Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 10

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 120

Name: Rishabh Choudhary

Test Submission Date: 06/06/2023

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,



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Que.1

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

Christophe Jaffrelot state that Caste form
Maine of Indian Politics. Indian don't
cast their vote, they vote their caste.

Post Independence, India adopted socialist
model of development under an one party
dominant system (Pajni bothani : Congress system)
with heavy focus on centralised agenda of
Planning and development. It left little room
for manoeuvring on a political issue
at regional level, ultimately mobilisation
on lines of language (linguistic reorganisation)
taken centre stage in politics as first
Democratic Upsurge.



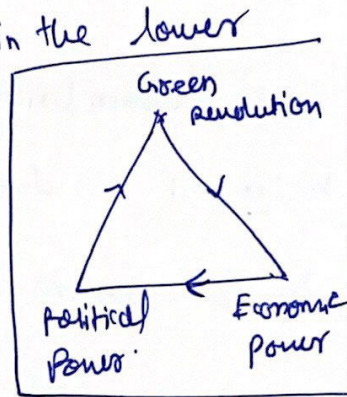
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Later on with reforms like green revolution and political mobilization based on caste under regional leaders from OBC's what Randolph & Randolph calls 'Bullock Capitalist'

led to economic prosperity in the lower strata of society.



With this new phase of development caste identity

got interlinked with political polarisation.

Rise in Regional leaders like Mulayam Singh, Lalu prasad yadav, Rashiram have consolidated various caste votes marked by and democratic upsurge (yogendra yadav).

Post 1991 reforms, marked growing aspirational middle class



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Their economic development demanded greater political power and good governance, which led to rise in parties like BJP & AAP.

Current scenario where BJP driving on double force of Hindu nationalism and New developmentalism (Ch. Jyotirao - Nagarajan state) is moving its sway to attract subaltern caste and lower sections of Muslims (Pasmanda Muslims). For instance Last two president are representatives of subaltern castes.

Hence ~~with~~ overall caste and development can't be separated from each other, they are intertwined in the complete democratic process.



Que.2

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

Green Revolution marked the phase in Indian History represented by Improved agricultural productivity driven by HVV seeds, Irrigation facilities and chemical fertilizers in late 1960's.

As an consequence, of green revolution ~~there~~ earlier untouched sections of sub-urban classes of OBC's came into forefront due to their economic wellbeing followed by demand for greater political power.

Jogendra Yadav calls this as second democratic upsurge in Indian politics with emergence of parties like Bahujwadi party (SP),



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Janta dal United (JDU) with leaders like Lalu Prasad Yadav, Mulayam Singh, Ram Vilas Paswan etc.

This regionalisation of politics has profound impact, first, earlier existing one party dominant system under Congress was replaced by era of coalition politics. Competition for mobilisation and of voters and gaining power led to many short term government and weakening of Parliamentary Axis named strengthening of federal axis (M.P. Singh).

This resulted into lack of policy consensus at central level and development of alternate centre of power in coalition partners who played larger role due to their peculiar need.



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On one hand scholars like Yogendra Yadav argue this has taken democracy to the grass roots level. While on other hand scholars like Atul Kohli argue that it has entrenched caste in Indian society. Rajni Kothari calls this cartization of politics and politisation of caste..

~~Sumit~~



Que.3

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

~~Land reforms~~ post Independence due to centuries of colonial exploitation, India has twin problem of poverty and inequality. 8 masses who overwhelmingly participated in Indian freedom struggle were hoping to get their fair share of promises to improve their socio-economic status.

Land reforms was brought to end the Zamindari system, Regularization of Rent, redistribution of Land, reforming tenancy and encouraging cooperative farming.

The rationale of Land reforms was to improve the social and economic conditions of rural ~~poor~~ poor and eradication of poverty.



However, the way land reforms were implemented have made them ineffective to achieve their stated objective. Large Zamindars have approached courts to delay reform and in the meantime find ways to bypass land holding limits and forcefully evicting tenants. Further in most state except west bengal and kerala Zamindars and propertied class were themselves politicians and have not shown interest towards ensuring their successful implementation. Gunnar myrdal called this lack of ability to enforce laws as 'soft state'. Further poor and marginalized sections remained elusive from the dream of development.



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Later on with green revolution farmers became prosperous but this has led to rising inequality among farmers. Small farmers were not prepared to experiment with expensive HYV seeds. This factors contributed towards poverty in rural India.

However post LPG reforms and government programs by National food security Act, 2013 and MGNREGA among other led to reduction in poverty as highlighted by MPI by UNDP.



Que.4

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

Post Independence there was an debate around what kind of economic model of development India should adopt? on one hand gandhians proposed Gram swaraj and sarvodaya while on other socialist like Nehru believed in Industrialisation of Indian economy.

Nehruvian model of development was based on soviet model of 5-years planning where centralised decision making has to be done on what should be produced? How it should be produced? and How it should be distributed in society?.



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Nehruvian Model Intended to develop an
egalitarian social order based on
modernization.

~~white~~ Gandhian Model of development
emphasised on developing village / cottage
industries and was anti-thrust of western
model of modernisation. Gandhi believed
in making village self-sufficient based
on minimal needs. It resembled with
deen dayal upadhyaya's model of ~~same~~ Annyodaya
and J.P. Narayan model of Ekamra and
Sarnodaya.

However both models have various similarities
among differences. as Subhash Chandra
Bose states Industrialisation does not
means we turn back on our cottage



Industries but to think which industries we modernize and which have to be developed as cottage industries. various Industries under Nehruvian model were left to be developed as cottage industries to reconcile with the gandhian view.

India at 75. when looks back, Nehruvian model of industrialisation have led to development of many modern enterprise and PSU's. while gandhian model have empowered our ever vibrant MSME's at village and intermediate level.



Que.5

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

Christophe Jaffrelot states that Caste form mosaic of Indian politics. Indians don't cast their vote then vote their caste. This has led to what Rajni Kothari calls Casteization of politics and politicisation of caste.

Post reforms like green revolution, land reforms etc. political power which was concentrated under one party dominance (congress system) have reached to periphery of states. post 1967 marked an era of regionalisation of politics with the rise of parties based on caste lines. OBC's consolidated their economic power on



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green revolution led to demand for greater say in Political power, they now represented a section which wanted Permanent- Seat at high table of decision

making. Rise of regional parties like S.P.

B.S.P and J.D.U. have led to an era of coalition government at the Centre.

Further, rise of dalit politics under Kashiram and Mayawati represented bringing of dalit in the national movement of politics. They mirrored the aspirations of dalits towards social welfare and social justice in politics, government services and in society.



Paul Brass calls this as true democratisation of India. Atul Kohli have said that this has led to entrenchment of caste into politics.

Scholars like PB Mehta have said that this caricature of politics have not reflected to the upliftment of lower caste rather only upliftment of few.

Further supreme court in Nagay case requested for reforms in caste based reservation by introducing Creamy layer.

Overall, caste in Indian politics plays a key role in voting behaviour of electorate. Indian politics can't be imagined without giving due consideration to caste.



Que.6

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

Democracy is a system of governance which takes its inspiration from works of modern thinkers like Locke (two treatise of civil government) Rousseau and J.S. Mill. In words of Amartya Sen democracy has inherent virtue of empowerment of the last man standing.

Ethnicity in Indian context has been based on several factors of Caste, Class, Region and Language etc. It represents group of people who identify themselves differently from other adjacent people.



Ethnicity and democracy have an complete relationship in India, rise of Political parties on ethnic grounds in Northeast, Southern India etc. have led to strengthening the political democracy of the country.

Essentialist school of thought believes that ethnicity is due to inherent human nature and is going to be entrenched in democracy.

Scholars from constructivist school like Ashis Nandy believed that ethnicity and subsequent ethnic conflict are due to lack of communication.

However both reconciled to agree on the role it play in democracy.



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Indian democracy represent an vibrant
example of 'salad bowl' model where
ethnic identities co-exist with the
National identities.



Que.7

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

Edmund burne defines political parties as a group of people who believe in an ideology and ~~try~~ tries to get power to implement that ideology.

According to Almond & Powell political parties do the work of Interest aggregation in the democracy. Lance calls them power houses of democracy.

With ~~the~~ growing democratisation of India largely owing to three factors, firstly linguistic reorganisation, secondly, green revolution and thirdly, LPG reforms of 1991 have given rise to numerous political



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parties at regional and national level.

The first phase of rise of regional parties post 1952 marked by linguistic

reorganisation represented rise of regional

aspirations under a larger national

umbrella. However post 1967, with

rise of regional parties on lines of

caste marked second democratic

upsurge, Now they were not satisfied

with constitutional status or better welfare

scheme but ~~wanted~~ wanted permanent

place at high table of decision making

powers.

This led to rise of coalition politics in

the national politics, with coalition

regional parties punching above their weight



in national politics. However post 2014
there is decline in role of regional parties

in national politics due to majority
government what Subhas Palashikar calls

BJP system

yet other scholars argue that it is not yet
right to call it BJP system as seen
from rise of AAP as a national party.

With regional parties playing prominent

role in politics have made Indian

democratic system pluralistic and

strengthened roots of democracy.



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Que.8

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

Trade unions are formed by group of people having similar interest and wanted to mobilize political support for their united cause.

History of Trade unionism dates back to pre-Independence India with

Lala Lajpat Rai forming All India

Trade Union Congress with Dewan

Chaman Lal. Later on AITUF was

formed to represent various other Enterprises. However post Independence

many political parties have formed



trade unions under their umbrella to provide political support. They have led to development of deep coalitions between political parties and trade unions.

Various trade unions often driven less by ideological belief but due to political compulsions have led to lobbying and influencing public opinion on their cause.

For instance Dairy unions have led strong resistance against government joining RCEP. Farmers union have led recent

farmers protest with the slogan of 'delhi chalo'. with ~~their~~ interest in trade they have political undertones



Paul brar in his study finds that
trade unions in India are remotely
controlled by their political patrons
from Delhi.

However trade unionism have strengthened
post LPG reforms there is lot of scope
for development of trade unions largely
remained undeveloped due to poor
and rigid industry of India.