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**

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Test Date NOVEMBER 4, 2020.

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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 Minster in India is wide and varied."

(10 Marks)

India has adopted Parliamentary form of government in which the President is the nominal (de jure) head of the government and the Prime Minister is the real (de facto) head of the government.

→ Article 74 and 75 of the Indian Constitution forms the basis of the Parliamentary form of government. Article 74 states Council of Minister headed by the Prime Minister aid and advice the President ~~and~~ in exercise of his function and Article 75 states Prime Minister is to be appointed by President

→ Prime Minister's Institution is not only shaped by the legal constitutional provisions but also by the dynamic factors like party politics, coalition politics, personality of PM. Hence role of the P.M becomes wide and varied in the following ways-

→ In relation to the Council of Minister : PM advises President ~~the~~ who to be appointed as Council of Minister. He also advises the removal of Minister to the President to ensure collective responsibility to the Lok Sabha.

→ In relation to the President : PM is the channel of communication between Parliament and the President. He advises the President

Que.1(b)

regarding summoning and proro ing and fetch information whenever asked for.

→ In relation to Parliament : Prime Minister is the chief spokeman of the government in Parliament and the leader of the House. He represents the key policies of the government to the house. He ensures collective responsibility of Ministers to the Parliament, with the death or removal of Prime Minister the entire GoM is dissolved.

→ He chairs the key institution like NITI Aayog, NDMA etc.

→ He is the chief crisis manager in the country.

→ He decides the appointment of key offices like CAG, Election Commissioners, members and chairperson of UPSC.

→ He is also central to the foreign policy formulation and represent country in the global, multilateral platforms

→ He is the political head of the services

→ He is the leader of party in power.

Thus he is rightly described as 'first among equals' and 'moon among the stars'

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

Que.1(b) **The causes of internal migration** **10 Marks.**

Internal Migration is the movement of people from one place to another - from rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban; within the country. Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom to move, settle in any part of the country subject to restrictions, thus ensuring integration within the country.

The causes of Internal Migration can be stated as:

→ Pull Factors: better employment facilities, better living conditions and work opportunities.

→ Push Factors: the factors that forces people to move out of the region and move to other like lack of education and health facilities, agrarian distress in the rural areas etc.

→ Changing economic conditions - demand of labour in the industrial centres provides opportunities to people to move from their native place to urban centres which have better economic opportunities

→ Regional disparities: Development indicators are not uniform in the country, hence people move from states like Bihar, Jharkhand to Haryana, Punjab etc.

Que.1(c)

→ Matrimonial Reasons: female internal migration is primarily associated with the marriage- from her parents home to her matrimonial house.

→. Agrarian Factors: Demand of agricultural labour in the prosperous region of the country provides opportunity to people to migrate and earn livelihood.

→ Family and Network – Network of family and friends also encourages internal migration

→ Incidence of violence, diseases or Disasters – can cause mass migration and can often lead to social unrest and revival of son of the soil Movement (Maharashtra, GJ).

Migration is complex phenomenon, it contributes to the economic efficiency by providing effective labour. The recent COVID-19 pandemic lockdown highlighted the grave conditions of migrant workers thus it is high time to ensure inclusive growth by improving the condition of migrants.

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

Que.1(c) **Economic reforms and working class** **10 Marks.**

Working class form the basic foundation of the Indian economy. India has comparative advantage in the labour cost and that has attracted significant amount of attention from Multinationals. But it is facing a plethora of problems which need to be addressed in Mission Mode.

→ It has been argued that Economic Reforms of 1991 had been unfinished agenda and thus there is need to introduce Economic Reforms Generation 2.0 to address the loopholes of NEP of 1991.

→ There has been rise in percapita income of workers since 1991 however there are rising income inequalities as well.

→ Indian economy has been able to uplift millions of people out of poverty but despite this a significant section of population lives under poverty.

→ Labour Codes have not been made uniform and there are multiple overlapping legislations which do not have welfare of working class at its centre.

- Bargaining position of workers has been declining vis-a-vis capital.
- No statutory minimum wages for labour.
- Employers were given complete right to hire and fire. which left the workers at the mercy of employers.
- Informality of Economy is rising and there has been rise in the another class of workers- gig workers. Contractualisation of workers has been happening.
- Due to lockdown and pandemic the working class has lost its savings and with no welfare suppat there conditions might worsen.
- Thus the economic reforms for working class has been given focus in Atma Nirbhar Abhiyan but it has to be addressed more comprehensively.
- States has to balance between the interest of global and domestic capital with working class to ensure development of all sections.

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

Que.1(d) **Language and politics in India.** **10 Marks.**

Language and politics in India has a precolonial history. where ~~at~~ Congress promised the formation of states on the basis of language after independence. Thus lanagrage also forms one of the mobilisation of people ~~on~~ to raise their ethnic demands as language forms a crucial part of one's identity.

- After Independence the Commission first rejected the formation of states on the basis of states as there was already a threat of secessionism and territorial integrity. But after JVP Committee and Fazl Ali commission ceded that language can be criteria after the protests in Andhra Pradesh.
- This opened the Pandora box and the demands from other regions were also raised.
- State Reorganisation Act took into consideration the language in reorganising the states. Thus State in India has been accomodative to the ~~to~~ demands from people on linguistic basis.

→ Even now, the demands from Karnataka and Maharashtra ~~in the~~ ~~eg~~ ~~region of Belgaum for~~ is on linguistic basis.

ue.1(e)

- Tamil Subnationalism is also manifestation of ~~to~~ linguistic demands of people
- There has been lack of a uniform language policy and the Triple language formula also meet with strong protests from the states.
- Thus language in politics has been a strong manifestation of ethnic nationalism as people find more affinity with their mother tongue and native languages.
- The Constitution of India also recognises 22 languages in Schedule 8 and it also has provision wherein States need to ensure provisions for imparting of primary education in mother tongue and development of Hindi language as well.
- Thus language and politics in India are intricately linked and are shaped by one another.

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

Que.1(e) **Role of civil society in Indian democracy.** **10 Marks**

Civil Society is the public space between the people and the government. It acts as a bridge to communicate the demands of the people to the government and the communication of government policies and programmes to the people.

Role of Civil Society in Indian democracy:

★ Goal of Minimum government and maximum governance: Government does not have the sole responsibility of development in the contemporary times thus the responsibility is decentralised and it also falls on civil society groups and organisation like NGOs., Self Help groups., social movements etc.

★. Transparency, Accountability of the government is ensured by effective civil society participation of people

★ Political socialisation and democratisation: Civil Society make people aware of their political rights as well as political obligation thus leading to Hannah Arendt vision of Civic Republicanism

ue.2(a)

★ Articulation of interests of goals - that can be communicated to the government making it ~~demac~~ demand driven governance and not just supply side initiatives by the governance.

★ The recent role played by Civil Society groups to manage the COVID-19 Pandemic was crucial, implying that development essentially is an inclusive process and if it is done in a bottom ~~up~~ up approach manner, it is effective, transparent, democratic and empowering.

★ Amartya Sen also highlighted the significance of political participation whereas democracy itself is a virtue, thus Civil Society ensures strengthening of democracy.

★ Civil Society implies the set of social relations between individual and the state thus it also plays role of ensuring equality, harmony and brotherhood to prevent communal sentiments to rise.

Gramsci highlighted the significance of civil society and its understanding was widened, thus inclusive society is crucial in ensuring inclusive growth.

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

1)
2)
3)
4)
5)
6)

Que.2(a) "Even after 28 years of Panchayati Raj experiment in India, PRIs remains hamstrung and ineffective". Discuss. Examine the need for the paradigm shift in the model of governance at the grassroot level.
20 Marks

Amartya Sen aptly described development as freedom in which political freedom is crucial which can be ensured by grass root democracy. Grassroot democracy implies empowerment of the masses.

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts were sunshine act which gave constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies.

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act had some key provisions:

1) The elections to Panchayats to be held after every 5 years.
2) Formed Gram Sabha the heart and soul of Panchayati Raj.
3) Eleventh schedule provides with the 29 functional items that can be devolved to the Panchayats by State legislature.
4) Three tier rural governance structure.
5) Reservation for women (1/3rd) & SCs & STs (population based)
6) State Finance Commission to be constituted to advice state governments to augment financial resources of the Panchayats so that they can function as self government institutions.

However despite these provisions, there are some loopholes that needs to be addressed.

Mani Shankar Aiyar committee analysed the role of 73rd C.A.A in empowering the P.R.I. (Panchayati Raj Institutions)

→ Committee concludes that there is phase of disillusionment people have started to questioning the idea itself hence leading to crisis of legitimacy.

→ Committee suggests that Bad Panchayati Raj is worse than no Panchayati Raj as people start to loose faith in the success of idea itself.

→ PRI remain 'ineffective' and half baked cake - as the skeleton has been provided but flesh and blood was not instilled by the state governments.

→ There are ambiguous structures and functions which needs proper definition - the three tier structure is efficient but functional classification is not efficient

→ The role of Gram Sabha is not ~~clear~~ clearly defined. Gram Sabhas do not meet regularly, further there is one gram Sabha for many villages defeating the whole purpose.

→ Devolution of powers and functions is not done by many state governments eg except Kerala, Andhra, T.Nadu. Hence there are regional disparities also.

→ Corruption has further added to the ineffectiveness - nexus between bureaucrats, sarpanch and local representative - leading to decentralisation of corruption.

→ Reservation doesnot ~~ensu~~ ensure participation - as upper caste members do not allow lower caste member to participate effectively. (UP Case studies)

→ Women are allowed to discuss only women issues thus leaving PRI - ~~hans~~ 'hamstrung' and ineffective for inclusive growth. (Tamil Nadu Case studies)

→ Eleventh schedule is not mandatory; thus state government have not acted upon it in fear that they would loose relevance.

→ State Finance Commission recommendations are either not tabled in the state assemblies or the recommendations are bluntly avoided.

Need for Paradigm shift in the model of governance:

→ Committee recommends the devolution, delegation on the basis of PESA Act to empower Gram Sabhas.

→ To ensure participation video recording and other technological interventions can be worked upon.

→ Activity Mapping has to be done to clearly define functions and role of each component.

→ Subsidiarity Principle has to be followed in letter and spirit which implies what can be done at local grassroot level has to be done at that level only and the not the higher level.

→ Thus before the people lose their confidence in the idea itself proper implementation has to be ensured as a policy is as good as its implementation.

→ COVID19 pandemic has highlighted the need to the decentralise the powers and authority. Kerala Model showed the strength in controlling the spread.

→ For good governance and inclusive growth, we need to go back to Gandhiji's idea of Swaraj which highlighted that the flow of power should not stop unto the last man' and he feels empowered, and participative in the democracy and his development.

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

Que.2(b) **Discuss the factors shaping farmer's mobilisation in the post-independence India. Critically analyse the strength and weaknesses of the farmer's movements.**
15 Marks

Agriculture is the backbone of India and is central to its economy as more than half of population directly or indirectly depend on Agriculture.

Agriculture sector in the current financial year - in last months is the only sector showing positive growth and sustained the food security of the Nation. Thus it is imperative to address the issues of farmers to ensure inclusive growth.

Farmers' Mobilization in Post independent India is due to several factors as:→

① Colonial Legacy ⇒ Commercialisation of Agriculture, lack of infrastructure, irrigation and land revenue settlement destroyed the traditionally strong agriculture system of India.

② Second Five Year Plan - gave more emphasis to heavy industries and neglected agriculture and consumer based industries. The neglect of Agriculture manifested itself in the form of food security crisis in 1960s - and import of grains was done causing national humiliation.

Land Reforms were also not successful due to lack of political will.

Green Revolution - was introduced in Northern India to increase production of grains by providing HYV seeds, irrigation facilities, machines etc.

Mobilisation to demand more concessions - began after Green Revolution in the form of concession in electricity bills, subsidies in fertiliser and seeds.

Political Power: After the end of Congress System, regional parties spurred who had farmers' representation and regional parties thus cannot ignore the dominant section of population ie farmers.

Rudolph and Rudolph - highlighted the rise of Bullock Capitalist due to growing economic power and political power.

New Economic Policy - further became another cause of rise of farmers' mobilisation due to neglect of Agriculture as welfare measures of state were rolled back and thus causing unrest among farmers as interests were not fulfilled.

⇒ Strength of Farmers' Movement:

1. It is sustained movement as it does not lack resources.
2. Representation of different sections like Jats, Rajputs, Muslims, Ahirs in Bhartiya Kisan Union and Shetkari Sangathan in Maharashtra.

(3) The movements is basically apolitical and thus not reduced to junior partners of political parties as Trade unions have.

(4) Militant Nature a: makes them strong and state had to restore to their demands as they represent a significant section of population.

Weakness of Movement

(1) Restricted to prosperous regions of Agriculture belt - Haryana, Punjab, UP, Maharashtra, Gujrat.

(2) A Peasant Movements have two strands

Small & Marginal farmers labourers demand- wage rise - lack resources.

Farmers Movement of prosperous farmers who negotiate with states do not lack resources

the demand of small and marginal farmers are not properly catered to, leading to inequalities in the sector.

Thus Farmers Movements have been crucial in the political-economic history since independence representing demands of farmers as per changing nature of state.

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

Que.2(c) **Compare and contrast the nationalist perspective with the Marxist perspective of the Indian National Movement.** **15 Marks**

The perspectives of National Movement in India's freedom struggle aim to interpret the social, political and economic activities in the Indian subcontinent from 1857 to 1947. from all different dimension.

One of the hegemonic perspective to Indian National Movement is the Nationalist Perspective:

- Nationalist Perspective is in response to the Cambridge School, who held that India was not a nation rather it was just a geographical expression.

Nationalist historians and scholars have opposed the view by saying that India was a nation in making - claimed by Moderate leaders like S.N Banerjea, Gokhale, Dadda Bhai Naoroji etc.

→ Nationalist Perspective established that Indian National Movement was not a communal movement or movement of Bourgeoise class, rather it was a 'National Movement' led by ~~the~~ National Party - Indian National Congress ~~&~~ ~~and~~ with Mahatma Gandhi as the National leader and leader of masses.

→ Indian National Movement did not represent the interest of any particular section as claimed by RC Majumdar and Congress was not a microscopic Minority rather it represent interests of all sections of population.

Marxist Historians and scholars have criticised the Nationalist perspective –

- MN Roy in his book India in transition called Mahatma Gandhi 'the leader of capitalist class' and INC as party of bourgeoise.
- R P Dutt in India Today has claimed that Gandhi was Mascot of Bourgeoise representing interest of dominant sections of population.
- AR Desai in his & The Social background to Indian Nationalism has highlighted that there has been no empowerment of masses.
- EMS Namboodaripad in Gandhiyum and Gandhisavum advocated that National Movement was a mass Struggle but it was a & restricted mass struggle.
- Sumit Sarkar has given a & very comprehensive approach by advocating that casual approach should not be followed

in analysing the movement. He said that movement led to empowerment of masses at some level and it was not antimass struggle.

Bipin Chandra being a marxist historian also gave a balanced view by highlighting the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi in widening the base of the movement and Indian National Congress did not always represent the dominant capitalist section rather it was a Coalition of interests of different sections.

Thus there are different perspective of Indian National Movement, some claim that INC was a national party with national leader - contributed to anti-British struggles but other scholars also claim that INC was initially a microscopic minority did not represent the peasants, working class and women and only later it involved the masses. Every perspective is a discourse giving views with its own lens but the different views can give us the holistic picture of activities between 1857 and 1947.

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

Que.3(a) Non-Cooperation Movement has been a turning point in Indian national movement. Elucidate. Critically evaluate the achievements and the failures of the movement. 20 Marks

Non Cooperation Movement has been a truly Gandhian movement with mass participation and made the Indian National movement democratic in its base.

Situations perluding to Non Cooperation Movement:

- Punjab wrongs - Jallianwala Bagh Masaccre.
- Rowlatt Act - suppression of civil liberties.
- Promises made to erstwhile Ottoman Empire not fulfilled leading to Muslim opposition.
- First World War repurcussions on economy & socially.

Thus the moment was ripe for Gandhi to launch Non Cooperation Movement which became a watershed movement and turned the tide for Indian freedom struggle:

→ Indian National Congress for the first time declared to achieve Swaraj by extra constitutional and legal mass struggle thus changing the strategy of struggle. Bipin Chandra called it 'War of Position'.

→ INC in its Nagpur session changed the organisational structure of the Congress making it a mass party by opening linguistic regional centres and reducing membership fees.

→ This movement can bring ~~towar~~ together Hindus and Muslims and thus ensured communal harmony

→ Participation of women and children was also a turning point element of the movement.

→ Gandhi defined 'Non-Cooperation' as the right to not extend cooperation to a rule (British) which misrules thus attacking the government ~~idel~~ ideologically and the garb of so called liberalism of British government was unfolded.

→ Lawyers were asked to leave practice, boycott of British goods, government servants to leave job, National Schools and Colleges to be opened, & giving up of titles and knighthood were also crucial element of the movement

→ Gandhi wanted to prove that INC did not represent microscopic minority rather it led a mass struggle with representation of all sections.

→ Gandhi promised Swaraj would be achieved within a year if ~~&~~ non-violence and Satyagraha to be followed to its ~~spiri~~ true spirit.

However Gandhi withdrew the movement after violence broke down in Chauri Chaura police station.

However despite its withdrawl movement was successful in the following way:

→ Made National Struggle mass based, fear of people for British Rule ended.

→ Boycott of foreign good was done which could hurt the economic sentiments of British empire.

→ Gandhi emerged as a mass leader.

→ Exposed the true nature of British rule

→ Throughout the movement the communal harmony was maintained.

→ Movement revived the lost nationalist fervour after Swadeshi Movement

→ Tilak Swaraj Fund could gather substanial amount of fund

→ It produced ~~so~~ regional cadre of leaders who would lead the future movements.

Bipin Chandra said that Gandhi was a chief strategist, he knew when to launch and when to withdraw the movement, he would never leave the ball in enemy's court, hence Gandhi withdrew the movement when he knew movement could be easily suppressed.

→ The movement could not achieve its stated goal to achieve the Swaraj in a year

→ Peasants ~~did~~ did not participate on a large scale neither did workers on a wide scale.

→ By the end of movement so communal tensions grew in Mapilla region etc.

Thus Gandhi's chief motive was test the capacity of common to lead the struggle in which he was successful, thus the movement became a turning point in the freedom struggle after which there was no looking back.

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

Que.3(b) Discuss in brief, the role of National Commission of Scheduled Caste. Do you agree to the view that it is a 'toothless' organisation?

15 Marks

National Commission of Scheduled Caste is being accorded the constitutional status under Article 338 of the Indian Constitution.

The constitution did not have original provision regarding National Commission of Scheduled Caste, There was office of Commissioner for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and only later a through executive resolution a commission was established.

65th Constitutional Amendment Act accorded Constitutional Status to ~~NCSC~~. National Commission for Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe and 89th CAA separated National Commission for SC & National Commission for STs because of the need to differentiating roles and functions.

The role of the NCSC thus becomes important:

* To ensure equality, inclusive growth of all ~~por~~ sections of population with special focus ~~of~~ on Scheduled Caste due to the historical injustice it faced.
* The commission is consulted in matters related to the welfare of Scheduled Caste and along with

Scheduled Caste it has responsibility for Anglo Indians and OBCs which is now accorded to National Commission for Backward Classes.

→ The Commission has powers of Civil Court, hence it can summon anyone from anywhere in the country for evidence & proceedings.

→ The Commission submits annual report to the President and who lays down the Report in parliament and state assemblies.

→ The chairperson and vicechairperson and members are appointed by the President under his hand and seal.

→ It hears complaints regarding the oppression against Scheduled Castes.

→ It can ask for evidence, report to conduct its inquiry. to ensure justice.

→ It gives recommendations to government regarding welfare and conditions of the SC community & thus it enjoys advisory role as well.

The NCSC has been called a toothless tiger because the recommendations of NCSC are not binding on the government. It enjoys the power of civil court but do not enjoy enforceability powers.

It is not compulsory for the government to consult ~~NS~~ NCSC for all matters related to NCSC

It lacks manpower to conduct effective ~~ma~~ investigation and complaints and often does not take suo motu recognition of the grievances.

Thus there is a need to accord additional power to the Commission for it to perform its role effectively and ensure Social Justice as ensured in the Preamble of the Constitution and Article 46 - which ~~ensur~~ provides for welfare of socially and educationally backward class of citizens.

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

Que.3(c) India's federal experience already has a chequered history, the pandemic has added new stress and strains to it. Comment.
15 Marks

Federalism in India has been rightly described as cooperative federalism with its unique structure suiting India's conditions. The Prime Minister of India has recently added to it - Competitive Cooperative Federalism:

Chequered history of India's federalism:

- Federalism is not just shaped by static, legal constitutional factors rather it is shaped by changing political, social and economic conditions.
- Scholars like K.C Wheare calls India's federal structure as quasi federal - with Centralising tendencies and only peripheral federal features. Central features include - Article 356 (President's Rule), All India Services, Single Citizenship, office of governor etc.

But Paul Brass was right when he said that Indian Constitution was not written in atmosphere of optimism thus, these features were necessary to ensure territorial integrity.

→ However in recent times there has been misuse of office of governor, President's Rule to undermine the federal features to fulfil the interests of political

parties at Centre. It is often said the there are no Central- State disputes rather there are Party- Party disputes.

→ Misuse of Office of Governor in Rajasthan and Maharashtra in recent times to fulfil political interest of ruling party.

→. All India Services - are also a central unitary feature of the Constitution - where they are under the ultimate control of the Central government

→ Appointment and Removal of governors are also done in an arbitrary way without consultation of the state governments.

→. GST Introductions - is also said to undermine the fiscal autonomy of the states although they are given adequate representation in GST Council and provision of GST Compensation Cess.

→. Inter State Water Disputes have not been solved adequately using platforms like ~~Ta~~ Nah Inter State Council.

→ The institution of Planning Commission also undermined the federal feature, however it has been replaced with NITI Aayog which ensures the cooperative federalism.

→ The Use of 356 Article and its extension also undermined federalism in states like J&K and other states.

In Recent times defections and horse trading have not only undermined federalism but also political representative democracy itself.

The Institution of EC, CAG, Finance Commission have also been raised by some ~~&~~ state governments of not being federal.

New Strains after COVID Pandemic

→ Due to fall in revenue GST Compensation Cess has not been provided to states impacting the fiscal independence of states.

→ The orders ~~o~~ for lockdown and other policies have been done in top down approach without due consultation.

→ Even during Pandemic the state legislators were seen neglecting their responsibility and forwarded their political interests.

Granville Austin ~~coit~~ rightly described India's federalism as cooperative federalism as relation of interdependence, ~~Cen~~ Centre and State cannot exist without each other and thus there cooperation is necessary to ensure welfare of people.

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

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

s(b)

"The defenders of the
roads or spread of
evidence mounts tha
own." In light of the
of the British rule in

e.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

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

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

Que.5(a) **The role of media in democracy.** **10 Marks**

Media has often been described as a fourth estate of democracy and ~~with~~ with the introduction of Information and Communication Technology, the scope, reach, depth, scale has reached to levels never seen before in history.

Role of Media in democracy:

→ The bridge of Communication: between Government and citizens, citizens know about the politics of the country and government know about the demands of people.

→ Participation of People in governance is ensured by media by awareness and information dissemination.

→ Transparency and Accountability of government ~~at~~ outside the Legislature and Judiciary is ensured by Media. by highlighting the success and failures of government.

→ Educative Role: The media has grown in its scope- with the coming in of internet, radio, television with single click any information can be accessed.

→ Use of Political leaders - There are separate Media centres for political parties, leaders often lead their campaign using media platforms to communicate their policies.

To lead social movements - Media can be an effective tool to make the social movements wide and mass based.

Health and Pandemic: The recent role of Media highlighting the & government initiatives and local success stories had also psychological effect on people. The Media also highlighted the plight of migrant labourers forcing government to act on them to ensure their safe journey.

Input and Output Mechanism Thus Media acts as grease in the Machinery of governance.

However Infopandemic, paid news, fake sting operations, ~~propanda~~ propaganda debates are some of the drawbacks of Media which needs to be addressed through a stakeholders' approach and selfregulatory mechanism.

Media has to understand its responsibility towards its people and must act without fear and favour to fulfil its role.

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

Que.5(b) Gandhian principles in Indian constitution 10 Marks

Indian Constitution has been described as a cosmopolitan Constitution by Pratap Bhanu Mehta as a synthesis of a many perspectives and principles, representing interests of all.

M. Gandhi was not member of Constituent Assembly but his views find resonance in :

1) Article 17 : which abolished untouchability and ensured dignity to all humanbeings.

2). Article 46 : to provide special incentives for the socially and educationally backward citizens.

3) Article 40 : Local Self governments through Panchayats which was actualised by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act to ensure Gandhian idea of swaraj.

4). Article 43A = State should provide incentives to citizens to form Cooperative Societies.

5). Article 47 :→ prohibition on the intake of alcoholic drinks and other intoxicated substances.

6). Article 48 → to prevent cow slaughter and also to protect environment and wildlife.

Article 43- ~~to~~ states ~~to~~ provide for cottage industries.

The Gandhian Principles are also reflected in the Preamble of the Constitution which ensures social, political and economic justice and to promote fraternity among each other.

Thus the Basic philosophy of the Gandhi find its ultimate reflection in Article 21, the scope of which has been expanded by Supreme Court to ensure Right to life and Life means life of dignity and people enjoy liberty.

Further Gandhiji also advocated one cannot enjoy his rights without performing one's duties and political and social obligation thus the Fundamental duties introduced by 42nd Constitutional amendment Act also ensured Gandhi's Idea of India and Swaraj for Individual.

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

Que.5(c) **Different theoretical perspectives on the regionalism in India.**
10 Marks

Region as a political discourse does not only signify region of geographical context but it is often linked with language, religion, cultural and other social and economic factors.

Regionalism in India has been shaped by many factors and the theoritical perspectives gives us indepth insights in understanding Regionalism :-.

- Yogendra Yadav provides that regionalism is the reflection of interests of marginalised community.
- Gurharpal Singh gives the model of core and periphery where government of India is not concerned about regionalism demands in cores but addresses regionalism in peripheries on priority basis.

Regionalism of affluence - in Punjab due to growing prosperity has been ~~descripd~~ described by Thomas Januzzi.

Regionalism of Poverty has been described as regionalism demand due to imbalance in development and poverty in regions like North East. It has been described by Mark Jurgen Smear.

Rudolph and Rudolph gives Modernisation as a reason for regionalism where elites have to mobilise people on identity based issues

Atul Kohli gives a detailed analysis of Regionalism where he advocates that democracy is the reason for regionalism demands but more democracy only can solve the demands, he also highlights role of leaders in addressing regionalism demands - by Nehru & Rajeev Gandhi and if not handled effectively (Indira Gandhi) can lead to disasters.

Recently Son of Soil Theory - Shiv Sena, Assam Regions is gaining prominence against by the natives against the immigrants.

State autonomy demands by regions like Bodoland and Gorkhaland to ensure development via state autonomy

Linguistic factors - cause of Tamil Nationalism.

Thus there are different theoritical perspectives which together gives comprehensive analysis of Regionalism in India.

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

Que.5(d) **Interaction of ethnicity and politics in India.** **10 Marks**

Ethnicity in politics means use of emotions, identities - cultural, linguistic, religion, etc to mobilise people.

- Identity based politics is sought by leaders to mobilise people, it is politics based on passions and not reasons
- After the introduction of Economic Reforms and New Economic Policy, there is not much difference in the economic policies of the different political parties and therefore the parties sought to mobilise people on ethnic lines.
- Since people are emotional about their ethnic identities it is easier to mobilise them on ethnic lines, it often leads to violence which is again used by politicians to fulfil their interests.
- Rajni Kothari has given that ethnicity is bound to be a factor of mobilisation of people in India & response to Modernisation
Neera Chandoke has advocated that ethnic consciousness gets strengthened as government goes for ethnic mapping like Caste Census.

.5(e)

Prof. Yogendra Yadav and Satis Deshpande and Charles Taylor have established the ethnic politics are assertion by marginalised communities.

- If the ethnic movements are not handled well, it can threaten the unity and integrity of India.
- Further the interaction of ethnicity and politics favours some and may be disempower others.
- Atul Kohli says that more democracy can handle ethnic nationalism better.

Prof. SD Muni has highlighted the success of Indian governments in handling ethnic nationalism than other countries like Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Indian Constitution has provisions like 371, Sixth Schedule which accomodate the ethnic challenges.

Finally P.B Mehta advocates ethnic mobilisation can threaten democracy and unity and it has to be handled with utmost sensitivity.

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

Q.5(e) **Pressure group politics in post-liberalisation era.** **10 Marks**

Pressure groups have been described as invisible empires where as political parties have been described as visible empires.

Pressure groups do not seek power to form government rather they influence the policies of the government by influence and to pressurise to fulfil their interest. Historically India did not have as strong Pressure groups as USA.

Rajni Kothari has given reasons for that due to dominance of Congress system opposition parties were ~~press~~ Parties of Pressure. But Post Liberalisation era, the Pressure groups are gaining momentum and it has become a powerful lobby which influences government decision making.

Pressure groups are also represented in Institutions like Niti Aayog

Along with Political summits, business summits have become regular feature of post liberalisation politics in India.

The pressure groups of farmers (dominant castes) and communal pressure groups (RSS) have also been historically important and are still relevant.

However the pressure groups of women and environmental groups and trade unions are not so influential in India.

Thus the Pressure groups of Business class, farmers and communal groups enjoys dominance to influence the decisions of the government.

Business Pressure groups also plays role of negotiation at the international trade platforms along with the traditional representation of Bureaucrats.

The Globalisation ~~have~~ has tremendously increased the power of Pressure groups and ~~just~~ thus they enjoy significant power and thus are rightly described as invisible empires.

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

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

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

15 Marks

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

e.7(a)

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

Discuss the changing trends in India's electoral behaviour. How effective has been the role of Election Commission in ensuring free and fair elections?

20 Marks

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

Discuss the main ideological visions guiding the working of the constituent assembly in India . Highlight the role of Ambedkar in the formation of the constitution.

15 Marks

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

Que.7(c) Critically examine the approach of government of India in dealing with regional aspirations in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, post abrogation of Article 370. 15 Marks

Que.5(a)

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

Secularism is considered as Child of Christianity and gift of modernity. In its historical and traditional sense it implied rolling back of religion from public sphere.

The secularism India adopted does not fit the traditional definition rather it has evolved its own meanings and sometimes they seem 'perplexing'.

- The three essential features of secular state according to DE Smith are-
  Freedom of Religion, Universal Citizenship (Equality of law) and separation of Religion state.
- However there is no complete separation of State and Religion, Rather Secularism in India has been described as a politically negotiated Model, a ~~politically~~ principled Distance Model by Rajeev Bhargwa. State in India is neither anti religious nor religious but it is non-religious.

Indian Secularism is shaped by the circumstances prevailing in India –

1) At the time of independence special rights for Minorities were proposed to counter demands of Pakistan.
2) State intervention felt necessary to address the evils like untouchability & inequality - women.
3) State in India is not identified with a particular religion.
4) There are no strict boundaries but there are porous boundaries.
5) Secularism in India is unique as it is based on substantive principles - liberty, equality, fraternity. It is not a melting pot model and not averse to homogenisation rather it is salad model which recognise unity and diversity.
6) The strict neutrality model is not followed in India as in France which had shown its weakness in recent times leading to communal tensions and disharmony among individuals.

→ Indian Model may sound 'perplexing' but it is context specific.

→ It is politically negotiated and not based on any overarching idea

However this model of Secularism has been criticised by scholars like

PB Mehta - who claims that Secularism is a balancing act and effective mechanism to legitimise ~~stat~~ vote bank politics.

LK Advani and Arun Shourey also calls this model as pseudosecular.

Romila Thapar has also raised the requirement to adopt a bold model of Secularism.

TN Madan has also said that for people ~~are~~ in South Asia Religion continues to be a way of life and thus secularism is not appropriate for such societies. And it becomes a tool in the hands of political elite to mobilise people.

Ashish Nandy calls Secularism a dead concept and import from west. Thus Secularism is an contested debatable issue In India it continues to be misunderstood, seems 'perplexing' and painfully illusive.

Que.8(b)

Recent controversies around Secularism has been about introduction of Uniform Civil Code but in the present context it is neither possible nor desirable. It has to be done in a gradual manner and first inter-community participation & discussion has to be done. Uniform civil code does not desire uniformity rather it recognises sovereignty of state to formulate personal laws.

Another controversy involves the increased use of religious sentiments by political elites on the basis of mobilisation of emotions and passions which might lead to violent situations.

The religious criteria for Citizenship Amendment Act has also been criticised by many scholars as it is exclusionary and might lead to unrest.

Thus Secularism in India is context specific and it evolved according to changing circumstances and continues to be a complex and distinct for Indian conditions.

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

Role of gov.
Discretionary power
Recent debates & tussle
Suggestion

In the Parliamentary scheme India has adopted, Governor is the Constitutional nominal head of the government at the state level and Chief Minister is the real head.

Role of Governors:

- Paul Brass said that Indian Constitution was not written in optimistic environment and there was territorial integrity threat. Thus to ensure unity of the country governor was to act as eye and ear of Central Government.

- However Over the years the institution has gathered a lot of controversy by the intervention of the Central government.

- Sarkaria Commission defines the role of Governor as the lynchpin - a connecting limb of the state government and Central government

- Governor role is to represent the interest of states to the Centre and bring the national aspirations at the state level.

- It also is an office that ensures continuity of the government at the state level.

Rising tussle between Governor and elected governments at the state level:

→ The Governor is often acting on the behalf of Central government.

→ He is often not following the scheme to appoint government of majority. For eg in Case of Karnataka the governor invited largest party BJP (104 seats) and not the coalition of Congress Party and Janata Dal (115 seats) but in Goa and Manipur the governor did not invite the largest party. Hence there is no uniformity in the conventions, Conventions are moulded to suit the interest of party who is in power at the Central level.

→ As is rightly said there is no Centre-State dispute rather there is Party-Party dispute in India thus the use of discretionary power of Governor undermines the Federal features of Indian Constitution. The discretionary power of Governor includes - 356 - Recommendation of President Rule, 200 - Giving assent to bill, 174 - summoning, prorogue, dissolve assembly.

→ Thus there has been breach of Constitutional Morality by undermining the elected state governments. The incident in Rajasthan was also indicative that there has been abuse of power to fulfil political interest.

BR Ambedkar was aptly right when he stated constitution will not work however good it is if people running the office do not observe constitutional morality.

Soli Sorabjee - also stated governor can do great good if they are good governors and great harm if they are bad governors.

Thus there is a need to distinguish between discretionary power and arbitrary power. Discretionary power has to be used ~~cor~~ cautiously so that it does not undermine elected state governments.

· The order to appoint CM and form government has to be followed according to constitutional principles.

The actions of governor should be dictated by reason, actuated by good faith and tempered by caution.

The office of governor is significant to ensure smooth functioning of government thus it should act ~~as~~ by the application of reason to uphold people's mandate..

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

Democracy implies empowerment of the masses and it aims that the flow of power should not be restricted at the middle class but it has to reach to the last man. Thus it also implies upliftment of Marginalised section of people.

Evolution of Indian Democracy:

(i). The goals of Freedom Struggle : was not just to achieve freedom from the foreign rule but it is also to ensure life of dignity to all its citizens. Thus ~~it~~ India becomes the first country to adopt the goal of welfare in its constitution.

(ii). The goals of the Constituent Assembly : India adopted a model of government which ensures equality, liberty, justice for all. Through the Constitution a silent revolution as to be brought in, Granville Austin thus described the Indian Constitution as the Cornerstone of Indian democracy. It is a model that is demos enabling in words of Alfred Stephans and not demos restraining.

iii) The test of Indian democracy was done in 1960s - dubbed as dangerous decade - the emergency years were the lowest mark in the evolution of democracy, however after Emergency, the democratic credentials became more strong and that determined the ~~rest~~ resilience of India's democracy.

iv) Role of Judiciary - has also been critical in upholding the fundamental rights of the citizens and it evolved a the doctrine of Basic Structure to uphold the Constitutional Morality

v) It has been argued that the radical goal of India's democracy has been undermined by the accomodative politics (Rudolph & Rudolph & Sudipta Kaviraj)
where the developmental model had not been all inclusive and the states often upholded interests of dominant classes.

(vi) There has also been questions that democracy hinders developments (Lee Kuan Yew) after tremendous growth of Chinese Model, however ~~A. Sen~~ Amartya Sen established Democracy is virtue in itself and lack of development and rising inequalities have been primarily associated with lack of implementation of policies

(vii) The Rising inequalities have to be dealt only by more democracy and not less democracy - Atul Kohli.

Indian Democratic Model provided space wherein people raised and questioned the models of development through social movement and participation in politics itself. The evidence of which can be seen the democratic upsurges in 1960s and 1990s as shown by Prof. Yogenda Yadav.

The social-economic inequalities were addressed by the Indian government through reservation, democratic decentralisation - 73rd & 74th CAA, federal structure, constitutional provisions.

The policies since economic reforms have been giving rise to inequalities, but they are being addressed by making governance participative, by enacting welfare measures, by ensuring transparency (RTI), MGNREGA, Labour Codes, NFSA, Atma Nirbhar Bharat etc.

Thus the Indian Democracy has stood the test of time but there are certain challenges that needs to be addressed on priority basis which can be done by inclusive growth and more democracy only.

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

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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Political Science & International Relations
Crash Course & Test Series - 2020
Test 02

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.

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.

SECTION 'A'.

1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each : 10*5=50

1(a.) The role of Prime Minster in India is wide and varied. 10 Marks

1(b.) The causes of internal migration 10 Marks

1(c.) Economic reforms and working class 10 Marks

1(d.) Language and politics in India. 10 Marks

1(e.) Role of civil society in Indian democracy. 10 Marks

2. (a.) "Even after 28 years of Panchayati Raj experiment in India, PRIs remains hamstrung and ineffective" . Discuss. Examine the need for the paradigm shift in the model of governance at the grassroot level. 20 Marks

2. (b.) Discuss the factors shaping farmer's mobilisation in the post-independence India. Critically analyse the strength and weaknesses of the farmer's movements. 15 Marks

2. (c.) Compare and contrast the nationalist perspective with the Marxist perspective of the Indian National Movement. 15 Marks

3. (a.) Non-Cooperation Movement has been a turning point in Indian national movement. Elucidate. Critically evaluate the achievements and the failures of the movement. 20 Marks

3. (b.) Discuss in brief, the role of National Commission of Scheduled Caste. Do you agree to the view that it is a 'toothless' organisation? 15 Marks

3. (c.) India's federal experience already has a chequered history, the pandemic has added new stress and strains to it. Comment. 15 Marks

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

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

4. (c.) Narrate the process of political democracy and economic development in India since 1991. 15 Marks

SECTION 'B'

5. Comment on the following in about 150 words each : 10*5=50

5. (a.) The role of media in democracy. 10 Marks

5. (b.) Gandhian principles in Indian constitution. 10 Marks

5. (c.) Different theoretical perspectives on the regionalism in India. 10 Marks

5. (d.) Interaction of ethnicity and politics in India. 10 Marks

5. (e.) Pressure group politics in post-liberalisation era. 10 Marks

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

6. (b.) What historical forces shaped the vision of the constitution? Give the critical assessment of the features of the Indian constitution. 15 Marks

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

7. (a.) Discuss the changing trends in India's electoral behaviour. How effective has been the role of Election Commission in ensuring free and fair elections? 20 Marks

7. (b.) Discuss the main ideological visions guiding the working of the constituent assembly in India . Highlight the role of Ambedkar in the formation of the constitution. 15 Marks

7. (c.) Critically examine the approach of government of India in dealing with regional aspirations in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, post abrogation of Article 370. 15 Marks

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

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

8. (c.) Discuss the evolution of Indian democracy since independence . How socio-economic inequality has played the role in shaping Indian democracy? 15 Marks

Tips for Writing Good Answers:-

1. ***Read the question carefully and at least 3-4 times.***
2. ***Note down concepts, facts, examples, keywords related to the question.***
3. ***Draw a rough outline of the flow.***
4. ***Pay adequate attention to the introduction and conclusion.***
5. ***Introduction must offer your brief interpretation of the question and how you propose to develop it.***
6. ***Conclusion must summarize your response to the question.***
7. ***Make sure answer is***
   a. ***Logical and coherent***
   b. ***Clear connection between sentences and paragraphs.***
   c. ***Written correctly giving adequate compatibility to your expression, style and presentation***
   d. ***Do not exceed the word limit***
   e. ***Write neatly***
   f. ***Underline points you wish to emphasize.***