



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

PSIR Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 10

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 120

Name: VISHWAJEET GUPTA

Test Submission Date: 10-02-2023

Email Address: [REDACTED]

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:	

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at testseries@shubhrranjan.com



Always Ahead

25, 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,

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Que.1

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

'Caste' has been an intrinsic aspect of Indian way of life. The arbitrary segregation has been criticised by Dr Ambedkar as "division of labourers".

Since the Indian national movement, there have been a rising demand from backward sections to get rid of dogmatic ~~frag~~ practices associated with caste system.

Leaders like Babu Jagjivan Ram preferred co-option while Dr. Ambedkar went for constitutional means and modernization. Radical methods were opted by Marxists.

The connection between development and caste has been deeply discussed by sociologists & political scientists alike.



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Scholars like Rajani Kothari considered caste based mobilisation a part of modernity in democratic practices. Yogendra Yadav called these mobilisations as

"democratic upsurge" through which OBCs and Dalits left Congress system and raised their issues.

Christophe Jaffrelot calls caste politics as 'The Silent Revolution' in India.

At the same time, critics of caste politics have pointed that caste based mobilisation can not be a long-term phenomenon. If one party will go for caste politics, other party will have to use religion.

Arun Shorje called this destructive for national integrity.



In contemporary times, within neo-liberal world and rise of 'right' politics, there is a renewed focus on doing away with caste based segregation. The BJP victory in 2019 elections blurred caste lines and witnessed emergence of "labharthi" section (103rd Amendment).

Supreme Court has also pointed out that there is a need to revisit primordial methods of divisions in society. A shift from 'caste' to 'class' is apparent and political representation should reflect the development.



Que.2

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

Green Revolution emerged through Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (IADP) to deal with food security.

The movement however went on to change and dilute existing socio-economic realities.

Rudolph & Rudolph have pointed out that the impacts of Green Revolution are visible in : decline of Congress system, rise of intermediate castes, increase in gap between rich & poor farmers.

These changed circumstances led to emergence of regional leaders formulating and raising issues independent of national party's support.

SS Grewal pointed out that the migration of cheap labour from Bihar and UP further stressed the social conditions, leading to rise in militancy.

VKR V Rao has also highlighted that rural indebtedness was a major reason behind withdrawal of support from established parties.

"The Violence of Green Revolution", a book by Vandana Shiva highlights that there have been vast socio-economic as well as environmental ~~issues~~ impact of the movement, especially in northern states of Punjab & Haryana.



A prominent manifestation of regional leadership was 'Akali Dal' and militant groups led by Bhindranwale. These local power centres mended the ways of conventional politics and supported parties raising local issues.

As a result, there existed a non-Congress government at Union for two years and a prominent coalition partner in national politics thereon.

The period of Coalition government was the prime example of power wielded by local groups at regional level. However, the trend has witnessed a reversal with rise of AAP and urban middle class participating actively in politics.

e.3

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

Land reforms was a prominent theme during freedom struggle due to colonial exploitation. However, the slogan of "Land to the Tiller" ~~it~~ remained aloof from ground realities.

Some prominent aspects of land reforms in post-independent India were: abolition of Zamindari, tenancy reforms, redistribution, consolidation of land holdings and land ceiling. The only successful aspect was the abolition of Zamindari because they were paid heavy compensation and reinvested capital in village industries.

All other aspects have failed completely in eradicating woes of local, rural, and poor farmers. These failures are attributed to : lack of political will, mismanaged land records, loopholes in the laws, etc.

Even though government have directive principles under Article 33 (b) & (c), further amendments were made. 1st Amend-ment introduced 9th schedule, 44th Amendment removed right to property as fundamental right.

Scholars like Thorner have upheld this as a unique experiment however with little change in ground realities. Gunnar Myrdal calls India 'soft state'.



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Rudolph & Rudolph have also highlighted the failure of land reforms and further added that Green Revolution overturned whatever little ^{was} achieved through land reforms.

Therefore, even after achieving food security, $\pm$ about 21% population remain below poverty line. The stark gap between rich and poor farmers is evident in various data published.

Thus, the time is ripe for intellectual class to raise the issue of land reforms once again. An important aspect for success of democratic process is active participation of citizenry whose basic needs are met.



Que.4

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

In post-independent India, the strategy to be adopted for national development was highly debated. Two contrasting approaches were of Nehru & Gandhi.

Gandhi has never really given a model for development. His thoughts can be understood through 'Hind Swaraj'.

Gandhian model as such was developed by followers like Sriman Narayan.

Nehru however was a staunch supporter of 'progressive socialism'. He believed in the central role played by state for development.

Gandhi favoured 'production by masses' because mechanisation leads to accumulation of wealth. Nehru favoured heavy industries to



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

reduce imports and build exports.

Gandhi was sensible about consumption methods of Western societies and found it inappropriate for Indian society.

Nehru believed in mass production (^{heavy goods}) and regulated consumption through (consumer goods) regulated Quota system.

This Quota system however led to development of overdeveloped state.

(Hamza Alvi)

Gandhian principles were also concerned about environment and inclusiveness.

No such concern was witnessed in Nehruvian model.

The Nehruvian model was implemented during 2nd five-year plan, by the name Nehru - Mahalanobis model.



The problems with Nehruvian model surfaced during 1980s and 1990s when country had to go for liberalisation and strategic adjustment.

Two important problems were also highlighted in following years :

- (a) Lack of sustainable development
- (b) Lack of inclusive growth.

In recent years, country has adopted neo-liberal methods and focusing on 'Atma-nirbharta'. This approach is in line with Gandhian principles.



ue.5

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

The interplay between politics and caste has been described ~~by~~ as 'traditionalisation of modernity' and 'modernisation of tradition'.

Caste has remained a dominant theme in Indian politics. [Rajni Kothari] calls caste-based mobilisation a symbol of deepening of democracy in India. It is a feature of Indian society that is being modernised by ~~new~~ democratic methods.

[Prof. Jogendra Yadav] also emphasised on rising influence of caste through "democratic upsurges" in 60s and 90s. OBCs and Dalits left the Congress system and strengthened their own parties.



Christophe Jaffrelot has discussed the rise of caste consciousness and influence of politics in form of 'regionalisation'.

Caste impacted politics by bringing in new leaders and issues of backward sections to the mainstream. There was mobilisation at three levels: Horizontal, Vertical & Differential.

Politics has also impacted caste by ~~to~~ bringing in new consciousness among lower caste groups and helping in upliftment of masses, politically as well as socio-economically.



However, there have been concerns about caste-based mobilisation for political purposes. It creates disunity and threatens the integrity of the nation. Further, there is no end to identity politics as such.

Therefore, Supreme Court and Govt has preferred the shift from caste based politics to class-based politics. It can be noted here that caste has remained an intrinsic as well as instrumental feature of Indian politics.

However, the rising inequalities within caste groups have created new fault lines.



Que. 6

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

According to Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy, ethnicity is defined as section of ~~gro~~ people having common linkages based on caste, class, religion or some other ground.

Ethnicity and democracy have been at play in Indian politics in various forms. Some examples include rise of linguistic demands, secessionist movements based on social differentiation.

Rajni Kothari calls ethnicity an important aspect of democratic India. Ethnic movements highlight the problem of under-development in. ("Politics of India")



Atul Kohli has written extensively on ethnicity in his book "Ethnicity & Nationalism". He stressed that ethnic struggles are divided into types-

- a) Issues of core areas (Maharashtra)
- b) Issues of periphery areas (Nagaland)

The government is more concerned about issues of periphery areas.

According to Atul Kohli, the solution to ethnic problems are dealt ~~with~~ by government. Such movements depict an inverted 'U' curve, meaning ~~the~~ government has dealt with these issues over time.

Paul Brass has given certain approaches of the government in dealing



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

with ethnic problems : Extension of
special privileges, No talk with terror,
Out of walk solution but within the
constitutional framework.

- These ethnic movements once caused
severe troubles in certain ^{parts} ~~aspects~~ of
the country but the movements are
channelised and controlled through
democratic representation.

However, the renewed demands
of Ladakh & its leaders have caught
attention. As Atul Kohli suggested,
the solution lies in more democracy
rather than less democracy. An inclusive,
co-operative outreach will go a long
way.



ue.7

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

The regionalisation of politics is associated with rise of local leadership and state-level parties which often tussle with Union govt over power & finances.

The emergence of regional parties started with decline of Congress system. After reorganisation of states on linguistic lines and 1st democratic upsurge led to growth of local leadership.

Further, state government dealt with a range of local issues, therefore connecting with masses in a better way. These regional parties claimed their share of power during coalition era at Union level.



Several local parties joined hands to form government at Union level but could not find a common ground ~~for~~ or ideological base.

This resulted into lack of stability and weakening of institutions such as Prime Minister, Speaker, President, etc.

An important aspect of regional parties holding power was parochial and self-interest based policies.

These policies tend to harm the nation in larger frame of time.

Eg., There existed ~~five~~ ^{four} Prime Ministers between 1983 - 1993 as against Constitutionally mandated two.



Scholars have highlighted various social, political phenomenons to explain rise of regional parties. Yogendra Yadav defined it as "democratic upsurge".

While others have reflected on the negative aspects of such politics.

It leads to discontinuity in public policy, unnecessary burden on exchequer, reduce in trust of public over elected representatives.

Since 2014, there have been a reversal in this trend with emergence of a strong national party. (Satish Deshpande)

The need however is to balance stability with recognition of local issues.



Que.8

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

Trade Unions go long way back to pre-independent India. A major milestone in their history was establishment of All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1936 with Lala Lajpat Rai as President.

However, trade unions never really came out of the shadow of political parties in India. They became 'junior partners' with strong political affiliations. Rather than raising the issues of trade union members, they became a platform for vote consolidation.

Even AITUC got bifurcated with liberal and marxist strands later on.



A major reason for inadequate performance of trade unions is lack of organisational strength, ideological coherence and ~~div~~ factions within on grounds of religion, caste, etc.

The internal factions proved detrimental to the cause of trade ~~of~~ unions. The members were pulled into one or other political mobilisation.

Another important aspect of marxist led unions is borrowed doctrines, lack of ground support and picking leaders from colleges, etc. There was no ~~origi~~ organic leadership to hold together the flock and their interests.



In post-liberalisation era, the strength of trade unions further deteriorated due to influx of foreign capital, advancements in technology and "race to the bottom".

The bargaining power of trade unions was severely curtailed due to a growing consensus among political parties over the usefulness of reforms.

Therefore, it can be concluded that trade unions could not find independent ground in India due to political affiliations and ~~was~~ intrinsic lacknaes.