



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

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Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 02

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name ABHI JAIN
Test Date 07-11-20
Email Address _____
Mobile _____
UPSC Roll No 0412599

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.

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						



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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,

All the best for next test..!!!



Que.1(a)

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

(10 Marks)

Article 74 and Article 75 of the Indian Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers (COM) to be headed by the Prime Minister of India.

The Prime Minister of India acts as the 'de-facto' executive head of Government of India. He is the "Rising Tide which lifts all other boats".

As the leader of the party, his role is to lead it in the Parliament, in Election arena etc.

As the head of the Government, he

carries on all executive functions, heads the appointment committee etc. He's responsible to represent India in foreign arena.

As a legislator, he defends the policies/schemes/laws of his government. He represents 'popular sovereignty' within democratic political arena.

He also heads important commissions/bodies like NBMA, Inter-State Council etc. Thus, he's called the 'Primum Inter Pares' (First among Equals).

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



Que.1(b)

The causes of internal migration

10 Marks.

As per data provided by Census 2011, approximately 88.1% of total migrants are internal migrants = either intra-state or inter-state.

Internal Migration takes place for several reasons - being PULL Factors or PUSH Factors. Pull factors being attraction of rural/backward people towards urban-cities due to better lifestyle, standard of living, educational facilities, employment facilities etc.

PUSH factors refers to problems arising in their existing

issues like : poverty, inequality, social
ostracism etc. Census 2011 also identified
 other factors like - 'migrations' (mostly
 women moving) ; 'migrant-labour' ;
 'contract-worker' etc.

However, internal migration
 has led to several problems as well.
 The problem of "SLUMMING" - urban cities
 having more slums eg Dharavi in Mumbai.
 The pressure on limited resources eg
constrained water-supply etc.

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

Que.1(c)

Economic reforms and working class

10 Marks.

Post - Independence (1947), India opted for a Soviet-inspired command-economy model - with push to Public sector, agriculture, rapid industrialisation etc.

However, by 1980s-90s, it was realised that it failed to build a vibrant working class. The 1991 - Economic reforms (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation) has led to the development of what Aristotle called - 'middle class' (working class).

The evolution IT-sector, the manufacturing sector etc. has ushered the growth in India (average 7%) and led to development of resilient working

class.

Better lifestyle, increased wages, education etc. has built a huge working class. However, the growth has been partial.

Economist reveal that the 'poor-ones' / labourers / construction workers etc. have remained poor & subject to poverty along. The Oxfam report reveals that 1:1 of Indians hold 73:1 of wealth.

Article 38 and 439(b)(4) of Constitution pushes state to take measures to minimise inequality and concentration of wealth.

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



Que.1(d)

Language and politics in India.

10 Marks.

The 'Politics of Language' has been a permanent-phenomenon of India's democratic politics since Independence (Paul Brass).

The Constitution of India does not explicitly or implicitly prohibits demand for a 'new state/region' based on language. Article 350-A and Article 351 makes it an obligation on Centre to promote 'mother-language' of communities and 'Hindi' across India.

The demand for Uttar-Ardhra (1953) was the first movement based on language in India. The

Far Ali Commission suggested formation of states based on language (but keeping unity of India into consideration).

The State Reorganisation Act, 1956 was the result. Even now the demand for 'Bodo-speaking territory', 'Maratha-language' etc. are movements based on language.

However, they also pose a challenge to the stability of democratic-state. The 2nd ARC suggests promotion/protection of minorities-language and Inter-state mechanism to resolve disputes.

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



Que.1(e)

Role of civil society in Indian democracy.

10 Marks

Considering that democracy is a phenomenon 'of the people, by the people, and for the people', the civil-society's role is to assure that democracy remains the same.

Prof. Arun Kohli considers civil-society as the biggest stakeholder of Indian-democracy. The Indian National Movement was built on the shoulder of civil-society. Post-Independence development of India as the 'biggest-democracy' has been because of its contribution.

The society ensures democratic-control over Indian-State by POLITICS of protests, dissent and



Dialectics (bonato). Right from women's participation in Jai-Jeevan Mission (social-audit) to contemporary Kisan-fundolan etc. are all reflections of civil society's voice.

The Indian-State needs to assure that it's voice always reaches and sooths the demand of the society. 'Man is a social animal' (Aristotle), which means that man's existence is for the society, and society's for the protection of man.

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

Pratap Bhanu Mehta in his book -

'The Burden of Democracy' points out

that :

'the biggest paradox of modern Indian polity is that it sought to destruct the oppressive caste-system via affirmative action, however, politicisation of caste has only made it more stronger'

The above excerpt captures the essence of caste-politics in India.

Caste-system with all its negatives/positives forms the central feature of Indian society. And thus,



the politics has evolved around it since India's Independence.

Rajni Kothari argued that the politicisation of caste and castification of politics has enforced caste-identities as the dominant factor in rural as well as Urban India.

The rise of Jats in Western U.P., regional parties like - Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD) etc. has been mobilisations our castes. It has hurt the democratic structure as :

- ↳ mobilisations have been on question of which caste the 'candidate' belongs to ...
- ↳ divergence from 'real-issues', 'core-politics';



- ↳ the phenomenon of 'post-truth', and use of malicious propaganda;
- ↳ hurted the vision of Indian-constitution of a 'social democracy'.

Prof. Juhar Patelkar argues that - the recent quota to Maratha community by Backward Commission and the support/protection by the State and High Court - only shows how important communities/castes are.

⇒ But has Caste-Mobilisations been only disastrous?

The answer would be NO! The formation of - Dalit Panthers (1970s), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) etc. shows



that caste-politics has given a voice to the community.

Yogendra Yadav's concept of 'Democratic-Upsurges' of DBCs & SLs have led to 'deepening of democracy'.
Suraj Yengde's concept of 'Dalit-Assertion' can be seen in today's BHIM Army, Dalit-literature etc.

However, we must realise, that the real-question is of community-empowerment and social democracy, that we must strive for.

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

The question which confronts us since Independence is this: 'has British rule led to development of India, or would India have been much better on its own?'

The answer would be: although, the negatives outweigh the good, yet British rule led to betterment or development in some aspects.

In Judicial-sphere, the development of Supreme Court (1774), India Penal Code (1860), CrPc (1860) etc. have brought a codified structure.

The Principles of Rule of Law, Equality before Law and Parliamentary Democracy - forms the democratic setup of India.

The Civil services (Charter Act, 1853) remains to be the Steel-frame of Administrative India. The introduction of Railways, Telegraph, Postal system etc. are new-introductions into India. Similarly, the social-reforms like: ban on sati, child marriage etc. has been fruitful.

Yet, the disparities form the courage-mentality of India towards British. Pratap Bhavni Mehta argues that post-independence, almost

the same structure has been copy-pasted intact.

TK Aggar Committee points that - civil services remains to represent Colonial (Mai-Baap) attitude. Internationally, South-Asia remains to be least-integrated. To apply Wallerstein's World-systems approach, India remains to be a 'periphery' (raw material supply country).

However, Ambedkar's message throws LIGHT:

"With Independence, we have lost the right to blame British for anything that goes wrong now."

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

Post-1991 reforms has been a "bane and a boon" for modern India.

In political-sphere, India has witnessed changes at several fronts.

Lokniti-CSDS - CAIE STUDY tells us that :
between 1991-2014, the no. of regional parties have increased from 20 to 34 and national parties decreased from 8 to 4 (called Regionalisation of Politics).

Milan Vaishnav's analysis of electoral-behaviour tells us that :
↳ people vote separately for regional-state elections / national elections;
↳ people have become more conscious of 'core-issues', 'idea of development'.

Yet, we have also witnessed - 'decline of Parliament', rise of majoritarianism, birth of Post-truth politics.

Prof. Hites Verma declares Indian-politics is witnessing the rise of 'second dominant Party system - the rise of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)'. Thus, politics has seen several changes.

In economic sphere, initial years witnessed huge growth (8.1%, 9.1% average). However, post - Global Financial Crisis (2008), India's growth rate has been slow and has exposed the realities of economic development.



Farmers witness falling rates, increasing suicides, unpredictable monsoons etc. Migrant labors are yet to benefit from process of globalisation. Women face Feminization of agriculture and poverty along with low wages (34% less - NSSO etc).

Poverty-economist Anuradha Sen has suggested a robust 'welfare-state' and rights-based approach to basic needs of people and STOP INDIA FROM FALLING INTO A LEGITIMISATION CRISIS (Habermas).

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
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Overall Remarks :	



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Que. 5(a)

The role of media in democracy.

10 Marks

'A Weak Government and a STRONG Media can do much better than strong Government and WEAK Media', declared Franklin J. Roosevelt.

Media's role in democracy is not just limited to show the status of democracy but also to contribute in it's development by - what SOCRATES called : 'Dialectics' (dialogues, dissent) etc.

Right from exposing the inclusion of the privileged and exclusion of a tribal women in Jharkhand (her death) under PDS system, is the primary role of democracy.

Right from STING operations

exposing the crude-malities of our political leaders to exposing the use of money/cash in Vellore constituency (Elections-2019), is its role.

However, as Noam Chomsky in How the world works argues, media is being subverted to show a malicious-false propaganda. It's becoming - unethical, partisan and slav of the bourgeoisie/political class.

The idea shall be to preserve this 4th pillar of democracy from 'becoming its own death'.

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



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Que.5(b)

Gandhian principles in Indian constitution

10 Marks

Indian Constitution is a blend of Gandhian, Liberal and Socialist principles, accommodated in its various provisions.

Indian Constitution showcase Gandhian principles in Part-IV: Directive principles of State Policy (Article 36 to 51).

Article 37 suggests state to secure a SOCIAL ORDER for all to truly develop. Article 40 suggests development of VILLAGE PANCHAYATS, inspired from his Oceanic-Circle Model.

Article 46 suggests development and fulfilment of interests of SC/STs, as Gandhi campaigned for their rights.



Article 47 suggests state to prohibit/regulate infantification and raise nutrition level. Article 48 and Article 48-A

Obliges state to focus on development and modernisation of agriculture and protection of Environment.

Thus, 'Sarvodaya through Antyodaya', 'Ram-Rajya through Bram-Rajya' are explicitly hindi thoughts.

However, Ambedkar suggested civil disobedience / satyagraha as grammar of Anarchy and 'villages' as den of Ignorance.

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



Que.5(c)

Different theoretical perspectives on the regionalism in India.
10 Marks

"It is said that a RISING TIDE lifts all boats together, unfortunately, that is not true for INDIA."

- Hon'ble NK Singh
(Incumbent Head of
15th Finance Commission).

The above line is said in the context of
REGIONALISM in India.

Unfortunately, India's growth has not been a SHARP and EQUAL growth for whole India. Urban vs. Poor, Developed vs. Underdeveloped ~~(North)~~ etc. has existed with India. For eg the prosperous / socially developed southern states vs. North India.

Robert Hardgrave in his



Theory of 'Underdevelopment' - calls regionalism as a phenomenon due to less prosperous development of one region. eg Vidarbha.

Prof. Iqbal calls it the Politics of Opposition - regional Odisha, Jharkhand etc. opposes the Centre or the North-East states oppose the Centre. Rudolph & Rudolph in their Modernisation Theory - calls it the reaction of region when democracy is deliberately introduced.

The rise is secessionist, separatist demand (like Khalistan, Cookchaland etc.) has been due to regionalism. 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' - shall be our guiding light.

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



Que.5(d)

Interaction of ethnicity and politics in India.

10 Marks

James Manor in his book 'Ethnic Politics in India', categorises Ethnicity in terms of - Religion, Race, Caste and Language.

The phenomenon of ETHNIC POLITICS in India suggests reaction to common political goals/ideals by community-specific demands. Prof. SD Muni argues that ethnic politics is a reaction to the introduction of democratic values undermining their customs/traditions.

Prof. Atul Kohli argues that these ethnic demands cannot sustain for longer time - as they would ~~divi~~ divide on question of castes, interests etc.

In his work 'Can democracy accommodate Ethnicity?' he argues that these demands can only be fulfilled within a democratic set-up.

For eg Nehru's dealing of Language-States.
Rajiv Gandhi's dealing of Longolwal Accord (Punjab question).

However, any use of force/suppression might hurt democratic structure. eg

Indira Gandhi's dealing of Khalistan issue (Operation Blue Star & Anti-sikh Riots).

Thus, democracy shall accommodate ethnic demands in a rightful/just manner.

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 called 'Anonymous Empires' for their influential-yet invisible role in political-scenarios.

Post-liberalisation era has led to a 'free-hand' (regulated) to private-sector to benefit from India's growth. As a result, the role of pressure groups has also increased. For eg lobbying by ICT companies / or Telecom companies for favourable spectrum allocations etc.

This has led to the phenomenon of 'hollowing out of the state', where state is no longer the dominant actor. Robert Dahl calls it 'Neo-Pluralism'.

Pressure-group politics has also been restricted. [For eg] religious pressure-groups have come in way to suppress/oppose religious reforms within communities. (Like the Shia-Borah community opposing ban on Female genital mutilation).

Yet, it has given rise to 'Deformed POLYARCHY', where democracy accommodates interests of several interest groups as per the situation.

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



Que. 6(a)

"Over the time the Supreme Court of India has evolved from being a court of law to a major institutional actor in political arena." Comment. Suggest changes in the functioning of the court.

20 Marks

Indian Constitution provides for a -
integrated system of Judiciary inspired
from Government of India Act, 1935.

The Supreme Court serves as
the Highest Court of Land with the
responsibility to protect & defend the
Constitution, People's Fundamental Rights
and Rule of Law.

The SC has been called
as the most powerful court in the
world and has been credited with
several achievements. Zia Modi in her



book '10 Judgements that changed India', has thanked Hon'ble court for revolutionary judgements like - Kesavananda Bharati case, innovation of Basic Structure, ADM Jabalpur case etc.

~~It's~~ It's powers of Judicial Review as provided by Indian Constitution under Article 13, 32 and 226 have led to - protection of people's interests. For eg Munna Mills case, NIA case etc.

Yet, the transfer of Judicial review to Judicial Highheadedness and Judicial Sovereignty (as Pratap Bhanu Mehta) calls, has been problematic.

The court by framing



its own laws (Common laws), directions to Executive and government etc. has expanded beyond its scope. (For eg) ban on Bt wheat or formation of EPA. etc.

Similarly, the recent controversy over Master of Rooster and Ex-CJI joining as Member of Parliament has questioned its role and independence. While some like Pratap Bhanu Mehta calls it the arbitrary curbs of JUDICIAL GOVERNANCE, some like Upendra Baxi praises the court to lead the people in legislative-executive vacuum.

Justice Chandrachud argues that 'Judicial Independence should

not be seen as insulation of judges from the rule of law'. It shall be protected by the actions of courts and public both.

However, the Court needs to find a way to fix - Judicial Accountability (2nd ARC); Master of Roster Issue; Judicial Pendencies and the Opaque Appointment process.

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



Que.6(b)

What historical forces shaped the vision of the constitution? Give the critical assessment of the features of the Indian constitution.

15 Marks

Indian Constitution is one of the few constitutions in world which does not start with the words : "In the Name of God", rather declare "We the People of India" as its source.

It is a 'SOCIAL CONTRACT' among its own people to guide them through the dark towards light. It has been inspired from its own historical events and from other constitutions of world.

The British Parliament introduction of constitutionalism was mainly to protect its own Hegemony (transi).

Laws like - Indian Factory Act, Charter Acts, Trade Union Acts, Peasants Acts etc. were to maintain its stronghold over peasantry. The Indian Constitution thus, has limitations over the process through principle of: 'Checks and Balances'.

Similarly, the Indian National Movement has influenced the vision of Constitution. The demands for rights, innovations, duties etc. has been adequately addressed. It is also influenced by several other constitutions of world. It's also a vision of leaders like - Gandhi, Ambedkar etc.

Yet, some features like - the Emergency Provisions, the Unitary Bias, Judicial Supremacy etc. are



features of constitution which pose some challenges.

Status depends on Centre for borrowing (Art 293); Centre become all powerful during Emergency (Art 352 to 360); Ambiguous constitutional amendment process (Art 368); etc. are some aspects of Indian constitution - which challenges smooth functioning of federal structure.

However, as Ambekar said: 'however, good may be the Constitution, if the people are bad, no good Constitution could then save us'. Thus, Constitution is a 'leap of faith' in each other.

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



Que.6(c)

It may be stated that the constitutional and procedural norms to ensure the executive's accountability to Parliament has been adequately provided in India. However, over the period of time there is substantial erosion in the power of Parliament. Discuss.

15 Marks

India's Parliamentary Democracy is based on the principle that: the Executive is Responsible to Parliament for its actions. (Article 74 to 78).

Parliament exercises control over executive through - use of Non-confidence Motion, Adjournment Motion, Censure Motion etc. During passing of Annual Financial Statement (A112), the opposition proposes - debates, protests, cut-motions etc. to seek executive accountability.

Similarly, the Parliamentary Committees within houses (Article 105 and Article 118) - exercise legislative accountability



by succumbing important bills etc. A strong and visionary Opposition is equally responsible to ensure - that the executive remains responsible.

However, recent events depicts an opposite narrative.

A Case Study by Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) on parliament's functioning suggests :

Committee scrutiny on bill	—	27.1%
Women Representation	—	14.1%
MPs with Criminal Records	—	43.1%
Educated MPs	—	below 73.1%
Minimum sitting of Parliament	—	less than 60 days

Fig. ADR's Case Study

Similarly, the rise of majoritarianism and wakened opposition signals - loss of Dialectical process (doctrines).

The use of Parliamentary Privileges (Art 105) - further hinders media/public accountability.

Thus, it is imperative on the state, people, Judiciary - to protect the temple of democracy from becoming its own death. Parliamentary Accountability forms the premise of Indian democracy, which shall be strengthened.

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

The idea of secularism remains to be an essentially contested concept. Its complex nature has given rise to several different models.

The Western Model of secularism inspired by Machiavelli and Hobbes etc. proposes for a strict separation of State from Religion.

However, the Indian model is both UNIQUE and COMPLEX. It is Unique - because it accommodates both - Jawa Dharma Dambhava (^{Gandhi} ~~Ashoka~~)

and Sharna Nirpeksotha (Nehru).

It's complex because it includes/excludes religion based on situation. Rajew Bhargava calls it the-
PRINCIPLES DISTANCE model. (For eg) dealing with Subarna issue as a non-religious, whereas Ramjanambhoomi issue as a religious one.

Thus, our model is surely contested. Pratap Bhawan Mehta considers this as a tool to legitimise vote-bank politics. It allows for community specific mobilisation which is against constitutional morality.

The recent disrupting



Judgment in Sabrimata Case (2019) by Justice Indu Malhotra has enhanced the scope of secularism.

The Supreme Court (4-1) allowed women to enter the temple premises, but Justice Malhotra dissented arguing that 'secularism and constitutional morality would allow ~~women~~ communities to practise their own customs/traditions'.

Further, scholar Neera Chandhoke argues that secularism has also been attacked by "cultural-specificity" and anti-secular politics. The rise of Hindu-nationalism has attacked the idea of secularism to a certain extent.



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Cultural-specificities like ~~ganga~~, traditional customs/practices, value system etc. have posed a sure challenge to secular-universal practices.

JB Smith, thus, declares India a Non-secular country. However, it's important to understand that India is secular in its own unique way.

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

Sarkaria Commission in it's End-note concludes that: 'governor must act as the lynchpin between the Centre and States, protecting the Federal structure.'

However, the recent instances of governor deliberately interfering in State's policies or use of discretionary power arbitrarily etc. has made governor's institution look like - a biased one.

The Supreme Court in - NR Pant case has declared governor's office as a 'constitutional office'. The Constitution envisages governor to perform: Legislative,



Bhupendra and Financial code. Article 163
provides Governor's with Constitutional discretion.

Yet, the recent - Karnataka
elections example (2019) - of not inviting
majority - coalition to form government sheds
bad - light. Recently, Bengal government
has launched frontal attack on Governor's
arbitrary interference in state's functioning.

The Election Commission had
to debar Governor for violation of Model
Code of conduct ~~for~~ during Rajasthan
elections. Similarly, other problems like:

- ↳ Mode of Appointment - arbitrary, no
state's advice taken;
- ↳ Use of Ordinance power - to overrule
state's attempt to deal with issues;
- ↳ to subvert public policies - (eg) in Delhi;



throws bad-light on the institutions.

⇒ REFORMS Proposed :

The Sarkaria & Punchhi Commission have suggested for State's consultation in the appointment ; appointment of experts (and not just a reserved seat for civil servants) etc.

The Supreme Court in Wadhwan case has suggested to use - Ordinance power democratically / rationally.

Thus, as Gandhi had written in Hartigan :
" theirs (Governor's) must be an influential-moral presence " ...

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

Shankar & Rodrigues have academically
traced the evolution of Indian democracy
since independence.

From a One-Party Dominant
Model : Congress system (Rajni Kothari)
to Coalition-Politics (1977-90s), India
has come a long way.

1952:67 ⇒

Period of Congress system ; India virtually
ruled by One party across Centre & states ;
Agriculturalists and Lawyers formed the
majority section ; Women - mere 4.1% ;



1967 : 90s $\Rightarrow$

Fall of Congress system and rise of Coalition Politics - Janta Dal etc. ; Agriculturalist and Industrialist formed the majority legislators ; women representation - 10% ; since 1990s, coalition-led era (NDA, UPA) ;

1990s onwards $\Rightarrow$

Coalition-led era of NDA, UPA ; modernisation of politics ; women representation - 12% ; entry of businessmen, criminals etc.

2014 onwards $\Rightarrow$

Prof. Gillis Verma - Rise of Second Dominant Party System - BJP ; mobilisation of castes, religion etc. ; separation on regional vs. national issue etc.



Socio-economic inequality has given birth to "Politics of Empty-Nominal". Regional parties have raised banners of underdevelopment. [eg] Jharkhand Mukti Morcha.

[Rise of Nationalism] in Central India has been another issue. [Rise of Jans of] [Jai Doctine] - [eg] Maratha (MH) has been another phenomenon. Politics of JNUT Amritan has been an offshoot.

Thus, Indian democracy is evolving with new friends, behaviours etc.

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