



## Political Science & International Relations

### Crash Course & Test Series - 2022

#### Test 2

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

Ayasha Fatima Shaikh

Test Date

10/7/22

Email Address

UPSC Roll No

781744

#### 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						

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at [psirtestseries@shubhrranjan.com](mailto:psirtestseries@shubhrranjan.com)



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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1) a)

Indian Nationalism was product of legal institutional approach of Moderates and also direct action of extremists and revolutionaries

Gandhian approach of struce struggle true is a component of War of position culminating to Quit India Movement as war of Manoeuvre.

Marxist perspective revolve around the role of Gandhi and Indian National Congress. Historiographers

like SA Dange, MN Roy, RP Dutt

and contemporary Jafar Habib, Humayun Akbar provided the Marxian perspective.

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As per Benedict Anderson, Nationalism is an invented tradition, it is an instrument of bourgeois.

Role of Gandhi in National building was criticised by MN Roy in India in Transition. He calls Gandhi as bourgeois leader and his programme as not in interest of masses. EMS Namboodirajan in

Gandhian Gandhiism calls Gandhian approach as "restricted mass struggle".

However AR Datta calls Gandhian approach as mass movement. Thus though as pointed out by colonial perspective, India as a nation was a fluid or nation phenomena. And success of India shows the spirit of "Nationalism".

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1b)

India became a sovereign, democratic republic on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947 post Government of India Act 1947.

Ranging from liberal intellectual methodology (of early 20<sup>th</sup> century) to Mass movement (Gandhian era). The independence <sup>struggle</sup> came from various sources and parts of Nation.

The independence of India had elements of both continuation and break from British Empire. Unlike neighbours (Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar) whose military <sup>bureau-</sup> ~~blat~~ structure dominated. India had more centralised power in Parliament.

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The Indian Constitution drew heavily from Government of India Act 1935. While if Constitution of other nations are seen they are entirely / mostly different from legal ~~the~~ colonial legacy.

The Congress System that dominated in till 1967 as noted by Rajni Kothari encompassed both opposition and government. While elements of communalism and discrimination in constituent Assembly of then w. Pakistan were visible.

The break from British legacy is also visible in central power held in PMO, federalism.

Thus, India had a cosmopolitan trajectory post independence.

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1c)

Fundamental Rights are enshrined (FRs) in Part III of the Constitution from Article 12 to 35.

right against exploitation  
Cultural and Educational rights  
freedom of religion  
FRs in India  
equality  
Freedom of speech, expression  
life and liberty

As noted by Wolfe, rights are claims for entitlement, are liberty, power and immunity.

Fundamental rights in the constitution are both moral and legal source of authority.

It enshrined the social values of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Also called

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by BR Ambedkar as the trinity

Moreover the rt. to life and personal liberty (Art 10 and 21) give legal sanction to moral values of life. As stated by Hobbes, and Locke right to life is natural right.

The social values enshrined in Universal Declaration of HR are also explicitly mentioned in Constitution along with Judicial interpretations like rt. to privacy in Art 21 (Puttaswamy case). Equality to LG BTQ in rt. to equality (Art 14) pronounced in Nandji Johar case.

Thus, Indian Constitution provides the social values both in fundamental rights and legal rights (like Universal Adult Franchise and Equality of Opportunity).



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d)

Dworkin has turned right on trump while the present global system moves towards individualism.

Right to Privacy has been inherent in Art 21 (Right to life and personal liberty) as per K. Puttaswamy case Judgment.

It is ~~one~~ of the fundamental of all rights. It ensures individual capacity building and psychologic-al well being. Rt. to privacy

Obstructs authoritarianism by state surveillance.

helps in maintaining individuality against targeted hegemony or ideology. It also

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helps people in anonymous sharing of facts / data and own opinion.

Thus restricting what Facebook says moving towards 'straight Jacket' society.

However, with rise of non-state actor terrorism, spread of dark web state interference has become essential for fundamental security. Data fluidity among corporates and also with government, as observed in Cambridge analytica case, privacy has ~~become~~ been diluted.

Thus, privacy is central to human rights in order to ensure equality and thus be protected as observed by Sri Krishna Committee as well.

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Q)

UPSC is termed as 'bulwark of democracy' entrusted with constitution-based recognition from Article 315 - 323.

and functions.  
Powers of UPSC.

- 1) Central recruiting agency.
- 2) conducts examination for central India services like IAS, IPS, IES.
- 3) Guides state for combined state service.
- 4) helps in implementation of schemes for combined state service.
- 5) also provide consultation in matters related civil servant's.

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legal questions. referred by President:

6) frame rule of recruitment.

7) Reports to President on functioning of all India services as per Article

323.

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4a)

Governor is a Constitutional Head of state and also representative of centre. The office of Governor is constitutional post deriving its power from Article 153 to 162.

He has dual responsibility of as head and connection between centre and state. Interacted with both Constitutional and discretionary power, Governor's office time and again comes under criticism.

The asymmetric federalism, and rising regional aspirations and anonymous process of appointment of

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Governor has made the office controversial.

Recent controversy of Maharashtra Governor calling election for speaker after Government change, tussle of WB Chief Minister and Governor for Chancellor have emerged. Rajasthan's Governor also did not give any ~~exact~~ response to its several bills opposing central laws and directives.

Committees like Sarkaria Commission, Punchhi Commission, National Commission to Review Working of Constitution has analysed the post

Turning of Governor as 'Lynchpin'

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Sarkaria commission has recommended a non-partisan role of Governor.

It assures continuity of government which has to be maintained. The

Commission recommended fixed term of Governor and not <sup>appointed</sup> under "the pleasure of President".

Also the backdoor entry of loyalists through Governor's post has to be checked. by controlling lobbying.

As observed by constituent

Assembly debates, tussle between

Governor and elected chief minister (CM)

has to be avoided. As per

Sarkaria commission, CM should

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also be consulted in appointment.

The nature of council of Ministers advice and discretionary power to the Governor has been also a lacuna in functioning. As

observed by SC in Shankar Singh and Nasim Raza case the advice is binding.

The most contested topic of use of Article 356 to report the President for state emergency. As observed by Sarkaria commission it should be used sparingly and with due process.

Thus Governor is an important post and should be strengthened with autonomy and non-partisanship as in lines of Sarkaria commission report.



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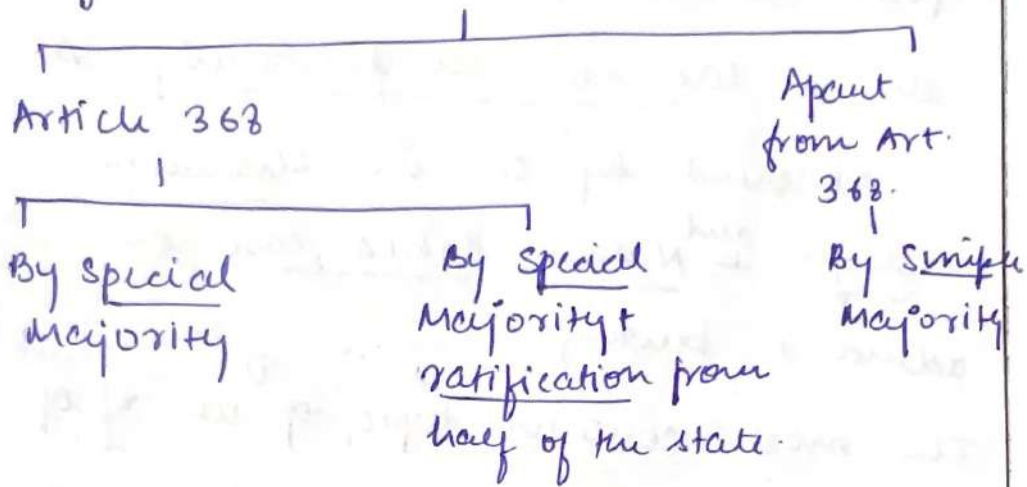
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4b)

Article 368 of part XX of the Constitution entrusts Parliament with amendment powers. Apart ways to Amend Constitution.



The Amendment power of Parliament was increased by 32<sup>nd</sup> Amendment and 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act.

~~evoluti~~ The Basic structure doctrine was given by SC in Keshavnanda Bhorsati case 1973.

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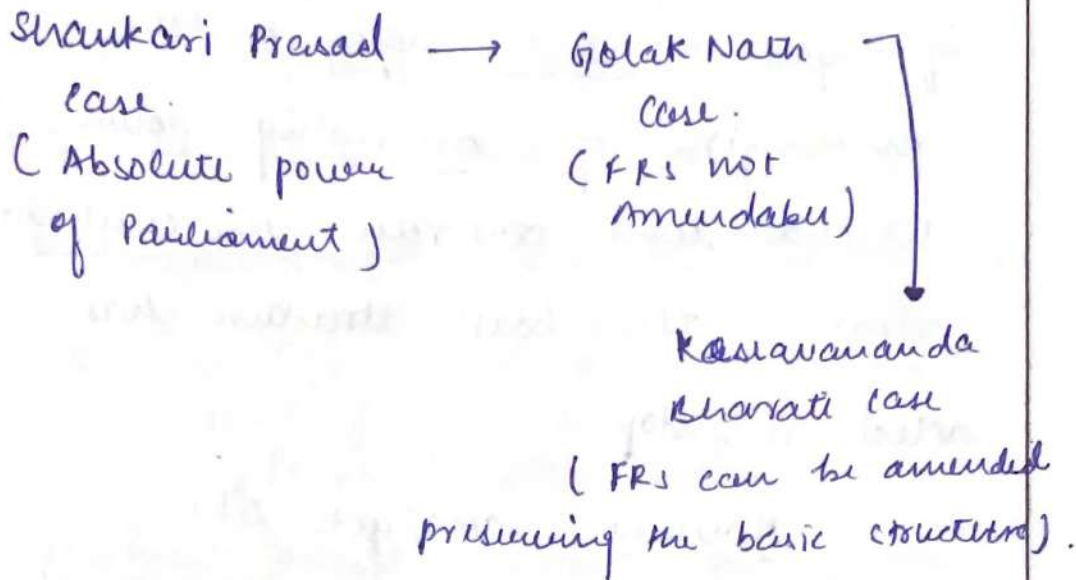
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## Evolution of Basic Structure Doctrine (BSD)



As per the BSD, the parliament is not sovereign. It does not have absolute power to the amend the constitution. The Amendment power has been restricted by the core features of constitution

Such as:

- rule of law
- equality
- Sovereignty
- due process of law
- Federalism
- Judicial independence
- Separation of power.

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As observed by Upendra Baxi, if you do not apply brakes, the engine of amending power would soon overrun the constitution. The basic structure has acted as stops.

However, analysts like Pratap Bhanu Mehta in rethinking Indian institutions observed that non codification of BSB has led to Judicial activism and limited Parliament.

Thus BSB has become an important part of India's democratic evolution.

And needs to be codified or revised as per social trajectory.

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4c)

Elections in democracy provide the legitimate authority to the representative democracy. Part XV of the constitution mentions widespread criteria for Indian election.

Provided with feature of Universal Adult Franchise, the elections ensure participation and equality.

They give both moral and legal push for participative democracy.

Elections ensure will of the people to the government. It also makes government more proactive towards welfarism, especially in over developed state (Nanya Awi).

Elections make people express

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their trial will or what  
Roussau terms "free in every  
5 years".

However, criminalization of  
politics has become an impediment  
to "free and fair" election. As

per PRS legislative research,  
29% MP's were accused of serious  
crimes and 43% MP's have criminal  
cases pending upon in 17<sup>th</sup> Lok

Sabha.

an rising criminal profile makes  
election intimidating and also  
people are pushed to ~~exercise~~ lower



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quality options.

As per Milan Vaishnav in When Crime Pays, the increasing cost of elections cause criminalisation and increase dependency of politicians on money black / muscle power. Criminalisation They decrease the credibility of democratic structure, and rule of law.

To ensure free and fair elections, ECI took steps such as:

- ① Voter Verified paper audit trail.
- ② EVMs to restrict dual voting, and invalid votes.
- ③ Appointment of Returning officers,

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Brief executive Officers for faster decision transmission

④ EPIC ~~Voting~~ Vote identity cards with photos.

⑤ Toll free number to complain in cases of vote intimidation or booth capture.

⑥ use of police personnels to safeguard voting booths.

⑦ Model code of conduct violations are fined and punished

elections thus form a important component of participative democracy and ~~shows~~ therefore ECI of

should be strengthened as

envicaged by TN Sheshan along

lines of Tarkunde and Goswami committee.

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5a)

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is Statutory body under ~~NHR~~ Human Rights Act, '93.

It ~~less~~ legalises the grievances of general public and provides a weapon against atrocities.

Functions of NHRC are:

- regular inspection of prison and prison reforms
- Act as civil court in dispensment of cases against HRs violation.
- Gives recommendation and opinions to courts, legislature
- can also make compensation penalty.
- Suo Moto recognition against HRs violation.

However, NHRC has been handicapped



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by:

- ① Can only take case until 1 year of occurrence.
- ② Autonomy of NHRC has not been <sup>post</sup> secured and open seen as 'retirement office for ex: Appointment of Judges post retirement.
- ③ Overlapping functions and Jurisdictions of NHRC, National Commission for Women, NCSE for scheduled castes, etc.
- ④ Financial Autonomy of NHRC has not been adequately addressed.
- ⑤ Non binding Nature of Judgement has made the powers toothless.

Hence NHRC is embodiment of rights protection in India and there should be strengthened.

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5b)

Fundamental rights (FRs) and duties (FDs) form part II and IVA of the constitution.

Though FRs were part of original constitution FDs were added by 42<sup>nd</sup>

Amendment 1973 on recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee.

FRs and FDs both reflect the Ancient India school of thought whereby Dharma (duty) and Rita (Customs) go hand in hand.

while FRs give citizens power FDs give a moral ideal view of citizen. like Art 51-A to abide by the constitution -

Neither is above each other.

They function in coherence. As noted

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by SC -FRs are for law abiding citizens.

Fundamental duties extends fraternity and challenges highly individualistic character. FDs and FRs are not in silos. but complementary.

FRs ensure individual character in multicultural landscape. They help in avoiding what P Huntington says 'clash of civilisation'

Thus FRs and duties ~~are~~ enforce each other. As Rajeev

Bhargava observe rights entails duties in an egalitarian non-hierarchical society.

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50)

Ethnicity has played an important role in Indian politics. Indian model of 'salad bowl' rather than US model of 'melting pot' has strengthened ethnicity as identity.

As per James Manor (ethnic politics in India) Indian ethnicity has 4 components / features

- ① Language
- ② Religion
- ③ Caste
- ④ Race

Ethnic politics in India is transitional. As noted by S.D. Muni identity markers in India are not permanent.

The territorial expression of ethnicity was pronounced prominent in early times.  
For ex: demand of Andhra Pradesh by

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Popli Brijamulu, states Reorganisation Act 1953. They have took developmental character. like bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh.

cast politics has become a mobilization factor mainly in North but of UP, Bihar. or Central India.

It is tool of assertion by marginalized communities as observed by Nera Chandoke.

Thus ethnicity in India as observed by Atul Kohli has been integrated. in ~~it~~ through further democratization of larger public. It has strengthened political blocks. And moved from confrontationalist to accommodating.

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(5d)

Pressure group is group of people demanding a common cause and influence policy making for the same.

As per Rajni Kothari, they are agents of modernization and reservoir of leadership.

Post LPG reforms, business groups have found a dominant position in pressure groups. The void of welfarism filled by private corporates has led to policy formulation in line of capitalism.

In India groups like FICCI, ASSOCHAM, CII have influenced liberal state of nation. Such calls can be seen in words of PM Modi as "Minimum Government, Maximum

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Governance":  
With imposition of sectoral bonds,  
the business group bloc has further  
strengthened for "political donation"  
(ADR report).

Corporatisation of sectors like  
Agriculture, Railway and policy  
of privatisation are visible  
outlooks of greater bargaining  
capacity of the bloc.

However in India other  
pressure groups like Kisan Morcha  
has also strengthened their bargain-  
ing capacity.

Thus, pressure groups have  
formed an important part in  
policy legislation. Out of which post

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~~55)~~

" roll back of state policy business groups form an important arch.

50)



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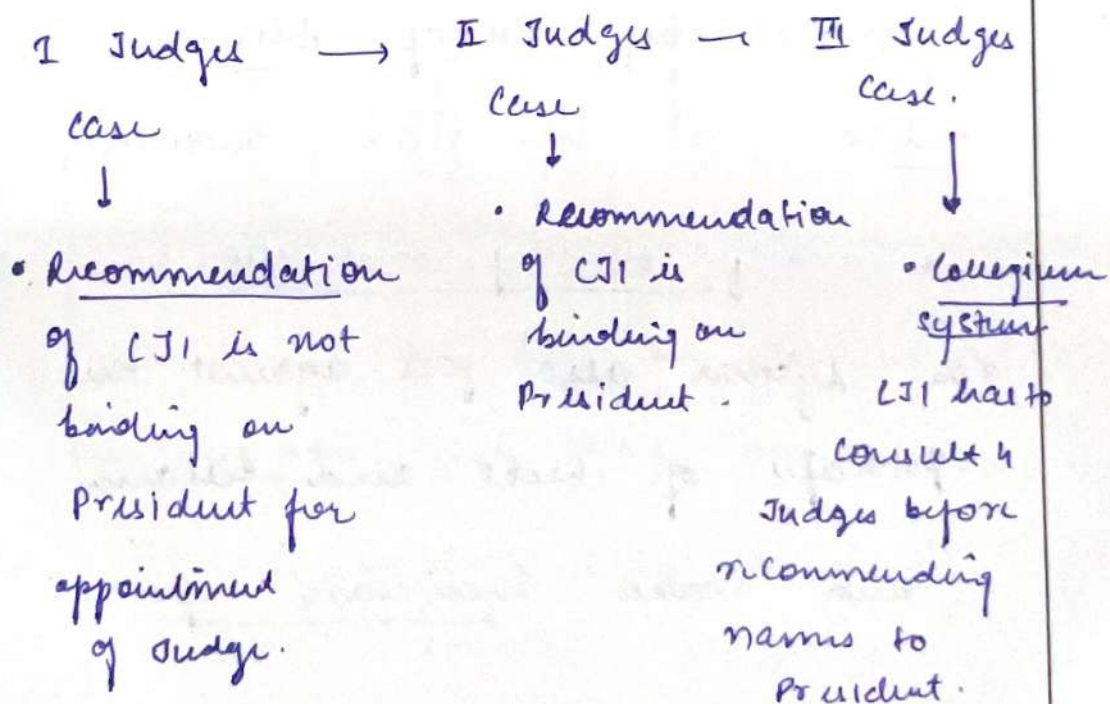
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7a)

Supreme Court and High Court are termed as protector of Constitution.

Article 124-147 of Part IV of the Constitution deal with SC while 214 to 231 of Part VI with HC.

SC and HC are provided with separation of power and Judicial independence. This is insured by appointment procedure evolved through:



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The Appointment procedure has been under various criticism. Justice Fali Nariman in God save the Judiciary criticised the appointment procedure for nepotism and favouritism.

The collegium system is a closed door affair without a formal and transparent system. As noted by Pratap Bhanu Mehta it has made judiciary a 'self serving institution'.

The system also goes against the principle of checks and balances and makes Judiciary supreme.

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As also the retirement age of HC Judges (62 years) with that of SC Judges (65 years) act as a carrot. which also leads to disintegration of Judges with general public but with the SC.

As observed by Justice Chandrachud meritocracy and defined judicial appointment must be done. It should also be made public.

A permanent independent body to provide necessary intelligence and manpower should be made. This can also help in defining the transfers and being non partisan.

2008 and 09 law commission report also suggested to codify

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appointment of CJI rather than it being a convention. This can avoid the repetition of cases like MU Beg became CJ after ADM Jabalpur case.

As suggested Memorandum of procedure 2016 should be adopted to make Judiciary transparent.

As observed by CJI Ramana in rule of law article that it strengthens democracy. Same should be applied to Judiciary. So that it becomes what SL Nehru says an active role in India's social revolution.

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b).

Indian federalism is what Alexandro-wicz says a case sui generis.

It has both elements of ~~unitary~~ Unitary and federal features.

Part XI and XII deals with the separation of power.

Part XI - ① 245 - 255 deals with legislative powers of state and centre.

② 256 - 263 → deals with <sup>administrative</sup> ~~ex~~ power of state and centre

③ 267 - 275 → <sup>of Part XI</sup> explains financial relations between state and centre.

Apart from these, SC is entrusted with Original Jurisdiction for Centre - State disputes.

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However, the ~~current~~ federalism has been in tussle over the years on issues such as:

- ① GST compensation payments and case.
- ② Financial devolution by 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission on 2011 census that gives primacy to population. (15%) over demographic performance (12.5%)
- ③ New All India Cadre Service rules change
- ④ Use of central enforcement agencies like CBI, ED in ~~other~~ states' functioning.
- ⑤ Water disputes between states like Mullaperiyar dam (between Kerala, Tamil Nadu), Kaveri dispute.

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and also interlinking of rivers like  
satluj - Yamuna link canal.

With rise in ~~for~~ regional  
parties like Trinamool, AIA DMK,  
and even Shiv Sena has led  
to what Balvir Arora says  
Quasi-federal system.

The axis of Parliamentary centre  
has increased post 2014 as observed  
by Prof. MP Singh. The federal  
axis in era of coalition of  
politics has weakened. leading  
to more confrontation.

However, the Indian model  
of federalism has to be strengthened  
in vision of PM Modi as  
"Competitive, co-operative federal



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Vision

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e)

CAG has been termed as "watch dog of democracy". Article 148 provides office of CAG as single member body.

It ensures financial accountability by →

① Audits accounts related to expenditure out of consolidated Fund of India.

② Rep. Tables reports on discrepancies which can be used as basis of legal claims. For ex: 2G Spectrum case, Colgate Secum case.

③ Audits bodies and authorities duly financed by Government of India.

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- ④ Act as friend and philosopher of Public Account Committee thus increasing parliamentary scrutiny.
- ⑤ Advises President in the accounts of centre and state
- ⑥ submit audit report of centre and state to president and Governor respectively.

However ~~the~~ CAG of India office has been criticized by Pull Appukky as it only functions on post dated check.

CAG has limited powers in auditing he does not performe function of comptroller.



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The limits of CAG to not audit private companies and even RBI. And delay in CAG reports due to political interference has been termed it as "cagged" by leaders.

Thus office of CAG is an essential office as observed by BR Ambedkar. It should be strengthened by Multi Member body as noted by 2nd ARC.

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8a)

From the pre independence era caste has been essential feature of Indian polity. Ranging from Justice Party to present day

RJD, BSP, etc.

As per Christopher Jafferlot, Indians do not vote their vote, they vote their caste.

Since the beginning of coalition politics, regional parties are at greater bargaining capacity. And further caste got solidified through Mandal politics of reservation.

As per Rajni Kothari, there has been increasing mobilization

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of votes through caste which he terms as 'politicization of caste'.

However, scholars like C.P. Brahma-bri, Ashutosh Varshney (Battleground won) caste has a demerding effect on democracy in longer term. In post Mandal politics it has led to what is termed as "vote to the bottom".

In India whatever be the impact, caste plays an decisive role in politics. Recent Lokmiti survey indicates return of MAJGAR alliance in UP, Bihar but with Samajwadi Party's increase in electoral seats.

However in North Western part, Punjab

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development was the next important factor leading to clean sweep by AAP.

In Uttarakhand, there is a growing backing of upper castes like Thakur Brahmin to BJP. And also in Goa, caste was a decisive factor. Despite incumbency and mass defections, the identity of caste has been central to the voters.

Apart for caste, the leadership also marks an decisive factor in voting behaviour. Women in mainly North have formed a different voting pattern mainly backing

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individual leadership.

The voting behaviour in India is thus a complex phenomenon.

Though caste forms a decisive factor in coalitions, and elections.

As per Loya Hasan (in article Grand Old Party) there has been

rise of "Gujarat Model". where

individual leadership, Nationalism

and Supremacy of perception

has become central.



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86)

Political parties are an incumbent part of ~~demer~~ democracy. The party system in India as per Morris Jones has been divided into 3 parts.

- ① 1947-67 - One party system.
  - Termed by Rajni Kothari as "Congress system"
  - Both opposition and government were in Congress party
- ② 1967-89 : <sup>Two</sup> Multi party system.
- ③ 1989-2014 : Multi party system with coalition governments and "catch all parties"

However, post 2014, with rise in ideological push, ~~20~~ India has again shifted towards One party dominance i.e. BJP.

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As per Suhra Palshikar, the 2014 election have marked the death of congress.

The post 2014 time has both continuance and break from previous party system.

Continuance can be seen in individual personality legitimacy [ like JL Nehru, Indira Gandhi and PM Modi ] source as propounded by Max Weber. At

state level seen the encompassing of opposition can be seen. like recent Shiv Sena - BSP alliance in Maharashtra.

Also the mobilisation on the basis of welfarism has been seen for ex: Garibi Hatao of Indira Gandhi to frubies in Punjab, Tamil Nadu.

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However, Globalisation and transition in Indian society have also broke the continuity in party system. As per Loya Hasan (in article Grand old party) there has been a rise of Gujarat Model having-

- ① Individual leadership.
- ② strong sense of Nationalism.
- ③ superimposition of perception over performance.

Also there is rise of 3rd front in the form of AAP with no particular ideology and new Trinamool Congress. Though stated by Yogendra Yadav are as regional and temporary.

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Thus Indian party system is dynamic having both all aspects of political parties defined by Palombara and Mynor as:

- ① by Institutional
- ② Historical.
- ③ Developmental.

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3c)

Women have found a profound space in social movements of India.

In pre independence associations like WAA India Women Association, Bharat Stree Mahamandal, Arya Mahila Samaj were prominent.

The ~~pr~~ demands were mainly centred around legal institutional demands central to I wave of feminism. like equal voting rights, greater women participation.

Post independence for a period of ill 1970s there were no major women movement. which

Apana Mahanta terms as grey years. Active leadership, revolutionary egalitarian constitution, and indigenous government were thought

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to provide for women cause.  
From 70s-80s there were revisionistic women movement. Post the 'Towards Equality report highlighted the grievous condition of women. Also the institutions highlighted the women's suffrage like Shah Bano Case, anti dowry movements, and Mathura rape case.

Aligning with both the I wave and II wave of feminism, women movement from 1990s have been more globalised, like the Me too movement. Social Media has formed a great tool and of mobilisation and strengthening of the movements.

The focus has been to more

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
Content of the Question is more important than length.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

social class and towards egalitarian society. like Anti - Arrack / Alcohol Movement by Gulabi Gang.

The demands and perceptions of women are being highlighted by reports and research. These are feature of New social movement.

like Shram Shakti report for women in unorganised sector.

~~The~~ ~~focus~~ The functioning of women movements have been on informal basis and meetings on the personal level.

Composition of the New Women's movement has been more on integration with social movements and new social movements. The

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
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leadership is provided by intellectual class with reports and figures, while the participation by lower class to women

Thus, women movements are an important eye opener on the status of women and should be therefore researched upon.



## **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
- d) Right to Privacy is the most fundamental of all fundamental and human rights. Comment.
- e) Describe the powers and functions of UPSC

**Q2.**

- a) What are the main differences between the colonial and the nationalist perspective on Indian National movement?
- 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.
- c) Many voices had strengthened and enriched the Nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase. Elaborate.

**Q3.**

- 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 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment act.

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.

## **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.**