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India: Democracy and Development

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By: R.S. Chaurasia



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of the
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QUESTION PAPER

June – 2023

(Solved)

INDIA : DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

M.P.S.-3

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt five questions in all, selecting at least two questions from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION – I

Q. 1. Discuss the various debates on the models of development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 5, 'Introduction'.

Q. 2. Write a note on constitutional rights granted to Indian citizens.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 10, 'Rights of the People', 'Peculiar Features of Fundamental Rights'.

Q. 3. Briefly explain the factors impacting political system.

Ans. Factors affecting Indian Politics: These factors can be described as under:

Psychological or Cognitive Traits: Social psychologists have emphasized on psychological traits which stem from individual personality and cognitive structures. They include sense of efficacy, sense of civic responsibility, sociability, sense of alienation and authoritarianism. It is assumed that there is a relation between the cognitive status of low self-esteem and feeling of pessimism and alienation from society and political apathy.

Social Environment: Social environment includes elements like education, occupation, income, age sex, race, caste, ethnicity, mobility and habitation. The more educated are better able to transmit their political interest and knowledge to their children and to the people of their neighbourhood. In this respect, educational institutions serve as the basic ground in the development of articulateness and skills of political participation through schools/college/university unions. One learns here to join an organization, fulfill duties, participate in meetings, discuss social issues and organize to achieve group goals.

Political Environment: Political parties also have an important role to play in political system. This role is

partly expressive and partly instrumental. The party inspires in its members a feeling of belongingness. It acts as a powerful reference group in its own right. As a part of its instrumental functions, the party contacts and registers voters, selects party nominees, organizes campaign activities, mobilizes rallies to influence the electorate during elections to vote. These impacted the nature of political system.

Level of Modernization and Urbanization: Urbanization as the first stage of the modernization process tends to raise literacy; increased literacy tends to increase the media exposure; and increasing media exposure facilitates wider political participation. Economic modernization affects political participation through socio-economic status. High socio-economic status is conducive for an increase in the overall amount of political participation. Modernization not only tends to increase class-based participation but also decrease communal-based participation. In this way they influence the political system.

Political Socialization: Socialization is the mechanism by which people become aware about the issues and ideology and come to identify with a particular political party. It affects both the quality and amount of participation. The politically aware are usually better able to relate their social values to their political opinions, to achieve stable, internally consistent belief systems.

Q. 4. Explain the Liberalisation-Privatisation-Globalisation (LPG) process in development economies.

Ans. LPG stands for Liberalization, Privatisation, and Globalization. India under its New Economic Policy approached International Banks for development of the country. These agencies asked Indian Government to open its restrictions on trade

done by the private sector and between India and other countries.

The economy of India had undergone significant policy shifts in the beginning of the 1990s. This new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG or Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation model. The primary objective of this model was to make the economy of India the fastest developing economy in the globe with capabilities that help it match up with the biggest economies of the world. The concepts of liberalization, globalization and privatization are actually closely related to one another. This LPG phenomenon was first initiated in the Indian Economy in 1990 when the Indian Economy experienced a severe crisis. At that time the government decided to introduce the New Industrial Policy (NIP) in 1991 to start liberalizing the Indian economy. The chain of reforms that took place with regards to business, manufacturing, and financial services industries targeted at lifting the economy of the country to a more proficient level. These economic reforms had influenced the overall economic growth of the country in a significant manner.

After Independence in 1947 Indian government faced a significant problem to develop the economy and to solve the issues. Considering the difficulties pertaining at that time government decided to follow LPG Model. The Growth Economics conditions of India at that time were not very good. This was because it did not have proper resources for the development, not regarding natural resources but financial and industrial development. At that time India needed the path of economic planning and for that used 'Five Year Plan' concept of which was taken from Russia and felt that it will provide a fast development like that of Russia, under the view of the socialistic pattern society. India had practiced some restrictions ever since the introduction of the first industrial policy resolution in 1948.

Liberalization is defined as making economics free to enter the market and establish their venture in the country. Privatisation is defined as when the control of economic is sifted from public to a private hand. Globalization is described as the process by which

regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through a global network of communication, transportation, and trade.

Q. 5. Discuss the working of the federal system in India.

Ans. Ref.: Chapter-11, Page No. 69, 'Characteristics of Indian Federalism the Essence of Federal Union', Page No. 70, 'Salient Features of Indian Federalism' and Page No. 71, 'Working of Federal System'.

Q. 6. Trace the evolution of the idea of decentralisation in India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 73, 'Panchayati Raj System'.

Q. 7. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Political Participation in India

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 81, 'The Concept of Political Participation' and 'Forms of Political Participation'.

(b) Peasant movement in India

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 95, 'Peasant Movements in India'.

Q. 8. Explain the basic minimum needs approach towards human development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-19, Page No. 123, 'Introduction', 'Approaches to Human Development' and 'Basic Minimum Need Approach'.

Q. 9. Critically examine the regionalisation of Indian politics and its applications for new economic politics.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-21, Page No. 151, 'Conceptualizing Region and Regionalism: The Indian Context', 'Regionalism in Colonial India: Historical Genesis', 'Recent Growth of Regionalism', Page No. 158, 'Political Economy of Regionalism: India in Transition' and Page No. 159, Q. No. 5.

Q. 10. Examine the performance of democracy in India since independence.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 22, 'Democracy and Economic Development in the Post-Colonial Societies', 'Political Democracy and Economic Development in India-1947-1967', 'Political Democracy and Economic Development in India-1967-1990' and 'Political Democracy and Economic Development in India: 1991 Onwards'.



Sample Preview of The Chapter

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INDIA: DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

Legacy of National Movement with reference to Development, Rights and Participation

1

INTRODUCTION

Indian civilization is oldest continuous civilization of the world. Urdu poet Iqbal said: Greek, Egyptian and Roman Civilization has been disappeared but our old civilization and tradition is continuous.

Basic cause of our continuity is that we followed maxim of *i.e.*, whole world is family and welfare of whole mankind. Due to these motives, we have survived in spite of migration of various races, and rule of Sultans, Mughal and Britisher's and now India is considered greatest democracy of the world and recently it has been predicted that soon India may emerge as greatest developed country due to astonishing rapid growth.

Western scholars think that democracy began with Greek city-states without knowing that in India democracy began many thousand years ago.

During time of Buddha and Jain saints Parshvanath and Mahavira, there were many republics and democratic states such as Vaishali, Lichhvis and of Shakyas etc. These democratic states believed in pursuation and moral values, so produced, Buddha, Parshvanath and Mahavira and this tradition has been revived by Mahatma Gandhi under whose guidance India got independence, western scholars consider

Greek states as home of democracy because it was followed by Roman empire, British and French empires and various other countries. American Revolution and French Revolution gave new ideas of liberty, equality and of fraternity and of Parliamentary and Presidential government. Based on Marxist and socialist ideologies, which are now practiced all over the world in most of the states.

Indian democracy in ancient times of Buddha and Mahavira eclipsed during Mauryan empire, Gupta empire and Rajput period. Sultanate and Mughal period were monarchical periods of Indian history but even during these periods, villages continued to remain republics in miniature. According to Metecoff: Shakas, Hunas, Turks, Pathans and Mughals came and ruled but village republics continued.

During British rule, village republics and Panchayat got a set back, Bahadur Shah Zafar and Nana Sahib and their supporters effort to snatch powers from Britisher through revolt of 1857 failed and era of constitutional development and National Movement began.

Legacy of National Movement was that India got freedom and became greatest democracy having population of more than one thousand millions.

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DEVELOPMENT, RIGHTS AND PARTICIPATION

British rule in India was achieved and established by East India Company. This company ruled over India, parliamentary control which was achieved through Regulating Act of 1773, Pitt's India Act and periodical renewal of charters of East India Company. Due to Revolt of 1857, British rule passed to parliament, who ruled through Secretary of State and Governor General of India in the name of queen Victoria.

A proclamation in the name of queen Victoria was issued assuring native rulers protection of their rule and to people religious freedom and employment on ability without any discrimination. In 1861, constitutional Act was passed, universities and High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Here it may be noted that according to writers of *Oxford History of India*, Universities impart education through English medium and have heralded new Western culture and scientific modern outlook in India. Indian judges follow Sir Elijah Impey, first chief justice of Indian Supreme Court as American judges follow chief justice Marshall.

British rule created national awakening and class of English educated people, who demanded power, post, constitutional rule and end of economic exploitation by British rulers.

FOUNDATION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

In 1885, the educated elite class formed the Indian National Congress with the support of retired British official A.O. Hume. Its leaders were Surendra Nath Banerji, Dada Bhai Naoroji, Ramesh Chandra Dutta, Pheroz Shah Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale etc. They were mild leaders and believed in persuasion, holding yearly *sammelan* and in passing resolutions demanding senior Government posts for Indians and more representation. Consequently Act of 1891-92 was passed but it does not satisfy them.

As new extremist class emerged under the leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal which believed in pressure and agitation and opposed policy of petition and persuasion. But from 1885 to 1905 Congress was dominated by mild leaders and followed policy of petitions and persuasion. In 1905, partition of Bengal annoyed Congress leaders, who encouraged people to boycott

British goods and oppose partition by agitation. Tilak said "*Freedom is our birth right and we will have it.*" Thus policy of petition and persuasion failed, British Government followed policy of *divide and rule* and of prosecuting extremists and of appeasement to mild leaders.

Due to policy of *divide and rule* and appeasement, Act of 1909 was enacted, based on communal representation and to appease mild Congress leaders more constitutional rights were given and Muslim League was encouraged.

In 1895, Dr. Annie Besant founded Home Rule League which was supported by some Congress leaders including Tilak.

During First World-War of 1914-18, leaders and people supported Britishers as President Wilson announced we are fighting to make world safe for democracy. In 1917, Secretary of State Montague announced to confer constitutional powers, but in 1919, Jalianwala Bagh episode happened which annoyed people of India. The Congress came under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. In 1921, he launched non-cooperation movement and in 1925, All Parties Conference under him prepared a Constitution of India Bill as they were not satisfied by Act of 1919, conferring dyarchy to Indian provinces.

In 1928, Motilal Nehru Committee demanded rights of Cabexs Corpus and non discrimination on the basis of race, religion and creed etc. In 1935, Government of India Act was passed which gave more representation and powers which enabled Congress, Muslim League and other parties to form their ministries in provinces. Act of 1935 became basis of Indian Constitution.

GANDHI'S CONTRIBUTION

Gandhiji became undisputed leader of Congress in 1921, he believed in truth, *ahimsa* (non-violence) and simple living and high thinking. He initiated satyagraha at Champaran in Bihar against British indigo planters and Khaira in Gujarat against heavy revenue demands of Government and Dandi March against salt tax. In 1921, he launched Khilafat Movement non-cooperation movement and in 1931, non obedience movement and in 1942 Quit India Movement. He changed elite educated Congress and made it mass movement with the support of masses, Gandhiji became

greatest leader of India and under his leadership, India got independence on 15th August, 1947. As such Mahatma Gandhi is considered one of the greatest leaders of the world.

GANDHI'S SUBSTANCE OF SWARAJ

Gandhiji believed in Sarvodaya, (welfare of all) and in truth and non violence. His dream of free India was of Ram Rajya. Ram Rajya means a rule in which everybody may be happy, no exploitation, no poverty, no corruption, no incurable disease. Propertied and capitalist class may act as trustee for welfare of all people. Government may be based on self sufficient village republics and every citizen should work for welfare of all people.

THE KARACHI RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS

The Congress passed in 1931, about socio-economic contents stating economic life must conform to justice and must secure a decent standard of living. It was urged that state should safeguard interest of workers, peasants and should protect indigenous cloth against foreign cloth.

Civil servants pay should not be more than Rs.500. Consequently Congress ministers in 1937, took only Rs. 500 as pay. The state would reduce military expenditure and nationalize large industries and mineral resources, railways and other means of transport etc. These were partially implemented in 1937 by Congress ministries and is stated in Indian Constitution.

THE IDEA OF SOCIALISM

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and influence Fabian Socialist and Nehru's tour of U.S.S.R. and five year plans of Soviet Socialist Russia created Congress Socialist Party led by Jawaharlal Nehru, Jaya Prakash Narain, Acharya Narendra Dev and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia etc. In 1935, Communist Party of India was formed which was banned, so Communist Party also started working within the Congress Socialist Party; Nehru called for building up a joint front of all the anti imperialist forces, so Socialist leader continued to work in Congress trying to impose their ideology.

THE IDEA OF PLANNING

Success of planning in Russia gave idea of planning to India. In 1935, Subhash Chandra Bose became Congress President and a Planning Commission was formed under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru and Prof. K.T. Shah as secretary.

In 1940, a group of industrialists under Ghanshyam Das Birla prepared Bombay Plan and M.N. Roy published a People's Plan advocating nationalization of land; idea of Planning survived but plans were not followed.

THE NATURE OF GANDHIAN PLAN

Gandhiji placed emphasis on Charkha and Khadi and cottage industry etc. to give livelihood to all.

He placed emphasis on self-sufficient village community and stressed need of revival of cottage and small scale industry to provide work to all people.

THE GANDHIAN SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

Gandhiji worked for abolition of untouchability and giving preferential rights to Harijans to improve their lot, he dreamt for a Harijan mahila as president of India. Throughout his life, he worked for uplift of Harijans, so Dr. Ambedkar became maker of India's Constitution and he initiated reservation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in Indian Constitution. Gandhi tried for uplift of ladies, so Indian ladies are now most modern and progressive ladies of the world. Sarojini Naidu, Vijay Laxmi Pandit, Indira Gandhi, Jayalalita, Mayawati, Mamta Banerji, Uma Bharti etc. are most powerful in Indian politics.

Mahatma Gandhi worked for Hindu-Muslim unity and died for this, so in free India Dr. Zakir Hussain, Faqrudin Ali Ahmed and Abdul Kalam became Presidents.

THREE VIEWS ABOUT DEVELOPMENT

1. **Historical Gandhian View:** Gandhi called Ram Rajya which was based on historical basis *i.e.*, development based on the basis of Indian proverb *i.e.* agriculture is best, business is good, service is bad and begging worst. He favoured cottage industry and handicrafts with minimum government interference, with self-sufficient village economy and autonomy, so villages were called republic in miniature as the villages provided work and food to all. As such Sarvodaya meant welfare of all.

2. Bureaucratic class desired large industries under government control and nationalization. This thinking was supported by communists and Jawaharlal Nehru and by Socialists partially.

3. Establishment of large industries with government support but without government control on the basis of *laissez faire i.e.* without government interference.

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As Jawaharlal Nehru and his dynasty remained in power, so India followed Russian model of State Planning which due to globalization policy has been modified, recently it is said India may soon become richest country of the world surpassing U.S.A. and China in future. But at present, in India one side there is plenty and on the other side farmers are committing suicide.

SUMMARY

India got independence on 15 August, 1947 due to nationalist movement led by Gandhiji. Indian leaders believed in democracy and development, so India is now greatest democracy and by development may become richest country of the world.

EXERCISES

Q. 1. Was there an economic prospective of the early nationalist movement in India?

Ans. There was economic perspective in the early national movement. Dada Bhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutta and M.G. Ranade initiated economic thinking. Congress demanded uniform introduction of permanent settlement. Dr. Annie Besant, in 1918, demanded Home Rule, Congress, in 1925, formed sub-committee under Gandhiji and in 1928, Motilal Nehru committee passed economic resolutions.

Q. 2. What was Gandhiji's contribution to the economic thinking in Indian National Movement?

Ans. Gandhi desired Sarvodaya, (welfare of all), a rule in which everybody may be happy. There may be no starvation and no unemployment. To remove unemployment he preached for use of *khadi* based on spinning wheel (*Charkha*), handicraft, cottage and small scale industries.

Q. 3. Discuss the evolution of Socialist thinking in Indian National Movement.

Ans. Russian Revolution of 1917 influenced Indian thinkers, so Communist Party was established in India. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru went to Russia, so he was also influenced by communist outlook. British thinkers such as Sydney Web, George Bernard Shaw, H.G. Wells, G.D.H. Cole etc., originated Fabian socialism which influenced Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Narendra Dev, Jaya Prakash Narain and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, so Socialist Party came in existence. As Nehru dynasty got ruling power, so India became Socialist Republic.

Q. 4. How did the economic thinking in the Indian National Movement crystallize in the end?

Ans. In the end to reconcile different ideologies, India followed path of mixed economy. ■■