

NEXT IAS

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : DAMANPREET ARORA

Roll No. : ID: MT 24 PSIL 004 Date of Examination : 11 Aug 2024

Mobile Number : E-mail : gmail.com

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

Online ☒

Test-04

POLITICAL SCIENCE &
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Dated : 21-07-2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question no 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining THREE are to be attempted. Among these THREE questions, one should be from each section.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certification which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

(For filling by Examiners only)

Q. No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1. (a)	4	10			
1. (b)	6	10			
1. (c)	8	10			
1. (d)	10	10			
1. (e)	12	10			
2. (a)	14	15			
2. (b)	17	15			
2. (c)	20	20			
3. (a)	24	15			
3. (b)	27	15			
3. (c)	30	20			
4. (a)	34	15			
4. (b)	37	15			
4. (c)	40	20			
5. (a)	44	10			
5. (b)	46	10			
5. (c)	48	10			
5. (d)	50	10			
5. (e)	52	10			
6. (a)	54	15			
6. (b)	57	15			
6. (c)	60	20			
7. (a)	64	15			
7. (b)	67	15			
7. (c)	70	20			
8. (a)	74	15			
8. (b)	77	15			
8. (c)	80	20			
Grand Total					

Remarks

Observations:

SECTION-A

1. (a) Write the following question in about 150 words.
Discuss the factors responsible for the growth of regional parties in the Indian political system. (10 marks, 150 words)

Political parties perform the role of
"Interest Aggregation" as per structural
functional approach of Gabriel Almond
and Powell.

In India, regional parties have
got emergence after 1967 because
until 1967 India was called as
"One Party System" [Morris Jones]

Factors for their emergence
include what Yogendra Yadav
describes as democratic means with
plebiscitarianism (Eg) 1st upsurge was
in 1960s when parties led by OBCs
emerged because of Green

Resolution (eg) JDU, CP in Bihar, UP respectively.

Then in 2nd Democratic Uprising in 1980s end led to inclusion of SCs, STs (eg) Bahujan Samaj Party which further led to regional parties growth.

Also, the breakdown of Congress System (Rajni Kothari) was the major factor with emergence of Coalition Culture in centre (eg) TDP, AIADMK, DMK forming alliances with national parties.

Thus, it is result of 'awakening of Voters' of India which have moved forward from 'Identity Politics' to Identity Plus Politics (Jagdish Yadav)

1. (b)

Discuss the reasons for the environmental movements in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ramchandra Guha and Madhav Gadgil in book "Ecology and Equity" describe the conflict between the Development and Environment.

The chief reason behind their emergence include the displacements from their lands where 1960s was described the period of Environmental Injustice.

But later with movements like Chipko movement led by Sunder Lal Bahugna in Uttaranchal and Apikko in Karnataka, the emergence took root as a 'Social Cause' for the Protection of Environment.

With growing awareness and the fallout of Development project particularly the growing Industrialization has led to emergence.

Other factors also include Supreme Court's role as a facilitator (Eg) M.C Mehta Case where Polluters Pay Principle was recognised, other include Chim Gas leak Case (Principle of Absolute Liability)

The very recent Panjit Singh case which includes Right to be protected against the Adverse effects of Climate Change shows that Environmental movement in India has been led by both Citizens and Institutions. [Harmonical balance]

1. (c)

Examine the impact of LPG on political discourse in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates
must not wr
on this marg

The name of liberalism with Francis Fukuyama book 'End of history'
 Calling liberalism as end point of
Man's Ideological Evolution and the
End of Cold war led India move
 towards LPG.

The impact on political discourse
 has been that during the times of
P.V. Narasimha Rao liberalisation
 and privatisation was shaped with
 the hints in the five year plan
 towards the opening of Economy.

This brought in Rudolph and
Rudolph book 'Pursuit of Lakshmi'
 saying that the biggest factor

for Capitalism means was Green Revolution and the rise of Bullock Capitalist² and their entering in parliament through 2nd Democratic Uprising of 1990s (Yogendra Yadav)

This brought more Liberalisation where opening and 'Nexus' developed between "Bureaucrats - Politicians - Capitalists" (as pointed by Vohra Committee)

This has also resulted in Capitalist model of development but poverty ratio have reduced from 43.2% in 1992 to 22.1% in 2011 (Tendulkar committee)

Here Indian Political Discourse shifted from Welfarism to New Welfarism after the LPG reforms.

1. (d)

Discuss the objectives of land reforms implemented in post independence India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Land reforms are based on the Socialist Idea of Redistributive Justice where India as a welfare State [Article 38 and 39] has the responsibility to reduce Income Inequality.

Land reforms implemented through Abolition of zamindari, Tenancy reforms, distribution of surplus lands etc with the objective to Give land to the landless.

Reducing Inequality and Agriculture prosperity was the aim (eg) Operation Barga in West Bengal and Kerala Agricultural Reforms.

The technological land

reforms (eg) Green Revolution however based on capitalist model had the aim of Food Security for the country and India became Food Surplus country.

But, were criticized for increasing inequality (eg) Punjab farmers are much richer than those of Bihar. This is why some critics like Udandana Shukla compared it Green Revolution turning into Red.

Thus, with a mixed result, the objective is still to be realised because currently more than 80% of farmers have lands less than 2 acres, with Ashok Dalwai promising Doubling farmers Income by 2022, but 2 years additional have been passed.

1. (e)

Difference between old and new social movements.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Candida
must not
on this m

Social movements perform the Acts of mass mobilisation based on having common Agenda (in each movement) and are the least Institutionalised.

Old Social movements are led Empty Stomach by poor peasants and landless labourers who are most affected by the development and encroachment policies of the State.
(eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan, Telhar movement, Pathal Gari by Tribes of Chhattisgarh.

However, New Social movements are led by educated middle class mixed with the Agenda of old social movements with a cause.

for further protection of environment
and Social Awareness Generation
(eg) with involvement of NGOs, (eg)
#Fridaysforfuture, #Congoisbleeding
in Democratic Republic of Congo.

Thus, New Social movements
are more varied and diverse in
approach and rich and employ new
techniques like plays, music, street
theatres, social media while old
social movements use the old method
of protests and rallys.

In "political socialization approach"
social movements play a huge role
because INC was once a social
movement then turned into Pressure
Group and later to Political Party thus
it performs the role of being Reservoir
of leadership.

2. (a)

Discuss the nature of demands of LGBTQ rights movement in India.

(15 marks, 200 words)

Multiculturalism denotes that there is a minuscule minority in every sphere and LGBTQ+ rights movement is evident from the reason that only 4.8 lakh registered LGBTQ people are there according to 2011 census.

Moreover, only 30,000 are registered as voters with Election Commission. Thus the Nature of Demands include Equality of Representation (eg) through rainbow movement; a source of livelihood, prevention of discrimination [Article 15], liberty of thought, expression, belief and self perceived identity.

Apart from it their demand also includes the right to same sex marriages and right to marry as per one's choice, decriminalization of beggary and other acts which are taken or considered as taboo.

Moreover, right to be recognised as a normal human with basic human rights. Their demands have also been crystallised (eg) Naz foundation case, NALSA case 2014 which recognised LGBTQ as third gender.

K.S Puttaswamy case recognised right to privacy as fundamental right under Article 21, moreover Nandji Singh Johar case, 2018

in which Justice Indu Malhotra held that history owes an apology, for late recognition of their rights?

Nandij Singh Isahar case recognised Constitutional morality over social morality.

The Transgender Persons Protection Act and National Transgender Council further fulfils the demand for self perceived identity but certificate by DM is required.

Apart from it Bihar became the 1st state to recruit 3 Sub Inspectors (Transgender) and recently IRS officer of Karnataka became the 1st to be recognised as Transgender. This shows the success of LGBTQ rights movement in India.

Critically examine the impact of ethnicity on Indian politics. (15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. (b) Ethnicity plays the huge role of 'Politics of Identity' which turns into 'Politics of Passion'.

Ethnicity comprises of feeling of 'collectiveness' as per Paul Brass which includes anything region, caste, culture, language etc.

The impact on Indian Politics has been the emergence of 'Patronage Politics' with 'Ethnic favoritism'.

While Rajap Bhane Mehta and Christophe Jaffrelote believe that it acts as a 'Vote Bank Politics' and leads to division of Indian Society and threat to Unity and Integrity of Nation.

But Yogendra Yadav and Rajni Kothari^o (Optimists) believe that they play the role of Democratic Awakening² and Deepening, and Liberalisation of Indian Democracy.

Impacts can also be seen with the politics of caste which has resulted into Politicization of Caste² and Traditionalisation of Modernity² (Rajni Kothari).

It can be a threat to National Integrity especially in the North East Region (eg) Nagaland, Manipur (Zo and Kuki tribe), ULFA, Assam Gana Parishad^o

this also leads to what

Myron Weiner calls as Sons of Soil theory and Xenophobia (eg) in Maharashtra o

Thus, it leads to Politics of Passion where Sectional Politics is preferred even over nationalism (eg) demands for Khalistan in Punjab o

The Internal Conflicts also lead to 'Breeding Ground' for Interference of External state / non state actors (eg) Pakistan, China o

Thus although Ethnicity has played a role in Democratic participation, but India's Multiculturalism has surmised the blow of Ethnicity in Politics, but hyper Ethnicity can shake the foundation of country, which must be avoided

2. (c)

How has India's economic growth from liberalization impacted social development, and what challenges remain for comprehensive socio-economic progress?

(20 marks, 250 words)

Liberalization wave came after the Disintegration of USSR with End of Cold war which led to India look to west, also due to Balance of payment crisis which were faced by the country.

India's Economic growth has seen a huge jump as India was just small player but currently it is the largest growing economy with \$3.9 trillion GDP and 3rd largest in PPP terms and 5th largest overall.

India's Current Account Deficit has also narrowed currently only 1% of GDP with Quarter 4

growth of 7.8% of GDP [Economic Survey].

India's foreign exchange reserves of greater than \$600 billion can save the country from external market shocks. In short, India has moved away from Listed and Closed Economy to Listless, Open and Thriving Economy.

However, its Impact on Social

Development has been with challenges like inequality & has widened like According to Oxfam report, top 1% of India owns more than 40% of wealth.

Although poverty rate reduced from 43.1% in 1991 to 22.1% in 2011 [Tendulkar Committee] but the

multidimensional poverty still exists where people above poverty line are no better than BPL.

India's rank in Global Gender Gap has fallen 2 places to 129th in 2024 from 127th in 2023 with only 37% women in labour force participation and only 13.6% women parliamentarians.

this shows Although liberalisation, Globalisation has introduced opportunities but people lack 'Capabilities' to explore these opportunities (as Amartya Sen book 'Development as Freedom')

The challenges that further
remain for low Economies

Progress include addressing the Informal nature of Economy (eg) 95% workers work in Informal Jobs with also recent Gigwork expected to reach 45 million by 2030 (Niti Dayeg report)

Better Social Security (eg) Compassionate Capitalism of Narayan Murthy is required like Period leave by 2 months, Flexible working hours for women (eg) work from home opportunity to address dual Burden on women

To address inequality, thus Bottom up Approach is required instead of Trickle Down through startups (eg) India is 3rd largest in terms of Startup Ecosystem so that Jobless Growth problem can be addressed

NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04

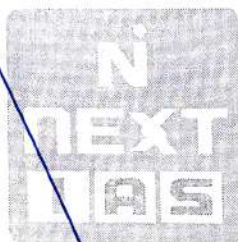
Page 24

3. (a)

Analyze the nature of the demands made by ethnic groups in Northeast India and evaluate the approaches taken by the Indian government to address these demands.

(15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates
must not write
on this margin



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04

Page 2

Candidate
must not
on this m



3. (b)

Critically examine the role of social movements in strengthening the democracy of India.
(15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates
must not write
on this margin



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04

Page 2

Candidate
must not
write on this



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04

Page **29**

Candidates
must not write
on this margin



3. (c)

Discuss the role of the Finance Commission in enhancing federalism in India, and what are the major challenges it encounters in achieving this objective?

(20 marks, 250 words)



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04

Page 31

Candidates
must not write
on this margin





Candidates
must not write
on this margin



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04

4. (a)

Identify the factors that have continued the use of religion in Indian politics. Analyze its impact on Indian politics.
(15 marks, 200 words)







4. (b)

How effective has the National Human Rights Commission been in protecting and promoting human rights in India along the lines of the constraints it faces?

(15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates
must not write
on this margin







4. (c) Examine how the Comptroller and Auditor General of India enhances governmental accountability and acts as a watchdog over public finances. (20 marks, 250 words)





NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04

Page 43

Candidates
must not write
on this margin



SECTION-B

5. (a)

Discuss the key factors contributing to the agricultural crisis in India?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Agriculture in India contributes 18.1% of GDP while employs 46% of country's population.

Key factors contributing to agriculture crisis include stagnated growth at 3.6% average in past few decades; Investment in research and development has been less than 1% of Agriculture GDP.

Other include the Depletion of Groundwater resources (eg in Punjab, Haryana due to flood irrigation, Green Revolution, HYV seeds which has led to groundwater receding at the rate of 0.3 m per year (NASA)

Lack of remunerative prices (eg) only 30% of prices sold in market reach ~~to~~ farmers because of presence of middlemen like Arhtiyas in Punjab.

Presence of loan sharks which charge huge rates has led to increase farmers suicide, also lack of storage infrastructure (eg) 40% of food is wasted after harvest because of lack of storage facilities.

Other include the problem of monoculture and MSP dependence where huge dependence on wheat and rice lead to 'One Harvest' and 'feeling godenness'.

thus, what is needed is the concept of 'AGRIPRENEURS' for farmers to reap the benefits.

5. (b)

Write a short note on - Nature of pressure groups in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Pressure Groups have been defined as 'Invisible Empires' by SE Ferner which perform the role of Interest Articulation as per Structural functional approach of Gabriel Almond.

In India, Keyi Kothari calls them Reservoirs of leadership, and agents of modernisation eg Students Union in colleges (SOPU etc).

They pressurize the government for the introduction of policies for the wider social benefit (eg Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangathan led to Introduction of RTI Act, 2005).

Bharatiya Kisan Union's protest along Singhu Border (Delhi) led to withdrawal of 3 Farm Laws (passed in 2020) .

They perform the role of Political Education (eg) Awareness Generation with respect to environment like Birdlife International, Narmada Bachao Andolan .

Pressure Groups thus form anomic groups during situations of emergency (eg) Teheri movement . India Against Corruption . Trade Union such as ASSOCHAM, FICCI have led to increased business friendly environment .

thus Pressure Groups are called as 'Non Political Party' which are exactly the same except from managing the Gov.

5. (c)

Mention primary reasons for the emergence of human rights movements in post independence India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Article 1 of UDHR describe All humans born equal with dignity to every being.

Started with Civil Rights Association led by ^{Jawaharlal Nehru} ~~Rabindranath Tagore~~ as President in 1936; Post Independence the pace was slow till the Emergency of 1975.

The Chief proponent was J.P. Narayan who gave call for total revolution (Lamporna Kranti) against Brice Rise (Anti Brice Rise agitation)

thus the demand for protection of human rights grew further

After Emergency forced sterilisations, and awakening of people about the human rights.

This led to National Human Rights Commission Act 1993 based on Paris principles which has Suo motu power to investigate against human right violations.

The recent cases from Manipur, allegations for AFSPA and Custodial violence, deaths and Encounter have further led to increase in demands for human Rights.

Hannu, Professor Upendra Banerjee call Indian Human Rights movement as Human Rights Industry and Market.

Thus, Responsible Citizenship and 'Coalition of Classes' (Hannah Arendt) is required.

5. (d)

Influence of economic factors on electoral behaviour of Indian Voters.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Mukulika Banerjee is book 'Why India Votes' and Ashok Lahiri is book 'India Divides' have tried to show the Electoral behaviour of Indian Voters based on Economic factors, Social factors and Political factors.

However, M.N Srinivas held that 'caste' plays a major role and present in minds of voters even at subconscious level, but the current scenario portrays that Indians have moved from Identity to Identity plus Politics.

Thus Economic factors like Inflation have a major role to

play. (Eg) today there are 93.6 crore registered voters in India, but voting turnout was 65%.

This showed as per ADR report that middle class and rich class were the main categories of the people missing from the poll booths.

Although freebies play a role in terms of attraction of voters and voter bank politics. (eg) free electricity in Punjab upto 300 units played a huge role in AAP win in the elections.

But, Indian voters also take into the account their rise in income from the government policies, although critics argue that welfare schemes have a little role to play. Thus it's a matter of debate of what really works.

5. (e)

Comment on : Role of Union Public Service Commission.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Union Public Service Commission
(Article 315-323) (Part 14) of Constitution
is a Constitutional body tasked with
the recruitment of Group A, Group B
(majority) posts at all India level.

Its role has been traced back
to Federal Public Service Commission
introduced on the recommendations of
the committee.

It organises competitive exams
and recommends to the Department
of Personnel the candidates selected
but the recommendations are not of
Binding nature.

Thus it performs the important
role of selecting the steel frame

for the country.

It also can perform the role of conducting the examinations if recommended by State/President. Thus UPSC has been considered as a Gold Standard when it comes to its performance especially in light of recent controversies related to Centralization of Exams like NEET, UGC NET by NTA.

There has also been proposal of UPSC conducted exam for recruitment of All India Judicial Service as recently President Droupadi Murmu called for the need of AIJS.

Thus, the regularity with which the exams are conducted has made UPSC as the Gold Standard for recruitment.

6. (a)

Discuss the major provisions of the recently proposed CEC and Other ECs (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023. Do you agree these provisions effectively ensure the free and fair election of India? (15 marks, 200 words)



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04

Page 57

Discuss the nature of the Indian political system from the time of independence in 1947 to the onset of the Emergency period in 1975? (15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates
must not write
on this margin



6. (c)

The increasing criminalization of Indian politics is often attributed to the nexus between money, muscle, and politics. Do you believe that implementing state funding for political campaigns could help mitigate this issue? Give your opinion. (20 marks, 250 words)



7. (a)

Discuss changing profile of Indian legislators. Analyse its impact on the role of the parliament as a deliberative and legislative body. (15 marks, 200 words)

Parliament is called as the mirror of society and legislators perform the role of Representatives of people thus represents the Microcosm of India as a whole.

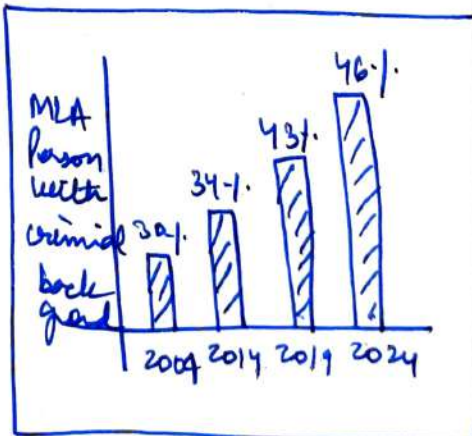
Indian legislators currently for example has been the most educated Lok Sabha with 76% Graduates, this shows the changing profile when during Independence it was only 12-15% literacy of whole ~~and~~ country.

During the 1st Lok Sabha, there were mostly domination of Brahmins, Legal persons (lawyers) and mostly Upper Caste educated

Indians.

Slowly after 1st and 2nd Democratic
upsurge, there was entry of OBCs,
SCs, STs in Parliament. However
women representation had stagnated
at around 8% in 20th century, which
is now 13.6% [2 less from the
17th Lok Sabha].

There has been increase in
politicians with criminal background
(as shown in diagram)
with historic high
and it has led
to criminalization
of Politics.



Impact on Parliament as a
deliberative body which represents the
'General Will' (Popular political sovereignty)

of Parsian shows that although there has been increase in representativeness with people from diverse backgrounds joining Multicultural Parliament but representation of Muslims ~~[4/7]~~ and minorities have remained miniscule as also pointed out by Sachar Committee.

Thus, Increasing Criminalisation has led to entry of criminals and NEXUS between politicians - Bureaucrats - Criminals (Vehra Committee)

It also resulted into fussle for Law and Law Politics where in the words of Hamid Ansari has led to Anarchy and where informed ~~to~~ debates are rare. But Entry of youth (eg) median age of MPs in Lok Sabha is 35 showing interest in politics as full time career.

7. (b)

Discuss the nature of women's movements in India. Also evaluate their successes and limitations.
(15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

Women's movements in India have evolved from Post Independence period where initially till 1970s were the era of 'Grey Years'

* Towards Equality Report² acted as the eye opener for the perceived Gender Inequality among the families which should have women were discriminated.

Thus Feminism rose with Mahila Adalats, Pressure Groups like Lakshmi, Manushi which played a key role in women collectiveness.

The Mathura Rape case of women in police custody became the turning point of women taking the

the command in their own hand &

the Successes of the movement were little until 1980s when Madhu Kishwar described the success only as some Bazaar piece of legislation?

But, Setting up of National Commission of women, 1993 as Statutory Body; Domestic Violence Act (Prevention) 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act 1961; Prevention of Sexual Harassment at work place Act, 2013; Triple Talak (Prohibition Act) based on Shayara Bano Case, the Sabarwal case Judgement (Indian Young Lawyers Association, 2018) showed the success of women movement.

However certain Limitations still persist (eg) low women LFR of 37%, Global Gender Gap India's rank is 129 out of 144; only 13.6% women in Parliament and 11% among State Legislators Average.

Low women in STEM employment, the concept of Missing women (Anastya Sen), Feminisation of Agriculture (~~not~~ 80% rural agriculture labourers are women) NCRB data shows One rape every 8 minutes in India; NCRB data also shows that 1 in 2 women face domestic violence but only 1% divorce rate in country.

This shows the Emergence of 'Shadow Pandemic' and the need for Power to, Power with, Power within along with 106th Constitutional Amendment Act.

7. (c)

To what extent do civil liberties and human rights movements shape the functioning of democracy in India? (20 marks, 250 words)

Civil liberties and Human rights movements are based on the concept of 'Dignity' for every individual being and the rights which are required for Civilised Existence.

Democracy stands for One Person, One Vote, One VALUE in the words of Dr B. R Ambedkar, thus democracy is the cause and the result of Human and Civil Rights movements.

This can be seen when Civil Liberty Union which was set up in 1936 under J. L. Nehru with Sardar Naidu as ~~for~~ members.

Bipin Chandra in book 'India's Struggle for Independence'

Also called Indian National movement as one of the world's largest Civil rights movement.

Thus Democracy alliance for normative values like liberty, Equality and Fraternity and Human Rights movement shape the functioning making it more Deliberative, Participative and Discursive.

For instance Habermas gave the idea of Public Sphere, Communicative Action and Ideal Speech Situation as the hallmark of Deliberation, and it is in Coffee house where Democratic Culture emerges.

The 1975 Emergency was one of the Darkest period (called as

Samvidhan Hatya Dandas - 25th June
was the testing periods of Democracy
eg) forced sterilisation, but it later
led to defeat of Indira Gandhi Gov
in election which shows the power
of people.

The People Union for civil liberties
by J.P. Narayan advocated for
total revolution (Sampoorna Kranti)
on account of Anti Rice Price Agitation
played a huge role in Democratic
Awakening.

It leads to people not been
seen as Passive Recipients but
participants of 'Active Citizenship' as
advocated by Aristotle and Martyn
Linn.

It is reflected in Right to Information Act 2005 after Bharatiya Mazdoor Samaj and Whistleblower Act after India Against Corruption movement.

Thus Judiciary has also acted as harbinger of Civil and Human rights protection (eg) Nandini Singh Isahar case by decriminalising Section 377 of IPC; Gender Equality through Sabnamala case, even the latest Ranjit Singh Case, 2024 in which SC recognized the right to be protected against the adverse effects of Climate Change.

This shows that Civil liberties and Human rights movement have helped in 'Liberalisation of Indian Democracy' and increased 'Democratization'.

NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04

Page 74

8. (a)

Discuss the role of the Election Commission in generating awareness among voters to ensure free and fair elections. (15 marks, 200 words)

S. Y. Quraishi is book 'An Undocumented Wonder' called Indian elections as great Indian Festival.

With 93.5 crore registered voters and 65.6% turnout in 18th Lok Sabha elections shows the success of Election Commission in generating awareness.

To ensure free and fair elections Election commission (Constitutional body, Article 324) organizes SVEEP campaign (eg) In 18th Lok Sabha it kept a target of 75% voting through Nukkad Natak, awareness campaigns, Selfie at Booths

and Posting of Selfies on Social Media.

Apart from it, the C Vigil App which helps in posting of pictures of violation of Model Code of Conduct and Real time GPS Coordinates in ensuring the corrupt practice do not occur.

Social Media awareness through Twitter, Facebook pages against freebies and violation of Code of Conduct; Free and Fair Elections have been described as the Basic Structure of Constitution by 'Indira Nehru Gandhi Case', which shows the Active involvement of even Judiciary towards it.

Other measures to increase awareness is through "CallCentrals" when a person calls to somebody, the automated voice and the helpline Number of 1098 to report complaints regarding the Free and Fair elections violations.

Thus, Indian Election has been described as "Gold Standard" by former USA Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, in which 93.5 crore people are registered Voters.

Thus, to improve the fair play recommendations of Indrajit Gupta Committee of State Funding of Elections
 (eg) 1.35 lakh crore was spent in 2024 18th Lok Sabha elections
 (highest in the world)

8. (b)

Examine how the caste system in India shaped and influenced the formulation of political strategies for mobilizing electoral support? (15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Christopher Jaffrelot held that in India people do not cast their Vote but Vote their caste.

Similarly M.N. Srinivas held that caste is present among the minds of Indians even at the SUBCONSCIOUS level.

This shows caste act as a catalyst for 'Politics of Identity' which results into Politics for Massion resulting into caste forming the MOSAIC of Indian Politics.

Thus caste system has shaped political strategies for mobilizing electoral support through patronage politics to use votes for

Quid Pro Quo.

Thomas Blom Hansen in book 'The Saffron Wave' called India a De facto Hindu kashtra particularly after 2014 elections, this shows the caste coalition like AJGAR, KHAM, MY have played a role for the base of political parties.

The Uttar Pradesh politics based on caste factor like Mushir-Yadav, OBC - Kauria - Mauryas seem to have ~~be~~ acted as a swing factor in the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections (CSDS - Lokniti Survey).

Political strategies through the political party manifestos have been extremely common (eg)

dominant caste Riddys in Andhra Pradesh, Yadavs in U.P and Bihar, Marathis in ~~Bihar~~ Maharashtra often play the sons of soil theory (Bhoomiputra Strategy) as pointed out by Myron Weiner.

For instance, the Haryana Reservation for locals in Drumehi jobs, in Karnataka are a source for Alteration to 'politics of Identity' by the Secular Means.

This has made Rajni Kothari comment that it has led to 'secularisation of caste', in turn leading to 'double-way' between politics of caste.

However, Yogendra Yadav see it as an avenue of Deepening of Democracy through his theory of Democratic Upsurge.

NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04

Page 80

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

8. (c)

Analyze how the formation of coalition governments has diverged from the traditional centralizing tendencies associated with Indian federalism. (20 marks, 250 words)

Morris Jones called India as 'One party Democracy' till 1967 and Rajni Kothari termed it as 'Congress System'.

This shows traditional centralizing trends till 1967 after which coalition Governments started to take shape which have been called as Inevitable in a huge multidiverse society, country like India.

Formation of coalition Governments has diverged from traditional federalism with centralised trends because it results into emergence of regional parties at Central level which also leads to Fragmentation of Politics because of ill and unintended consequences

of Horse Trading

First Lucasful coalition government completion was under A. Bihari Vajpayee and later UPA I [2004], UPA [2009], NDA I [2014], NDA-2 [2019], NDA-3 [2024] (in progress) shows the trend towards coalition culture.

But, various smaller factions represent the the coalition (eg) DMK had a say in the foreign policy adopted towards civil war in Sri Lanka, thus Domestic politics in turn result into shaping of foreign policy as well.

It is also said that in coalition government even the smallest faction can Punch ~~reach~~ beyond the weight and Professor M. P. Singh

calls it as a Government which does not have 'One PM but many PMs'

thus Federalism becomes stronger with regional issues having a say in national policy shaping (eg) recent allocation in budget to Andhra Pradesh and Bihar in 2024 Budget (which critics call as Appeasement to coalition partners JDU and TDP).

This also checks the Government (Union) from 'Centralizing power' and being Democratization in functioning rather the Hierarchical top down model, thus bring Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas and Cooperative Federalism.

It also is criticized however for bringing Unstability in Government

because of unhealthy politics, Defections and horse trading as Olto von Koehheimer calls Indian Coalitions as 'Negative Coalitions'² to keep someone out and call them as 'Catch All parties' without any logic / ideal.

For Instance I.N.D.I.A Coalition together ~~team~~ won 233 seats in 18th Lok Sabha Election thus forming a strong opposition but it can also result in not having healthy coalition culture (Mamohan Singh)

Frequent walkouts, Disruptions leads to Unethical power phenomenon
(Eg) Parliament sat for only 52 days in 2022 which shows that India ^{is in} need of amendment in Anti Defection Law, Parliamentary privilege codification and Ethics Commissioners [2nd ARC] for a better Accountability and Transparency

NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-04

Page 84

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

