



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2023

Test 2

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

SWATI SHARMA

Test Date

22 July 2023

UPSC Roll No

0838034

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



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

	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...!!!



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Que.1 (a)

Peasant Movements in the 18th and 19th centuries of the British Colonial Period had the sole purpose of restoring the earlier forms of rule and social relations. Comment. (10 Marks)

Indian national movement is regarded as one of the most spectacular mass movements by Bipan Chandra. He also shows how peasant movements were intertwined with the goal of national independence.

Peasant movements were unique for the unity, discipline and organisation in the 18th century. These showed high level of unity among Hindu and muslims to put a united front. For instance Deenbandhu Mitter's Neeldargam shows unity and organization of Indigo revolt in 18th century.

These movements were aimed at alleviating the prevailing economic situation and not at turning the world upside down.



The peasant movements were also supported by intelligentsia that revealed the myth of benevolence using their economic critiques. These aimed at the Land revenue system, agrarian struggles, forced labour, others.

Gyanendra Pandey, subaltern perspective, presents that the peasants were not involved in the mainstream struggle and had their own national autonomous development.

However,

Bipin Chandra shows how these movements found surface in regions where the national struggles happened. Further, the leaders of national movement were leaders of the kisan sabhas.

Hence, the peasant movements were part and parcel of national movement that helped in gaining swaraj than just economic alleviation.



Que.1(b)

Compare the Nehruvian and Gandhian models of development. (10 Marks)

India embarked on its post colonial economic development using heritage of culture and enlightened leaders.

Two of the ~~most~~ tallest leaders of national movement, Nehru and Gandhi, portrayed their own model of development.

While Gandhi believed that state is a soulless machine and any development should be bottom up decentralised approach, Nehru conceived a state led model of development.

India following the Nehruvian model of development post independence, grew on industrialising the basic industries and creating a license raj permit system.

Gandhi, contrary to Nehru, believed that the production in



economy should be production by masses than mass production. Gandhi believed in achieving swaraj in all sense - political, economic, social. He criticised modernity for leading to misutilisation of resources. Hence, he believed that science without humanity is a sin.

Nehru, favoured industrialisation to create a self sufficient economy, while Gandhi, believing in his idea of concentric circles, wanted to make villages self sufficient (village republics) with focus on land reforms, agriculture, cottage industries, others.

However, both the leaders were significant for creating a India that signed growth and prosperity with tyrst of destiny.



Que.1(c)

Success of democratic politics depends upon the kind and quality of citizens. Explain. (10 Marks)

Democracy is not only a means but an end in itself in empowering citizens. It is not just instrumental in electing representatives but also has intrinsic value of creating virtuous citizens.

Aristotle, father of political science, believed that citizens deliberating together can produce better results than philosophers acting alone.

Deliberation and citizen's participation is hallmark of good governance. and governance can be reached through substantive model of democracy that believes in empowerment.

The kind and quality of citizens make democracy work. Ambedkar had opined how the Constitution cannot work on itself, unless the leaders (popular sovereignty) want them



to work.

Indian Constitution provides Fundamental rights to citizens to provide all round development of citizen. The freedom of speech and expression (Article 19(1)) allows to be the most important right in dissent against government.

Further, the Fundamental duties (Part IV-A) of Indian constitution provides eleven duties to be performed since rights and duties are present in embryonic sense (Gandhi). This complements the idea of virtuous citizens who actively participate in affairs of state.

Hannah Arendt shows how political participation is highest human action for the fuller development of society.



Que.1(d)

Critically examine the legacy of the British rule in India. (10 Marks)

India had been a colony of British East India Company for a considerable period of time. This aided the transfer of power from Britishers to Indians.

The transfer of power led to emergence of various positive and negative features that can be seen as legacy of British rule.

In political sphere, Government of India Act-1935 became the structural foundation for the Constitution. For instance, Office of Governor under Article 163 has been blind production of the act. Similarly, the bureaucratic system is inspired from the British Indian Civil Services (ICS), now called as Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

Later Further, the society got influenced with the British policy of



divide and rule that shaped the communal tensions post independence.

Economically, the Britishers had converted India as a supplier of raw material. For around 50 years, India remained a periphery for the core neo-imperialists.

It also impacted our culture when we witness the ideals of rule of law, market model and western secular education.

Hence, while the impacts outweigh the positive dimensions, India has been a multi cultural and diverse society that accepted the positive attributes of Britishers. Gandhi believed that we should accept all religions, ~~but~~ and practices, but should not be blown away from them.



Que.1(e)

The right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty. Comment. (10 Marks)

Fundamental rights in Part III of Indian constitution seeks to establish political democracy in India. The rights are part of social revolution that the nation saw after political revolution was over in 1947.

Article 21 of part III, provides right to life and personal liberty. Supreme Court, in Maneka Gandhi case widened the scope of Article 21 calling out for not only bodily but also all round liberty of an individual. It provides life not merely as animal existence but as idea of human being.

Under this, Supreme court upheld Right to Privacy as intrinsic part of Article 21 in K S Puttaswamy judgment.

The judgment



further widened the scope of Article 21 by giving wide ranging claims to the individual against the arbitrary actions of the State.

For instance, the government cannot ~~not~~ tap phone calls, call for information for any reason. It needs to be substantiated with due process of law.

Right to privacy is also intrinsically connected to Article 21, when the rights provided to individuals when conflicted with the dignity of an individual, it can be taken up directly in Supreme Court. There are some rights which even state cannot take arbitrarily, the natural rights of man (Locke).

Hence, Article 21 is part of the natural justice with Right to privacy an intrinsic part.

Que.2(a)

India has become an experiment where the two philosophies, Socialism and Capitalism, go together in concentric circles. Examine the statement in light of the term 'socialist' inserted in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

(20 Marks)



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Que.2(b)

The doctrine of basic structure may be derived from the abstract. But it exists within the Constitution itself. Critically analyse. (15 Marks)



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Que.2(c)

What are the controversies associated with the post of Governor? Evaluate the significance of Governor in India's federal setup. (15 Marks)



SHUBHTRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



Que.3(a)

In India, though political decentralisation has been successfully achieved through the establishment of local government bodies, the actual transfer of functions, finances, and functionaries to these institutions remains incomplete. Critically analyse. (20 Marks)

Diversity is hallmark of Indian civilisation. In order to further the diverse nature of Indian constitution, it adopted a federal model of organisation.

While federalism usually stops at state level, Indian federalism adopted a three tier model to empower citizens and a government of the people and by the people.

73rd and 74th constitutional amendment acts provided establishment of panchayats and municipalities as the third tier of governance.

On the recommendations of LM Swinghi Committee, the local bodies were given constitutional status by the 73rd and 74th amendments leading to political decentralisation.



of powers.

The local bodies were a model of unity without uniformity. It provided some compulsory provisions such as regular elections in every five years, establishment of State Finance Commissions, representation through reservation of weaker sections such as women and scheduled tribes.

The provisions were aimed to fulfil the functions of social planning and implementation of the programmes. The political decentralisation were focussed to provide participatory governance with involvement of citizens in planning and development.

However, the decentralisation remained a half baked cake when



administrative decentralisation did not ~~find~~ reciprocate.

The local bodies are generally stated as glorified partners of state than instruments of governance. There has been decentralisation of corruption (Mani Shankar Iyer Committee) than of planning.

The local bodies are starved of functions to perform due to non-willingness of states to delineate functions to local bodies, States are in fear of losing their authority if they transfer the functions mentioned in 11th and 12th schedule of constitution.

Further, the local bodies become victims of politics. There has been incidents of sarpanch raj and vivid influence of political elites in performance of duties by local functionaries.

The Administrative Reforms



Commission's recommendation of subsidiarity principle to be followed in letter and spirit fades in event of criminalization of local politics. Many parallel bodies are established where local bodies lose their autonomy.

The foremost issue of funds starkly shows ails of fiscal federalism in India. While states reluctantly agree to recommendations of State Finance commissions, local bodies are also ill-equipped in management of resources.

There is hence a dire need to follow subsidiarity principle and empower the local bodies with funds and functions. Gandhi's idea of swaraj can be achieved only when the villages act as empowered bodies than dens of ignorance.



Que.3(b)

Discuss the role of Supreme Court as the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution. (15 Marks)

"A civilised nation without judicial institution is hardly conceivable".

Indian constitution provides mind map to run the society and defines the functions of government and its institutions.

Supreme Court stands as guardian of the Indian constitution and ensures that constitution is run in better and spirit.

The constitution makers provided for one of the strongest and fiercest judiciary in the world. The role and functions of Indian judiciary has been clearly spelt out by the constitution makers.

The role of Supreme Court as final interpreter of Indian constitution makes it to play an



active role in social revolution of India.

The constitution makers never envisaged a passive judiciary. The interpretation of Constitution gives Supreme court to judicial review, under Article 13, all the legislative acts and executive decisions. This allows supreme court to define the inherent values that Constitution stands for.

Supreme court in Keshavnanda Bharti case, showed how Preamble is a part of constitution and ~~answer to~~ book to mind makers of constitution. The word secular was interpreted by Supreme court in sync with Indian cultural value of sarva dharma samarthar and declared it as basic feature of Indian constitution in Bommai case.



The judicial innovation of doctrine of basic structure also shows how Supreme court interpreted that the Constitution holds some basic values or features that cannot be amended as they are foundation of Indian constitution.

However, at times the role of Supreme court is criticised for being acting as judicial overreach, ~~than~~ that opposes the separation of powers present in directive principles in part IV of Constitution.

Supreme Court has become Supreme Court of India to that of Indians (Upendra Baxi). It has been instrumental in upholding citizen rights and limiting arbitrary state policies. It has been significant in doing chemotherapy of cancerogenic politics and making 'we the people of India' a reality.



Que.3(c)

Give an assessment of the role of the Election Commission of India in the conduct of free and fair elections in India. (15 Marks)

Democracy is a basic feature of Constitution, that relies on principle of popular sovereignty. Indian constitution invokes representative democracy to uphold value of people.

Election Commission, under Article 324, of Indian constitution, has the role to ensure free and fair elections in line of representative democracy. It has been entrusted with duty to prepare electoral rolls, register voters and conduct elections.

Election Commission is referred to as gold standard when it comes to conduct of elections in India. Pratap Bhan S Y Quareshi says that India is known for three things - Gandhi, Taj Mahal and Elections.

The significance



of role of Election Commission lies in fact that there has always been a peaceful circulation of power than any chaos. The sustenance of democracy is partly attributed to the role played by Election Commission.

The Commission has been successful in registration of voters as well as candidates in fair manner without any discrimination. It has resolved differences among political parties on symbols using Election Symbols (Order) 1961.

The Commission, though not statutory power, has been successful in implementing Model Code of Conduct without political partisanship.

While democracy failed in the most of post colonial regimes, in India survived even the darkest phase of 1960-70s and showed miracle to the world.



However, the role has been criticised for the unequal power distribution among Chief Election Commissioners and other Election Commissioners.

The commission has failed to institutionalise democracy when there are around 14% representatives accused of criminalization of politics.

The prevalence of money and muscle power is still present that makes law breakers as law makers.

Further, the posts of the Election Commissioners are influenced by political parties and, leading to lack of model code of conduct.

However, Election commission is hailed as bulmark of democracy in India. The institution has been prominent in construction of the idea of India that it is today as a nation.



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Que.4(a)

Being an instrument of power sharing , both federalism and coalition government, should be complimentary to each other. Analyse the statement in Indian political context. (20 Marks)



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Que.4(b)

Explain with suitable examples, how pressure groups have been influencing public policy-making in India. (15 Marks)



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Que.4(c)

"Caste politics does not undermine development". Critically analyse. (15 Marks)



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



Que.5(a)

Comment on the land reforms in India. (10 Marks)

Indian independence movement, was, led by Gandhi, was an inclusive movement encompassing all sections of society.

Influenced by Gandhian model of economic development and peasant struggles, India started its land reforms post independence, to provide land to the tiller.

The land reforms aimed at alleviation of poverty and providing social justice to all. The need of land reforms grew from the fact that Britishers had oppressed the peasants in most extreme form using the land revenue policies and unjust agrarian system.

The land reforms aimed at abolition of intermediaries that were created due to the permanent settlement or zamindari system. The



high taxes imposed on the peasants made them to sell lands to the rich moneylenders to pay tax. Hence, another aim of land reforms was to restrict the amount of land to be occupied and put nominal rent or no rent on the land.

Jayprakash Narayan, even led Bhoodan movements in spirit of the land reforms. Further, the land reforms wanted to provide a stable economic source for the peasants.

However, the reforms could find pace only in some states where the left ideology based parties were prominent. The movement also fell under grip of bureaucratic delays and corruption.

The land reforms, today, are aided with technology to provide better implementation and welfare state.



Que.5(b)

Critically examine the relevance of Marxist perspective on national movement. (10 Marks)

The national movement has been under debate for its nature and activities post 1857.

The meta narrative provided by Cambridge scholars and British vicereys believed that India is only a geographical expression and there has been no national movement. They also criticised the nature of Indian National Congress (INC) calling them party of community than party of national movement.

The nationalists counter the meta narrative claiming that India has always been a nation for it is a spirit and is immortal. (cultural nationalists). Surendranath

Banerjee (moderate) called that India is a nation in making. The movement has been a national movement for the



memorials were also addressed to Indians than Britishers.

Marxists believed that the national movement has been a bourgeoisie movement - they criticise Gandhi as a bourgeoisie leader when he called off the movement after Chauri Chaura.

AR Desai, R P Dutt further ~~state~~ state the national movement that failed to include the lower sections of society.

Sumit Sarkar, marxist, however, ~~iterate it~~ states that Gandhi created a mass movement by involving the worker class struggles.

The Marxian perspective of national movement believed in the idea of exclusion of the working class and need for an autonomous development. The perspective of national movement is like six blind men trying to study an elephant.



Que.5(c)

Radical humanism refers primarily to a system of thought, which focuses on the autonomy of the individual. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Humanism is a concept of renaissance that believe in rationality of an individual.

M N Roy, radical humanist, in his "22 theses" provide his ideology of radical humanism. For Roy, man is departure of everything. He possess nationality, due to which improvement in society is possible by all means.

Roy believing in nationality of man, calls upon to adhere to the ethical moral values than the religious superstitions. Roy believes that science is the answer to the problems of social world.

Roy wants to liberate man from all the fears to invoke the autonomy of individual. The freedom



from all sorts of fear can provide rational solutions to the issues faced by an individual.

Roy wants to create a cosmopolitan union of free persons based on reason than fear. He aspires to provide all freedom to the individual to develop creative freedom as developed by Macpherson.

However, Roy fails to distinguish and describe what his ethical morality would mean. For morality is subjective in nature.

Roy was also criticised for turning to spiritualism from Marxian empiricism.

Indian humanism is not just based on material pleasures but to all dimensions - spiritual, cultural - that can lead a man to achieve its intellectual revolution.



Que.5(d)

Comment on: Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India. (10 Marks)

Indian constitution is a unique experiment in the field of constitutionalism where the rights and duties are present in embryonic sense.

Laski believed that rights are not empty of duties. The Indian Constitution was thereby amended ~~in~~ by 42nd constitutional amendment act to add part IV-A as Fundamental Duties.

The Fundamental duties are inspired from Russian constitution that follows the socialist perspective on duty above rights.

The Constitution provides for eleven duties to the citizens of India and excludes the non citizens. This lays foundation for creation of national integrity and fraternity among the citizens. It upholds unity of spirit.



of India.

Further, the duties also provide to uphold social justice where the women are to be respected, the weaker sections are to be helped, the children should gain education (6-14 years).

The duties embark on providing protection of environment, developing scientific rationality, etc that helps in intellectual revolution of mankind.

However, the duties are non-judiciable and non-enforceable in nature.

The terms mentioned are vague in nature and open to interpretation by court. Some of the moral duties while others are civic duties that are needed to be performed even by non-citizens.

The Fundamental duties, however, create a sense of responsibility that while exercising rights, duties should not be forgotten.



Que.5(e)

Explain the uniqueness of the Indian Model of secularism. (10 Marks)

Secularism is a concept of political debate among west and east. Machiavelli, was first to propound western model of secularism that separated the church and state.

DE Smith argues that Indian secularism has some but not all features of secularism. While it provides freedom of religion and universal citizenship, it fails to separate the church and religion and state.

Religion has been a deciding factor throughout the Indian civilization. The Indian national movement leaders even used religion as a uniting force.

Rajeev Bhargava, drawing on the importance of religion in state affairs, calls Indian model as principled distance model. The uniqueness lies



that there is absence of strict neutrality while positive use of religion to treat all religions equally (sarva dharma sambhav). The equal treatment of all religions is what makes Indian secularism multicultural in nature.

Rajiv Bhargava also shows that Indian secularism has been result of political negotiations with influence of Nehru's modernity, Gandhi's tolerance, and Ambedkar's fraternity.

However, the model is criticised for being a weak model as it fails to arrest the communal tensions and leads to ghettoisation at times.

Indian secularism stands tall at times ~~of~~ when western model faces huge criticism in face of violation of human rights.



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Que.6(a)

Grassroots environmental movements following Gandhian nonviolent tradition differ from the ones in the West in that they are concerned with both environmental preservation and issues of economic equity and social justice. Examine. (20 Marks)



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Que.6(b)

Comment on the emergence of Backward classes in the Indian Politics. (15 Marks)



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Que.6(c)

According to the Report of the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission the Northeast represents a state of stable anarchy. Discuss the politics of ethnicity in North Eastern India. (15 Marks)



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719



Que.7(a)

The regional parties played a key role as the politics of backward castes mobilized the marginal groups and challenged the established norms of democratic representation. In light of the statement, discuss the Role of regional parties in Indian politics. (20 Marks)

According to Lantieri, party system is not defined by number of parties but the parties having systemic relevance in politics.

Indian politics has been passed through various stages and seen varied party systems. After independence, till 1960s, the Indian politics passed the phase of Congress system where Congress as a party ruled at national and state levels. The similar parties at both levels prevent confrontation and leads to smooth functioning of federalism. Due to Nehru's personality and the nostalgia of national movement, the Congress was seen as rainbow coalition where other parties had nominal influence.

After the



General elections of 1967, Prayni Kothari says, there was fall of Congress System. The fall was accompanied by the rise of regional parties in states.

Yogendra

Yadav calls this phase as first democratic upsurge where the Other Backward Classes (OBC) made a mark into Indian politics. Marc Gallanter calls the OBC representation as "primer of Indian politics". The OBC representation constitutes a heterogeneous group, too large in number that cannot be ignored.

The

rise of these regional parties affected Indian politics in varied ways. The Silent revolution of these parties challenged the norms of established democratic representation. These started to act as parties of pressure.



Regional parties played a significant role in mobilising the backward castes. For examples - Samajwadi Party, Bahujan Samaj Party were instrumental in giving voice to Yadavs and Dalits.

After the second democratic upsurge, the Dalit castes also came into fore into Indian politics. This led to development of Dalit identity as a mainstream discourse.

Regional parties play a dominant role in coalition politics. The coalition model of India is not coalition by ideology but a coalition of party calculations. The parties form coalitions to ~~out~~ overthrow the upcoming government, ~~than to~~ leading to (Zoya Hassan) catch all parties. For instance, Maha Vikas Agadi against BJP calculus.

Regional parties



have heralded an era of competitive politics. There has been shift from parliamentary axis to federal axis of Indian politics (M P Singh).

They have not only influenced domestic but also international matters such as Trinamool Congress (TMC) on Bangladesh surer sharing agreements, AIA DMK into Sri Lankan Tamils.

Hence, not only they have changed the democratic representation model, they have made politics more participatory and representative in nature in India. Despite the side effects of regional politics into picture, the regional parties have played an instrumental role in delivering feder democracy as an educative and intrinsic value.



Que.7(b)

The green revolution heralded a new era for agriculture in India but it also changed the country's politics. Discuss. (15 Marks)

India embarked on its post colonial development from being an colony of supplier of raw material to gaining self sufficiency in economy.

As part of its national development to achieve ideals of inclusive growth, Green revolution was started in 1960s to amend the agricultural economy.

Green revolution was based on idea of capitalist model of development. Norman Borlaug, father of Green revolution, introduced the ingredients for the development. Green revolution involved use of high yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilisers, ~~water~~ low water intensive crops and high level of mechanisation.

Green revolution heralded a new era for agriculture in India as

It provided self sufficiency in rice and wheat. Montek Singh Ahluwalia shows that Green revolution led to increase in income of farmers.

It aided development of an agricultural economy based on efficiency and productivity of crop. Nevertheless, it also led to soil salinisation, water pollution and degradation of environment.

Green revolution also changed the country's politics. K Sreedharan shows green revolution as a social cause that led to rise of regional parties in India. Due to growing disparities among farmers in various regions, there was growth of economic inequality. This inequality led to rise of middle class to alleviate the ~~economic~~ ^{small} of the farmers.



Rudolf and Rudolf, in book "pursuit of Lakshmi" shows that green revolution led to evolution of regionalism in India. Green revolution led to development of areas such as Punjab, Haryana, while other areas such as Karnataka, Bihar left untouched. This created economic disparity and development of sons of soil ~~the~~ practice.

Yogendra Yadav also attributed green revolution for democratic upsurge of OBCs and emergence of caste as mosaic of Indian politics.

Althusser, believed in interpolation, where each structure affected and get affected by other. Similarly green revolution affected not only social, but also economic and political structures of Indian ~~po~~ society.



Que.7(c)

Rooted in constitutional, and institutional ambiguities, Interstate (River) Water Disputes (ISWDs) tend to become prolonged conflicts between the states. Elucidate with examples. (15 Marks)

Indian constitution has provided for a co-operative model of federalism, not only between centre-states but also between states.

Despite mutual recognition of each other's interests, there have been conflicts among states on water rivers, borders, etc.

Indian Constitution provided for Article 262 where central government has to take steps to mitigate water disputes. In the spirit, Tribunals were created and River Water Boards Act was enacted.

Also, under Article 263 of constitution, there shall be an Inter State Council to be ~~established~~ created by President to resolve differences among states.



On the institutional front, Zonal councils were created under States Reorganisation Act 1956 to resolve disputes.

However, the water disputes still become matter of day. It is due to the agrarian nature of Indian economy and scarcity of water with growing population that has aided the conflict.

Further, the Inter State Council ~~are~~ shall meet thrice a year, but the meetings are stalled. The Tribunals take longer time to resolve issues. Despite binding decisions of tribunals, the states are hesitant to comply with the orders.

Zonal councils become a house of deliberations but with no presolution on hand. The disputes hence get prolonged and stretched for longer durations.



The states, however, also face issues of cross border terrorism, boundary conflicts, fiscal differences, but water is an irritant since time immemorial. Tamil Nadu and Kerala over ^{mullaperiyar} dam and water sharing, Haryana and Punjab over Beas and Ravi, from North to South, India is blessed with hundreds of large and small rivers, that become bone of contention.

Inter state councils should hold meet on time to resolve differences. Further zonal councils should be used efficiently to come on decisions. The states should also adhere to decisions of Tribunals.

Cooperative federalism is hallmark of Indian democracy that is demoss enabling in nature. The welfare of citizen should be end than the means.



Que.8(a)

Enumerate the distinctive features of Gandhian movements. To what extent can it be said that Quit India Movement was the most Un-Gandhian of all. (20 Marks)

Gandhi had been the leader of Indian national movement. Bipan Chandra hails Gandhi for leading the most spectacular mass movement in the history.

Gandhi was a votary of non violence (ahimsa) and satyagraha. His ideals shaped the features of his movement. For Gandhi, end and means are in continuity, hence in order to achieve a good aim there is also a need of purity of means.

Gandhi, thereby, put non violence as topmost priority in his mass satyagraha. While Gandhi was criticised for calling off ~~Chauri Chaura~~ non cooperation after Chauri Chaura, he was praised for leading the least violent national movement of history.



Gandhi led a protracted struggle. In words of Gramsci, he fought a two staged war. He led the masses through war of position to ignite mass consciousness while the war of manoeuvre was also used at the right time. Hence, Gandhi never allowed the ball to fall in enemy's court. He played a ~~def~~ offensive strategy when he initiated ~~Chauri~~ the Champaran satyagraha, the first civil disobedience movement.

For Gandhi, the movement was based on masses and there was a need to ignite the fire in masses. Gandhi understood the mass psychology hence he divided the movement into strategy of Struggle - Truce - Struggle, as shown by Bipan Chandra.

Gandhi understood



that long drawn movements need to be aided by motivations. Gandhi used the truce phase to perform constructive tasks of vocational education, khadi weaving, upliftment of Harijans. This led to creation of idea of One India and awakening mass consciousness.

When this consciousness awakened, Gandhi called for Quit India movement as his last war for struggle. The movement is criticised for being most-unGandhian for the violence that it involved.

However, it is wrong to say that movement was unGandhian in nature. Gandhi has been successful in turning the mass in itself to mass for itself. Being mass psychologist, he understood that now masses are ready to lead their own struggle: even when leaders got



arrested. He allowed the masses to attack at British pillars of power such as police, bureaucracy. Gandhi said that when there is only choice between violence and cowardice, he would choose violence to free the nation than cowardice. Also, when state exercises coercion in its fiercest state, the citizens should retaliate.

Ambedkar family criticised Gandhi for his street politics and called it Grammar of anarchy. Gandhi was also criticised for leading the masses but keeping them strictly pegged.

Gandhi, to conclude, has been the father of nation for he was the one that used himself as a thread to weave all the diversity of India into its unity and strength.



Que.8(b)

Do you agree that Finance Commission is the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India? (15 Marks)

Federalism refers to the power sharing arrangement between the levels of government. Supreme court has stated federalism as a basic feature of Indian Constitution in Bommai case.

According to Vijay Kelkar, fiscal federalism has been the oxygen of federalism. It is as important to run the federal structure as ~~it is~~ the political federalism.

Indian model of federalism is based on cooperative federalism, where centre and states run together hand in hand than getting segregated into watertight compartments.

To balance the cooperative federalism in fiscal matters, Article 280 of Indian Constitution led to establishment of Finance Commission every five years by the



President of India. Finance commission is responsible for the distribution of proceeds of revenue between centre and states. It recommends some principles of sound finance on the request of President of India.

Finance commission is also responsible for grants in aid to be provided to states by centre. Further, the State Finance commission also works along with Finance commission to implement distribution in matters of local bodies.

Finance commission, hence, acts as a balancing wheel in determining that centre does not become a bullying brother and states do not get reduced to be satellites of centre.

It maintains that while vertical devolution is kept intact, horizontal devolution



among states should not suffer from regional disparity or inequities.

N.K. Singh showed that GST council and Finance commission should go hand-in-hand to tackle the problems arising in fiscal federalism.

Further, Finance commission can be strengthened by converting it into a permanent Fiscal Council as recommended by Law commission.

India being a diverse nation cannot centralise, devolution and decentralisation of powers among various levels can help address issues such as GST compensation cess, GST council recommendations, devolution under 15th Finance commission.

Federalism, being a basic feature, shall be kept intact and should not suffer the problems of combative federalism.



Que.8(c)

The purpose of 42nd Constitutional Amendment was to make the economic and social democracy explicitly visible. Comment. (15 Marks)

Constitution is the mindmap to the nation. Pratap Bhanu Mehta calls Indian constitution as a unique experiment.

Indian constitution is hailed as an instrument for social revolution. (Granville Austin). The Constitution, is hence, written in blood than ink to make significant changes as per ~~time~~ requirement.

42nd constitutional amendment is referred to as mini-constitution for it revealed many similar features of Indian constitution such as justice, equality and democracy.

The ~~amend~~ Indian constitution provides for Fundamental Rights in Part III of Indian constitution that



provides for political democracy in India. It provides certain rights to individuals that are necessary for all round development of individual.

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in part IV is seen as to establish social and economic democracy in India. Article 43 states that these principles are 'instrumental in principles of governance'. The DPSP stands non justiciable and non enforceable due to lack of resources at time of India's independence.

The debate over whether the fundamental rights or Directive Principles are significant for a citizen's welfare led to debate over the transcendalism of Fundamental rights.

In the 42nd constitutional amendment government amended that Fundamental



rights can be amended to enforce any of the DPSP. This made the social economic democracy explicitly visible as they assumed priority over the fundamental rights.

Supreme court, in Keshavnanda Bharti case, stated that 42nd constitutional amendment is not ultra vires of constitution but certain basic features of constitution cannot be amended.

Further, the court led to origination of harmonious construction between FR and DPSP. In Muniera Mills case, Supreme court stated that Indian constitution is based on bedrock of Fundamental rights and directive principles.

Indian constitution envisages a welfare state that involves liberty and equality.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

