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Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2022

Test 2

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name: Kanika Gayal
Test Date: 3-08-2022
Email Address:
UPSC Roll No: 3517201

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) What are the key points of Marxist historiography regarding Nationalism? (10 Marks)

1a) Theory of Marxism considers Nationalism as a "Bourgeoise doctrine", that is used to create false consiousness among the masses.

Lenin, in his theory of Imperialism asked the proletariat of the colonies as well as the western world to unite against Capitalist, Nationalism was thus a instrument of Capitalism.

The Nationalist party represented by Indian National Congress was called as "Bourgeoise party" by MN Roy, he said Gandhi is working on behest of Metropolitan and local Bourgeoise, but not in the favour of poor.

The similar view was reflected by Rajni Palme Dutt in his "India today" and AR Desai in his "Social Background of Indian National movement"

However, Sumit Sarkar differed and held, though Congress didn't had any specific programme for the poor, it was not a deliberate neglection, he warned the Orthodox Marxists to not have a very causal approach.

But, Bipin Chandra in his book 'India's struggle for Independence' held Gandhian Movement as one of the biggest Gramscian movement, whose warmth is still felt.

Thus, there are divergent micro narratives to the Meta-Narrative ~~of~~ Nationalism, and the debate is contested even within Marxism.

Que.1(b) Independence of India was not, like the end of British Empire in other places. Comment. (10 Marks)

1b) India ~~was~~ is a land where the Imperial sun of the British empire was said to rise, it was held that if this sun is set it will bring an end to the British rule.

Indian struggle started soon, with various small revolutions happening in Avadh, Trancore, Barelly which all culminated to the revolt of 1857.

However, soon ~~the~~ a section of Indians started feeling that 'the path of modernisation having guided' by the British empire is a Blessing in Disguise, it was felt as a Benevolent rule for social reform.

But, there was no ~~[illegible]~~ doubt that Britishers are bleeding India white, this consciousness had to be seeped to the people by breaking the 'opaque state' of the empire.

This, was started by extremists, revolutionaries, even to an extent by the Moderates as a economic critiques, unlike China where violent Revolution took place in a Transparent state, India required a 'protracted revolution' taken forward by Gandhiji.

The Independence, a breakdown of all elements of the rule led to the transfer of power in the hands of India, and with moment of arrival, Indian started on path of social revolution.

Que.1(c) Fundamental Rights may be said to Constitutionalize social values of existing societies. Comment. (10 Marks)

1(c) Rights are not empty of duty, and not exist in vaccum rather seaped in a societal structure, the social consciousness and tolerations ensure rights of each are protected and the Might is not right.

Rights, must be representative of the social structure, in which they are to be implemented.

The theory of fundamental rights, which aims to convert entitlements into claims by providing the backing of the Constitution seek to Constitutionalise these social values.

Which are to be protected by the state, limits the power of the state and ensure Judiciary as the Guardian for enforceability.

However, in some socities like the Indian society as Granville Austin hold the Constitution itself was a hallmark of revolution.

Thus, along with providing rights embedded in the social values like Multicultural rights w/ A.29, A.30; right to freedom of religion

It also provided the Right to equality, abolishing untouchability, bonded labour, trafficking, Right to freedom

Rightly in the words of Pratap Bhanu Mehta it ushered a social revolution, unique to any country

Que.1(d) Right to Privacy is the most fundamental of all fundamental and human rights. Comment. (10 Marks)

Presently when Right to Privacy is in news owing to Pegasus, effective digital tools put forth by state for welfare objective with mandatory data sharing, Criminal Procedures (A) Bill etc. where recently the Supreme Court held to infringe Right to Privacy the government can't continue to ride on the bogey of National security.

However, as in KS Puttaswamy case while declaring Right to Privacy as fundamental right u/a 21, it Supreme court held it is not absolute but subjected to restrictions that are fair, reasonable and just.

Thus, Right to Privacy though a central part to the dignity of the Individual, it doesnot upsurp all the rights like Right to equality.

It has to be read and interpreted in the light of the other Fundamental rights, Directive principles of state policy as well as to preserve the "Unity and Integrity of India"

The Right's demand obligations to the preservations of other persons rights and the territorial Integrity and Sovereignity of a person.

Therefore, a "balance" of action has to prevail.

Que.1(e) Describe the powers and functions of UPSC. (10 Marks)

Commissions are forged as autonomous institutions, to ensure the enchanges of power influence are blocked.

Union Public Service Commission established under A. 315 to A. 323 is one of the bullwork along with the election commission and the CAG.

As, the task of recruitment requires an unbaised attitude, so that the best of talent is attracted to the government for its developmental goal in the ~~ESEs~~ Civil services, Engginering services etc., UPSC lends that function.

Also, it is a consultative body in case of any application is to be moved against officers of All India

services and the Central Services of Group A & Group B secruited by it.

Thus, the task of ensuring that this is done without bias is upon it.

The body has power, whereby the members can only be removed in case of infirmity, insolvency or any link with those seeking recruitment (malpractices)

There expenditure is charged on the Consolidated fund of India and the Commission is autonomous of Department of Personal and training, the members have a fixed term, salary which cannot be changed during thier tenure.

Therefore, the bulwark has been strengthened by the Constitution itself and has mostly lived upto expectations

Que.3(a) It would have been difficult for the constituent assembly to complete its task in just 3 years had there been no Government of India act 1935. Discuss.(20 Marks)

The constituent Assembly took on the task to formulate the "Social contract" for the people of India, the reflect their popular sovereignty and was to set a "pathway of a Nation of plurality and diversity"

The Constitution, was not framed in vaccum, it was the background of Constitutional struggle then Mass Movement resulting to Quit India Movement or August revolution; the background was also of Partition that continues as a "longest August", and also the tragedy of 2nd world War.

But, unlike China it was not a product of revolution, but one of constitution making where a peaceful transfer of power has taken place.

Also, the time that the Assembly makers were in, had culminated from their struggle to get various reforms.

The struggle had resulted in the Goverment of India Act 1935, though a product of British parliament, it had estbalished "Federal Structure with provincial autonomy", "A federal court", "Federal Public Service Commission", Residuary powers with centre and a parliamentary form of goverment.

But as Pt Thakurdas Bhargava had put in the Constituent assembly, was it a mere copybook of GoI Act 1935 with Universal adult franchise added.

Dr B R Ambedkar in reply noted, though the GoI Act has been the base of the Indian Constitution, the constitution is being framed at time where principles of Constitution formation have been effectively explored.

Thus, not much to add, it is in us to ensure that Indian future rulers stay with the "One Value" principle of this Constitution.

Therefore, though GoI Act 1935, effectively ensured that Constitutional

making task is eased, it was also a 'Bag of Borrowing' which took inspiration from Canadian, American, French Constitution and the Weimar Constitution.

Even, the principles of UDHR were enshrined in the Fundamental Rights, also ~~that~~ as Gandhiji had held in 1922, that Constitution will be a result of will and aspirations of the people of India.

It ensured the justice social political and economic, liberty of thought, faith, worship, dignity of dignity and equality along with cultural and educational rights.

It in the words of Granville Austin is a true "Cornerstone" of the Nation.

Que.3(b) "Pluralism is the keystone of Indian culture and religious tolerance is the bedrock of Indian secularism." Critically examine the above statement with the help of relevant constitutional provisions and Supreme Court judgments. (15 Marks)

Secularism, in the western world is often hailed as a gift of modernity and rationalism, whereby strict separation of Public and personal and politics and religion is held.

As, seen in the French Constitution it is hyper substantive with the principle of equality, and American being Ultra-procedural with establishment clause barring religious interference.

India, however as a land of plurality and diversity, is a subcontinent of faith in itself, it

also doesnt have the dictonomous nature of thinking, rather are of hybridity (VR Mehta)

The Gandhian principle of Sarva Dharma Sambhav or equal concern for all religious communities is adopted in India, thus creating a model of "contextual" and sui generis secularism (R. Bhargava)

It is respectful of diversity, as it ensures that Freedom of conscience, practise, profess, propogation is available to all u/a 35.

Also, the cultural & educational rights ensures that minorities are not neglected and have right to setup their own educational institutions.

However, the state cease to discriminate under A.14, A.15, A.16 of the Constitution which establishes the rule of law and Right to Equality.

But, as Indian pluralism demands the state u/a A.25(2) do entre to reform the Constitution. But, as held by Supreme court in St. Xavier case the 'state neither pro god or anti god in India'

In the Ismail farouqi case, the Court held that 'Secularism is the very facet of equality in India'

The most strengthening codification was in SR Bommai case were it was declared as a basic structure, The Constitution thus as Partha Chatterjee notes is based on a 'tolerance' model in India

DPSP — Revised

Que.3(c) Critically evaluate the role of government of India towards fulfilling the objectives enshrined in the Part IV Directive Principles of the State Policy. (15 Marks)

A3(c) Directive Principles of state policy are based on the philosophy of socio-economic rights, to ensure Justice that is social economic and political, as Dr. Ambedkar held without integration of the three the Constitution will be a contradiction

However, the Directives though the 'Instruments of Instructions', are non-enforceable by the Constitution, some like HV Kamath asked for making them Enforceable

But, as BN Rao notes, as the newly Independant country lacks of resources would have pushed it to a

Constitutional crisis.

Thus, under A.36 they are envisaged as "Fundamental to the governance of country" and not mere pious superfluous or Moral Aspirations.

The Government has a critical role in its Implementation, as seen with the 1st (A) act, just a year after adoption of Constitution A.15(4) was added to take forward the spirit of A.46 (educational and economical rights to SC/ST)

Further, the land reforms were ushered in the spirit of 31B & 31C & 31A were amended in few years of Constitution

and to ensure concentration of wealth doesn't happen in few hands, and inequalities of status, income, opportunity and wealth are minimised.

Alongwith Factories Act, Maternity benefit Act were passed, also 73rd and 74th (A) was made along the Gandhian spirit.

Today, a codification of labour laws and 103AA is also a part of same spirit.

Therefore, the government continue to play a centre role in implementation, and Dr. Ambedkar stood true of their basis for "political sactions"

Que.5(a) National Human Rights Commission is handicapped by its jurisdictional limitations. Discuss (10 Marks)

Human Rights are the entitlement provided to every single person of this world under the Universal Declaration of human rights, 1945.

India, as a signatory to it implemented Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 which also established National human Rights Commission.

The Commission has its own staff, can conduct inspectory visit in ~~case~~ prisons, takes up grievances of human right violation and also has suo moto power to conduct inquiry (Bengal violence, March 2021)

This has led to resolution of various Undertrials, victims of sexual harassment, propelled prison governance and was one of significant enquiry in Godhra ~~rig~~ riots

However, as Sh. HL Dattu, former Chairperson of NHRC notes, it has been rendered a 'toothless tiger', without Investigative staff of its own, its recommendations are only advisory, can only ask the court to take up case and the reports are not tabled and discussed in the houses.

It is pertinent in the present times, that NHRC is strengthed and provided with teeth to ensure the violations of human rights are eliminated.

Que.5(b) "Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens should not be viewed in isolation from each other."(10 Marks)

A.b) Fundamental Rights represent the liberal feature in the part 3 of the Constitution, they put -ve (negative) injuctions on the state, in line with Political liberalism of John locke.

However, Duties are representative of the Socialist and eastern societies (Japan) where citizens are obligated to fulfill certain duties towards the state.

The liberal theorists brush away duties as "fascistic" and not in line with democraticism, however the culture of east is of hybricity 'the Rights within them have the duties enshrined'

according to Gandhi

Even social liberal Harold J. laski held that 'Rights are not empty of duty', inspired by Fabianism of laski thus the duties enshrined in Constitution are not incoherent rather Integral.

As, noted by Swaran Singh Committee, verma committee, 2nd ARC and NCRWC they are fundamental to India, as rights are.

Even, Supreme Court has held that fundamental duties can be used to interpret the scope of rights.

There, they are in continuity in Indian tradition and spirit of original constitution which laid fundamental rights

Que.5(c) Evolution of ethnicity as a feature of Indian politics. (10 Marks)

c) The politics in the east, unlike the western politics of Ideologies is a politics of Identity as the societies are plural and diverse.

Ethnicity an Integral part of "Identity" that represent a conjuction with territorial dimension has evolved overtime.

In 1947, when the task of Nation Building began the ethnic lines were blurred in the horror of partition. However, the Constitution u/a 370 and 371 and 5th & 6th schedule enshrined special provisions.

The violence of separatism began with Dravidanadu Movement, Khalistan Movement, Nagalim Movements, clashes and conflicts in Goa, so much so that Selig Harrison in 1960 declared that South Asia is sitting on a time bomb.

Soon, with accords, the ethnic movements led to demand for autonomous status, also the watershed movement of 1967 opened doors for political representation, and the 1970's reorganisation and further in 2000 settled the matters.

The movements, continue in small forms, are largely contained with agreements as per Prof. SD Muni with an exception of Kashmir.

Que.5(d) Business Groups are the most important pressure group in India. (10 Marks)

d) Gabrial Almond has classified pressure groups as :-

a) associational (ethnic lines)

b) non-associational (civil society groups)

c) Institutional (Business groups, Civil servants associations)

d) anomic (Crowd)

In, India, the politics of Pressure groups started in 1967 according to Rajni Kothari, who call them 'Non party political processes' and representative of deinstitutionalisation of democracy.

The farmers, groups, caste line groups, or the Bureaucrats have largely weilded influence, but with 1990s

the picture transformed

The Business groups like FICCI, ASSOCHAM, CII with some tracing roots even before independence started gaining relevance.

The government began a think tank culture, with the groups starting to lead the era post 1990s, however, the growing influence was targetted as "Crony capitalism" and the model of "Shining India" was discarded with UPA.

But, even UPA I & UPA II couldn't ignore, some policies were resulting in 'policy paralysis as 'common and infra' was not applicable to era of Indicative planning.

Today, in NITI Aayog, Team India, they are one of most important players with CCI ensuring competitive and market regulation.

Que.5(e) Inter-state Water Dispute Act creates more disputes than resolving them. (10 Marks)

Mark Twain held 'water is to fight, whiskey is to drink', water management is a part of state list under the 7th schedule.

As, agriculture continues to be a primary occupation, and food security a responsibility of state, with the risks of flooding or stoppage of water. The water is a "political matter"

ISWD Act, creates a provision for Mediation by centre and if not resolved, Tribunal to deal with these disputes.

However as seen in Cauvery water dispute, Krishna Water dispute, Sathuj Yamuna link Canal, the recommendations

stand unimplemented.

As, the federalism is mired in "party politics" as per Prof. MP Singh the centre too instead of a facilitator assumes a partisan role.

Thus, even after the Act, the Supreme which barred u/a 131 had to take in applications u/a 136 to ensure implementation speedily.

The best mechanism, that the Constitution makers would have wanted was an executive mode under Inter state council, River Boards or Zonal Council.

It assumes huge responsibility on all political stakeholders to resolve them above narrow party considerations and to understand in the words of GB Pant "water knows no boundaries"

Que.6(a) Do the local bodies in India enjoy autonomy in performing their goal towards the constitutional objective of ensuring economic development and social justice? Explain in light of the relevant constitutional provisions and the working of Panchayati Raj since the passage of 73rd Amendment act. (20 Marks)

(a) The spirit of democracy demands it to be participative and deliberative to ensure true rule of the people. It is held by scholars like Hannah Arendt that 'Democracy has to be deliberative'

The creation of local bodies. through 73rd and 74th AA ensured that the goal of A.40 is fulfilled, and the Gandhian model of self governance ensuring economic and social Justice is fulfilled.

The constitutional provisions under article 243 ensured

a) participation of all sections (A.243 C & A.243D)
b) regular elections (creation of SEC)
c) proper finances (creation of SFC)
d) presence of district planning committee (coordination between representatives and Bureaucracy)

Also, 11th and 12th schedules laid the "Indicative" list of functions of Panchayats and Municipality to be devolved from the states.

However, analysing the working of Panchayati Raj in the words of Manishankar Iyer committee reflects 'the half basked', he calls

it a bad Panchayati Raj, and No Panchayati Raj would have been better than that, the observations said, it has only led to the "Decentralisation of corruption"

The culprits were the skeletal provisions w/o flesh and blood, the state governments which themselves are 'glorified municipalities' and lack resources, and the main culprit being Bureaucracy which effectively stopped the power into hands of masses, reflecting colonial mindset

As, the Institutions are at the grassroot, they can be best to usher the economic development and social justice.

They can ensure that the backward classes and women move up the ladder, the youth is mobilised for political development.

Today, though the perspective is changing with the grants being devolved from Finance Commission directly, also the policies like Swach Bharat Abhiyan, Jal Jeevan Mission enshring there central role.

It is necessary following a Kerala Model, a code of conduct is formulated for Bureaucracy, also the legislative devolution is made from state to panchayats, with Panchayats and Municipalities being provided power to frame autonomous programmes and effective DPC functioning.

Que.6(b) Do you think history of Reservation in India show that it has been an instrument of governance, a mechanism for social and political representation and a way to achieve social justice? Comment (15 Marks)

Rawls in his theory of Justice held 'equality is the inherent intitution of the moral human beings', following a Kantian principle dignity of all should be ensured.

~~Robert~~ Ronald Dowrkin in his "Sovereign virtue" laid resource egalitarianism to evade Brute luck practically "the theory of Affirmative Action"

Dr. BR Ambedkar wanted it an necessity for upliftement of Dalit youth at the time of Independence; later the policy was expanded to other Backward classes, women, economically weaker sections.

The policy ensures that social exclusion is prevented by providing them a say in policy making at grassroot, however Andre Betille noted ~~that~~ in his study of Tamil Nadu, the caste divisions are heavily present.

It ensures political representation in the legislature of the Union and the state, ensuring that law is in line with principle of social justice, however absence of women reservation is reflected with Parliament having only 14% representation as women.

Reservation policy was also a tool to evade legitimation crisis 'when congress was dreaded as comity of 'Brahmins' and elite

microscopic minority.

Also, it try to fulfills the goal of social justice by ensuring their adequate representation in educational institutions (A. 15 (4) and in Government jobs (16(4))

However, as Ambedkar, himself held that Reservation is to be a short term tool, but the present model has not led to their complete upliftment.

Still about 90% of the Group D workers are from Dalit sections, even in Judiciary their is less than 3% representation at local levels, ~~the Media~~ the private sector ~~[illegible]~~ providing majority of Jobs is non-accessible.

Thus, in the words of Ashutosh Varshney its still a 'a Battle half won'

Que.6(c) "The notion of welfarism in India has changed quite significantly in the last three decades"- Hillal Ahmed. Substantiate (15 Marks)

The policy of welfarism, in line with social liberalism is a central part and a basic feature of Indian Constitution.

The policy post Independence was clubbed with socialism and a planned model of development and command economy, the state through reservation, Nationalisation of Industries, Reservation of sectors under MRTP Act 1969, land Reforms facilitated the policy.

However, the spectrum of welfarism has changed quite significantly since the era of 1990s, and reforms of

Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation

Even, this phase has seen a continuous change with phases evolving, in 1990s it was a rolling back of state with liberalisation of market and 'end of licence Raj', VRS programme for PSU, Disinvestment and privatisation of units and opening Indian market for FDI & FPI.

The task of welfarism was to be taken up by 'local bodies' created under 73rd and 74th AA, and the focus of centre was on fisc.

however, soon the model had to be changed, as a realisation for social justice under DPSP, came with political sactions to political parties in coalition era.

The new decade of social liberalism began in 2000's with Right to education, MNREGA, Mid Day Meal programme, ICDS (SNP) being re-invogorated and introduced.

Huge policy expenditure lead to policy paralysis with GFC leading to Inflation, also high Corruption was seen at all levels.

The phase of 2014, again saw the revival of Neo-liberalism, but with civil society being involved as a part of new era and Government as a facilator, here a kind of synthesis is reached to ensure the fisc as well as welfare go together.

with digital governance

Que.8(a) "Caste has been a decisive factor in Indian politics." Explain the relevance of the statement in context of recent assembly elections. (20 Marks)

Caste has been held as a mosaic of Indian politics by Christopher Jaffrelot.

Caste has been based as a model of "politics of Identity" over the "politics of Integrity" or development, Arun Shorie holds that development has become a new movement in Indian politics since 2014 elections.

With, the delhi developmental Model being hailed it was felt as a new mode laid for India, now Politics being led by its youth.

however, as R. Kothari held that in Indian politics the caste has been politicised / secularised, and thus with phenomenon of 'Secularisation', people vote on caste line looking for secular benefits from the states.

Yogendra Yadav, who holds that at the regional level the politics is that of 'State Nation' with different caste groups being dominant, thus it is a caste led democratic upsurge.

The recent elections to the assemblies of Uttarpradesh, Uttrakhand, Punjab, Goa have to be assessed in this light.

In Uttapradesh as Prof. Zoya notes, that the heartland is dominated by caste, the western UP saw cleavages on these lines, however other identies of religion were also a dominant force.

In Uttrakhand also the hill castes were preferred in the elections over those in Terai, continuing the caste trend.

However, the change was reflected in Punjab which was a major centre of farm protests, and had disgruntlement with corrupt systems, the people voted in the name of "CHANGE" and "DEVELOPMENT"

The society of goa, though ethnic clines of Konkani were used also saw new political matters like 'Environment' 'Tourism' becoming central issue in politics.

The upcoming elections of Gujarat, Rajasthan, ~~Karnataka~~ himachal pradesh have started seeing parties planning candidates on caste lines.

However, as seen from above and also an analysis by Shreyas Sardesai of 2019 elections, Caste is as a decisive factors; but in present not the lone factor.

Que.8(b) Do you think that India appears to have ushered in a new dominant party system premised on the unique set of political principles showing a clear break from the previous systems? Elaborate (15 Marks)

India adopted the model of Parliamentary democracy, with party politics being central to it, as Duverger notes generally in a Majoritarian system there are two party systems but 'India has seen an exception' to the rule for him.

As, Sartori notes the party system is derived from the number of parties having systemic relevance in a system, and thus in the Indian model we have seen three phases.

The phase of Congress system, which Morris Jonas called as "One party dominant system. At this time as per Prof. R. Kothari all other parties were absorbed as factions within congress making it a "party of consensus" and other's as "parties of pressure"

With the watershed event of 1967, India saw an era of coalition, and the regional parties dominating the power map.

But, the present system changed in 2014, which Thomas Blom Hanson call as "Saffron wave" with the BJP system beginning.

It is a clear departure because, unlike Congress which was based on Mass Ideological consensus, we saw an evolution of majoritarian system.

Also, with strong organisational structural at grassroot level, with present of Swayamsewks and middle class it is different from Congress politics.

With, multiple heads under the coalition ushered chaos and policy paralysis, the present system ensures quick law implementation but lacks consociationality.

Thus, as per Suhas Palshikar we have surely entered a 'BJP system' and as Pratap Bhanu Mehta notes it is necessary to opposition to 'Re-energise' itself.

Que.8(c) Evaluate the nature, dynamics, composition, methods of functioning and the agenda of Women Movement in contemporary India. (15 Marks)

c) The recent National Family Health ~~syst~~ survey sending positive signals about women in India, makes it central to analyse How women movement has evolved in India and how its contemporary structure is presented.

The movement began pre-Independence with Sarla Devi Chaudhrani, Pandita Ramabai, ~~and~~ Sarojini Naidu and others but soon after Independence entered the 'grey years' (Aparna Mahto)

The revival was seen in 1960s with chipko movement,

Anti-Arrack Movement, Shah Bano and Mathura Rape case.

However, still the evolution just led to 'few Bizarre pieces of legislation as per Madhu Kishwar. with DWA, 2005; POSH 2013 not reflecting true emancipatory spirit.

Presently the nature of women movement is turning much more "radical" by asking for complete emancipation as seen with journals like Sakhi, Saheeli.

This is led by the women from both the upper classes as well as the grassroot level where the

voice is being raised to consider the personal as 'political'

Though, the movement was divided on the caste, religious lines in 1990s with women reservation Bill.

Today, the Triple Talaq Judgement, Sabrimala Case, Joseph Shine Case, Judgement against BHC decision on POCSO Act are ushering in new era.

The present changes to ~~Maternity~~ Medical Termination of Pregnancy act and labour codes enquiring 'workplace rights' can be seen in this light.

However, the movement has to continue and evolve to new perspectives and dimensions

Space for Rough Work

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Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2022

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

Q1. Answer the following in about 150 words each:

a) What are the key points of Marxist historiography regarding Nationalism?

b) Independence of India was not, like the end of British Empire in other places. Comment

c) Fundamental Rights may be said to Constitutionalize social values of existing societies. Comment FR

d) Right to Privacy is the most fundamental of all fundamental and human rights. Comment. FR

e) Describe the powers and functions of UPSC UPSC

Q2.

a) What are the main differences between the colonial and the nationalist perspective on Indian National movement? 100%

b) "The Revolt of 1857 was the culmination of many big and small rebellions which occurred in the preceding 100 years of British rule." Comment. 60%

c) Many voices had strengthened and enriched the Nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase. Elaborate. 70%

Q3.

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a) It would have been difficult for the constituent assembly to complete its task in just 3 years had there been no Government of India act 1935. Discuss.

b) "Pluralism is the keystone of Indian culture and religious tolerance is the bedrock of Indian secularism." Critically examine the above statement with the help of relevant constitutional provisions and Supreme Court judgments.

c) Critically evaluate the role of government of India towards fulfilling the objectives enshrined in the Part IV Directive Principles of the State Policy.

Q4.

a) Governor's office is sui-generis. The Governor in our system does not function as the constitutional head for the whole gamut of its responsibilities. Examine the statement in light of Sarkaria Commission Report.

b) "Power of Parliament to amend the constitution is wide but not unlimited." Explain the statement with reference to the doctrine of Basic Structure.

c) Free and Fair Elections is a basic structure of Indian constitution and heart and soul of Democracy. However, widespread criminalization weakens the very heart. In light of above evaluate the efforts of Election Commission towards ensuring free and fair elections.

Section-B

Q5. Discuss the following in about 150 words each:

a) National Human Rights Commission is handicapped by its jurisdictional limitations. Discuss

b) "Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens should not be viewed in isolation from each other."

c) Evolution of ethnicity as a feature of Indian politics.

d) Business Groups are the most important pressure group in India

e) Inter-state Water Dispute Act creates more disputes than resolving them.

Q6.

a) Do the local bodies in India enjoy autonomy in performing their goal towards the constitutional objective of ensuring economic development and social justice? Explain in light of the relevant constitutional provisions and the working of Panchayati Raj since the passage of 73rd Amendment act.

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b) Do you think history of Reservation in India show that it has been an instrument of governance, a mechanism for social and political representation and a way to achieve social justice? Comment.

c) "The notion of welfarism in India has changed quite significantly in the last three decades"-Hillal Ahmed. Substantiate.

Q7.

a) What are the fundamental issues of concern in the current method of appointment of judges of Supreme Court and High Court? Give suggestions to improve the system of appointment of Judges in Higher Judiciary.

b) The debate over federalism has come up time and again despite the Constitution explicitly demarcating the powers between the Centre and states in terms of legislative, administrative and financial functions. Comment.

c) CAG serves as the watchdog of the finances of the Government. Explain

Q8.

a) "Caste has been a decisive factor in Indian politics." Explain the relevance of the statement in context of recent assembly elections.

b) Do you think that India appears to have ushered in a new dominant party system premised on the unique set of political principles showing a clear break from the previous systems? Elaborate.

c) Evaluate the nature, dynamics, composition, methods of functioning and the agenda of Women Movement in contemporary India.

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at psirtestseries@shubhraranjan.com

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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.