



Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 07

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

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Test Date 01/01/2021
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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						



Section-A

Negative and positive concepts of liberty.

(10 Marks)

Liberty is among the most central themes in Liberalism. John Stuart Mill brought liberty to centrestage of liberalism.

Negative Liberty was propounded by classical liberals who sought to restrict the state to a bare minimum and focused on possessive individualism.

In the words of Mill "the only freedom worth the name is that of pursuing your own good in your own way".

However, it was decried to be abstract individualism and it favoured personal growth at all costs i.e; "freedom from".

Positive Liberty on the other hand is the resort for modern liberals who

proposed that state is an organic entity and man is a situated self.

Positive liberty is understood in terms of "freedom to", i.e; state shall help individuals to help themselves.

Positive liberty is sought to assign responsibility to the state. Amartya Sen's

Capability approach is a step towards positive liberty as negative liberty would breed inequality in conditions of unequal capabilities.

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



Que. 1(b)

The multi-cultural perspectives on rights.

(10 Marks)

Rights have been defined as the claims/entitlements of individuals that seek a certain positive/negative behaviour from others.

Multicultural perspective on rights developed in response to the alleged Eurocentricism of the theory of human rights.

Multiculturalists like Will Kymlicka & Bhiku Parekh are concerned with the citizenship (& other) rights of minorities.

Will Kymlicka asked European states to give equal, ^{& special} rights to minorities. He called absence of special treatment as colourblindness.

However, he restricted his notion

of equal rights only to national minorities & not immigrants/refugees.

Bhiku Parekh, however extends the call for equal citizenship to even refugees & immigrants. He calls upon states to apply Mill's Harm principle while deciding applicability of rights to migrants.

Multiculturalists seek to call upon nations to respect each culture in its own social setting & respect heterogeneity.

However, cosmopolitans criticise them for perpetuating Ghettoisation.

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



Que.1(c)

The Marxian theory of social stratification.

(10 Marks).

Social stratification refers to the divisions within the society on any fixed parameter in form of a hierarchy.

Dueing to its economic determinism, Marxism postulates social division/statification on the basis of relations of production.

According to Marxian theory, one's relations to the ^{means &} modes of production, the processes of production determine the social hierarchy.

In the prevalent capitalist societies, social stratification had been perpetuated by the instrumentalist state which has divided the society into haves / have nots.



The workers are at the bottom of the social pyramid whereas the capitalist elite exploits them from the top.

Maxxist feel this stratification had been prevalent through ages in the form of slave - master or serf - feudal lords relations.

Hence, Maxxists call for a revolution to change this social stratification based on class.

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

Que.1(d)

Views of Gandhi and Ambedkar on 'social justice'.

(10 Marks).

Social Justice is understood as the allocation of rights & duties in any society in a fair manner.

Though both Gandhi & Ambedkar were proponents of social justice, yet their means were significantly different.

On the one hand, while Gandhi promoted social reform by appealing to the conscience of the upper castes for social justice, Ambedkar sought removal of caste system & mandatory constitutional provisions necessary to bring about any change.

While Gandhi decried the state

& proposed perfect social justice to come via Sarvodaya in his stateless Ram Rajya; Ambedkar thought state intervention is the only way out.

While Grandhi's social justice has strong spiritual overtones and he calls for decentralization, Ambedkar favours economic justice via western notions of liberty, equality & freedom, especially for depressed classes through democratic socialism.

Articles like 39(b) & 39(c) in our constitution promote social justice as do article 16, 17, etc. as a legacy of Grandhi & Ambedkar.

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



Que.1(e)

"The discovery of Sovereign in a federal state is an impossible adventure". (Laski)

(10 Marks)

Sovereignty, as an attribute of the state is the quality of being supreme over all other bodies & institutions.

Thomas Hobbes first introduced a complete theory of sovereignty in form of absolute obligation to the state. In this line, John Austin proposed monistic sovereignty.

However, others as HJ Laski & Robert MacIver proposed popular & pluralist sovereignty.

According to Laski, the multitude of organizations in any society render it almost impossible to locate the ultimate sovereign.

"when ~~authority~~ ^{society} is federal,
authority must be federal too"

Each & every organization commands
obligation in the proportion of its
contribution towards human life.

while moderate pluralists still put
 state above other organizations in
 commanding sovereignty, extreme
pluralists as Laspi claim that
 "state commands because it serves".

However, in federal states, the
 state is today the highest point of
 individual obligation.

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

Que.3(a)

Examine the conditions that are required for the maintenance of legitimacy in modern societies.

(20 Marks)

Legitimacy is understood as the quality that renders the element of consent to any public policy.

According to Max Weber, when power is exercised legitimately, it becomes authority. Authority is supreme, not because it is powerful, but ^{because} it is legitimate.

Legitimacy seeks to ensure acceptance on behalf of the people. Various scholars have described legitimacy as natural, the functioning of power in modern societies demands legitimacy.



Power without legitimacy amounts to coercion and would sooner or later lead to revolution.

The markers of legitimacy are various as the adherence to rules formed by the govt; presence of law & order; harmony in the society, etc.

In modern societies, legitimacy is ensured by giving political rights to people, popular participation in governance mechanisms, concern for socio-economic welfare of the masses, adherence to the constitutional values and efforts towards social justice & equity.



However, Habermas studied various socialist politics and defined their crisis of legitimacy. He said that an unsustainable mix of capitalist economies & socialist politics would not survive for long.

Excessive taxation on capitalists would make the system crumble under its own weight.

Hence, legitimacy is needed in order to ensure that the system of governance is sustainable. Inclusive development is the important step in this field.

Aristotle said "inequality everywhere is the cause of revolution". Legitimacy

however ensures welfare of both the
haves & have not.

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



Que.3(b)

Discuss Hannah Arendt's analysis of the ideology in modern totalitarian regimes. (15 Marks).

Hannah Arendt has been the most profound thinker of the 20th c. Her thinking is defined as "thinking without barriers". Although she doesn't subscribe to any particular school of thought, she comes closest to civil republicanism.

Her phenomenological view on ideology paints a fairly negative picture of the term.

According to Arendt, Totalitarianism rises ~~on~~ ^{on} the lack of ideology & terror. She claims ideology to be a more prominent feature.

Ideology is a tool in the hands



of totalitarian leaders.

In her book "The origins of Totalitarianism", Arendt claims that ideology converts people into superfluous masses who are robbed of independent thinking and take the bogey of majoritarianism.

She decries ideology as a product of modernity that has come to reign supreme as people have lost their public arena & are devoid of political action.

It is the charm of ideology that has made evil look banal with the participation of common people in it.



Ideology is irrational & unscientific
charismatic feature of modern Totalitarian
regimes.

She proposes that deliberative democracy
shall be the norm and people shall not
take any ideology for granted &
rather debate & discuss what is
beneficial for common good.

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



Que.3(c)

Comment: "Material well-being alone is supreme. For, spiritual good and sensual pleasures depend upon material well-being." (Kautilya).

(15 Marks).

Kautilya was an ancient Indian politico-economic philosopher during the times of Chandragupta Maurya.

His book Arthashastra is the first book on statecraft where he depicts his realist understanding of international relations.

Being a scholar of Arthashastra, Kautilya proposes that Artha or material well being is what is supreme. It shall be the duty of a king to ensure material well being of his people.

Material well being alone could



ensure that people gain spiritual pleasures
(i.e; Moksha) & sensual pleasures (i.e; Karma)

In his theory of 4 virtues; Dharma,
Artha, Karma, Moksha, Kautilya
proposes adherence to Dharma in order
to gain Artha which would
subsequently lead to Karma & Moksha.

In his materialist conception, he
claims that land is the ultimate
source of material well being and
hence, neighbours are natural enemies
as the first land to be acquired is that
of the neighbour.

It is with this view that
Kautilya developed his mandala
siddhanta.



He also attaches utmost importance to a full & functional treasury to guard against incoming crisis.

Man must live in order to be able to achieve kama & moksha & only artha can sustain him. This is the percept of Kautilya.

His theory was distinct from earlier Hindu & Buddhist thoughts that preferred the soul's satisfaction over the body's.

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



Que.4(a)

Explain Gandhi's ideas regarding State and highlight their relationship with modern democracy and principles of anarchism. (20 Marks).

Mahandas Karamchand Gandhi was an Indian freedom fighter, social reformer, spiritual philosopher referred to as father of the nation.

Gandhi's experiences with British rule, mixed in his individualistically spiritual overtones framed Gandhi's ideas w.r.t. state, government, ideology, etc.

Gandhi did not favour the institution of state - whether British or Indian. He found state to be the source of all ills as violence & materialism in the society.



According to Gandhi, state represents subjugation and acceptance of failure of self-governability on part of the masses.

His understanding of state projects it as fascist, imperialistic institution & as a symbol of exploitation of man by man.

Gandhi favoured Swaraj whose political component was a stateless society. Gandhi's Ram Rajya had only institutions of self-governance at the lowest level that respect the dignity of man & lead to Sarvodaya.



Gandhi favoured partyless democracy in contrast to party-central democracy of modern times.

Gandhi was an anarchist. Though his anarchism is not what anarchism is understood as today. His anarchism is formed on his theory of complementary means & ends and not on naked power politics of today.

Gandhi said politics without ethics is a death trap. His anarchism was borne out of clerical politics. He favoured cottage industries, panchayati raj.

In the neglect of Gandhian thought, we pushed India towards 'modernisation' lest as the institutions and governments



of modern day crumble, interest in
Grandhian politics has increased.

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



Explain how Machiavelli's application of empirical method to human affairs marks an important stage in the evolution of political science. (15 Marks).

Niccolo Machiavelli was an Italian scholar of the era of renaissance. He was a philosopher of the realist school of thought.

Machiavelli divorced western political thought from idealism for the first time. He instead used empirical methods to describe 'what is' rather than what ought to be.

In a radical move, Machiavelli in his "The Prince", separated church from politics, thus ushering into a new era of political realism.



This also led to the emergence of the school of secularism in western political thought.

His writings became a defining moment for western political science because he separated ethics from politics and claimed national interest to be the supremost ethics.

He was & indeed is criticised for his straightforward advice to his prince whom he endows with absolute monarchy in order to preserve the state.

He asked his prince to be "clever like a fox & brave like a lion"



He was the first person to have understood the political importance of religion as a force that commands obedience.

He gives radical views regarding use of 'effective power' & development of 'dual morality'.

However, he's termed as satanic, evil & is demonised. Although his thoughts resonate with those of Kautilya & are aptly applicable in International politics.

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

Que.4(c)

Examine the conception of the state in the ideologies of Fascism and Marxism.

(15 Marks).

State has been a central concept of both political philosophy & political science.

In times of Aristotle, there was not much difference in state, government, society.

In Marxist & Fascist thoughts, the major concern is the sovereignty of the state & the extent of its powers.

Marxists consider state to be the source of exploitation of the workers as an instrument of the capitalist class.

They feel that perpetuation of dehumanisation of workers can not end until the state is overthrown.



Marxists propose a revolution as the way to overthrow the state. They put state in the superstructure, i.e; dependent upon the economic base.

Neo-Marxists as Gramsci say that state perpetuates subjugation via hegemony & counter intellectuals are needed lest anyhow state has to be overthrown.

Fascists on the other hand consider state to be an association above all others

Mussolini said ~~Nothing~~ Nothing above the state, nothing against it & nothing beyond it.

Fascists seeks to bind people together in the name of state superiority.

Que. Fascists revere state & call for unquestioning obedience, even to the extent of sacrificing oneself for the glory of the state.

They see state in strictly territorial terms & that the state needs a strong leader & a military like command structure to overcome wars of the international arena.

Hence, Maxxists & Fascists give central position to states in their thoughts but in opposite senses.

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



Que.5(a)

Section-B

Decline of Indian Parliament.

(10 Marks).

Decline of parliament is variously understood as the decline in the amount of respect & faith of common people in the parliament and its functioning.

Decline in Indian parliament has had various reasons defined by Shankar & Rodrigues as the prevalence of defections and horse trading, decreasing efficiency of the parliament sessions, policy paralysis due to coalition politics, presence of criminals in Indian parliament, etc.

Decline of parliament has subsequently made way for judicial activism and executive overreach.



Also, rise in popular movements reflects the declining trust in parliamentary democracy.

This decline has raised serious questions on sanctity of legislations, office of the speaker, absence of ideology in politics.

Hence, Indian parliament, as the temple of the democracy needs to get back respect of people by steps as efficient functioning, social-minded legislations & more referral to parliamentary committees.

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



Que.5(b)

Marxist understanding of India's freedom movement.

(10 Marks).

Marxist understanding of Indian freedom movement was developed by scholars as MN Roy, RP Dutt, Ashok Desai, SA Dange, etc.

According to ^{these} Marxists, the Indian national movement was not a national movement. It was a bourgeois movement as the Congress was a bourgeois organisation & Gandhi was a bourgeois leader.

They blame Gandhi (& Congress) to have called off movements when they began to threaten the capitalist interests.

According to them, Gandhi never condemned capitalism & hence, workers



Peasants shall stay aloof from the movement & instead, call for a parallel movement to end their dual subjugation i.e; by British & Indian capitalists.

However, other Marxists as Sumit Sarkar say that Gandhi's movement didn't exclude masses & Bipan Chandra called INM to be the most spectacular mass movement as a year of position vehicle fought for all sections & all classes.

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



Que.5(c)

Differentiate Moderate Nationalism from Extremist/Militant Nationalism in terms of their objectives and means.

(10 Marks).

Nationalism is a political ideology that puts nation & national interests at the centre of all activities.

In India, moderate nationalism was developed ~~in~~ after 1850s by leaders like Dadabhai Naorojee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, S.N. Banerjee, etc.

Objectives of moderates were political education of masses, humanising (not overthrowing) British rule and getting concessions for India under British umbrella.

The means were constitutional & legal demands as petitions, letter, newspaper reporting, etc.

Moderates had no faith in masses



X proclaimed India to be "nation in the making".

Extremists like Lala Lajpat Rai, B.G. Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh proclaimed "India is & always had been a nation".

Their objectives include purna swaraj i.e; complete overthrow of British, political mobilization of masses, promoting national education.

Their means were passive resistance, boycott, extra constitutional mass protests.

Moderates were the soul & extremists were the body of our national movement.

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



Que.5(d)

Examine the significance of the verdicts of the supreme court in the Golaknath and Keshavananda Bharti cases for an understanding of the scope of Article 368 in regard to Fundamental Rights.

(10 Marks).

Fundamental Rights in part III of Indian Constitution seek to protect the individual from the state & the society.

Article 368 gives the parliament the powers to amend the constitution. Extent of this power had been a cause of debate between judiciary & the parliament.

In Golaknath case, Supreme court held that a constitutional amendment is a law under article 13 and hence, it can not take away any fundamental right via A-368.

In response of this, the parliament enacted 24th amendment of 1971 to overpower

the SC judgement.

In Kesavanand Bhasati case 1973, supreme court upheld article 24th amendment act and the powers of the parliament to amend the constitution under article 368, Overturning Golaknath judgement.

However, the current status, as proposed by Kesavanand Bhasati case is that although the parliament can amend any part of the constitution under A-368 powers but it can not amend the basic structure of the constitution.

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



Que.5(e)

"The principle of collective responsibility, has eroded in the context of the emergence of coalition government in India." Comment. (10 Marks).

India harbours a parliamentary form of government in which accountability & responsibility are the paramount virtues.

In India, legislative responsibility is in form of individual & collective responsibility of ministers.

Collective responsibility is manifest in the phrase that the Council of ministers swim & sink together.

Even if a minister does not subscribe to a particular decision, he would still be responsible for it being a member of the government or he shall beforehand quit.



However, since the rise of coalition govt. in India, collective responsibility as a moral & physical construct has been eroded.

It is because coalition govt. are formed just on the basis of compromises & not any ideology. Adherence to power triumphs over internal & external checks for responsibility.

Defections, horse trading, floor crossing have been common in coalition governments.

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

Que.7(a)

Discuss how far the politics of regionalism and communalism have affected nation-building in India.

(20 Marks).

Regionalism is defined as the political ideology of adherence to region not only as a territory but as a culmination of ethnicity, culture, religion, history.

Communalism on the other hand is understood as reverence of a community generally understood in religious terms in India. It is chauvinistic religiosity with political undercurrents.

Nation building has been a challenging task for Indians since independence.

Regionalism was present in India in British times but got amplified after 1947 as people got votes.



Regionalism as a political ideology succeeded first in South India where anti-Hindi & anti-Brahminism brought DMK to power in 1960s.

Regionalism spread to other areas as political consciousness increased. Reason for this were linguistic states, Green Revolution, etc.

The complaints of uneven regional development come up in form of regional movements as in North East India & in J&K.

Regionalism is good in as far as it deepens democracy and acts as a basis of political mobilization & aggregation.



However, separatism as in Punjab, J&K, etc. is unjustifiable as a political agenda.

India has dealt with regional movements amicably leading to nation building.

Communalism is also very old phenomenon in India manifested by separate electorates, partition, etc.

Communalism rose with rise of religious middle class. In the times of 1980s, questions like Ram Janmabhoomi dispute, Shah Bano case, etc. propped due to communalism.

Communalism was also dealt with amicably and minorities have been given adequate safeguards in

nation building as reservations (article 16),
religious rights under articles 25, 26, 27, 28 &
also under A-29 & 30.

Federalism in Indian constitution
is a check for regionalism whereas
secularism seeks to tame communalism
so that none could challenge nation
building.

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



Que.7(b)

Make an assessment of the composition, functioning and the role of the Election Commission of India in the conduct of free and fair elections.

(15 Marks).

Election commission of India (ECI)
is a constitutional body established
under article 324 of the Indian
Constitution.

Composition

Though it was initially a one
member body, 2 other election commissioners
were added & hence, today there are 3
election commissioners with one of them
being the chief Election commissioner (CEC)

The CEC has terms of service and
removal similar to the judges of
supreme court.



Role

ECI is tasked with the responsibility to conduct free & fair election to the offices of the president, vice president, the Parliament ^(MPs) and the state MLAs. It registers political parties & ^{allots} ^{symbols}.

It is also tasked to prepare rolls for elections, notifying & monitoring elections

Functions

ECI helps in delimitation of constituencies for elections, preparing rolls, framing & declaring election schedule, actual conduct of elections, candidate scrutiny & also declaration of result.

ECI has to monitor the elections



for fraud & also prescribe disqualifications
under section 8(A) of RPA 1951 to president.

However, ECI has certain issues
like subordinate status of 2 ECs to the CEC
in terms of removal, lack of penal powers,
executive appointments, etc.

ECI has conducted successful elections
across India since 1952 & is responsible for
turning India into a successful democracy.

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

Que.7(c)

Explain how pressure groups have been influencing public policy - making with suitable illustration.

(15 Marks).

Pressure groups are associations that seek to exert pressures on policymakers / govt in order to get favourable decisions from them.

Pressure groups perform the function of interest articulation. Rajni Kothari calls Indian pressure groups as 'reservoirs of leadership'.

Finer calls them as 'invisible empires'. Keeping in line with Robert Dahl's study of pressure groups in USA, Indian scholars have studied pressure group politics in India.



In India, religious pressure groups (as the RSS) have been most prominent.

Women pressure groups as AIDWA, SEWA have campaigned for women rights & have led to anti-dowry act & constitution of National Commission of Women (NCW)

Human Rights groups as Amnesty international, etc. have led to focus on human rights violations & establishment of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

Farmers groups as Bharatiya Kisan Union have shifted policy focus on farmer grievances as the current protests at Delhi & older issues of MSP, loan waivers, etc



Civil society organizations have led to introduction of various reforms for transparency & accountability like the Association for Democratic rights (ADR), People's Union for civil liberties (PUCL), Common Cause or the India against corruption (CIAC for Lokpal).

Employee organizations have successfully led to resolution of issues of pensions (as OROP), etc. and service matters.

Hence, pressure groups as also like FICCI, ASSOCHAM are more prominent in India since 1991 reforms.

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