



SHUBHRA RANJAN

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

Always Ahead

Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2022

Test 2

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name R. Jaya Simha Reddy
Test Date 16th July 2022
Email Address _____
UPSC Roll No _____

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

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

Always Ahead

Que.1 (a)

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

Historiography is the study of events of history. Marxist historiography looks at history through 'class-lens' developed by Karl Marx in Communist Manifesto.

For Marx, nationalism is an ideology of bourgeois class. It propagates false consciousness among workers and conceals the contradictions between proletariat & bourgeois in a nation.

Indian nationalism was investigated by Marxist historians

like R.P. Dutt & A.R. Desai.

R.P. Dutt in his book "India Today" termed Indian national movement as structured bourgeois movement. He called Gandhi as masot of bourgeois who in the name of nationalism demanded excessive sacrifices from masses.

However, subaltern school of Marxist historiography criticises simplistic class approach of R.P. Dutt.

Somit Sarkar in his "Modern India" held that nationalism not necessarily generates false consciousness as contradiction between colonial rule & Indians were real. Bipan Chandra held, in light of primary contradiction, secondary

²
contradiction became
intiquit



Que.1(b)

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

Independence of India was the result of prolonged Indian national movement based on Gandhian principle of satyagraha.

Indian independence was not like the end of British empire in other places because -

Firstly, methods chosen to attain independence were ahimsa & non-violence, which converted Indian national movement into world's largest mass movement (Bipan Chandra).

Secondly, the aim of independence was not merely political freedom, but ushering in libre & dignity to all citizens of country. Indian constitution based on principles - social, economic & political justice - is world's first welfare constitution (Bipan Chandra).

Lastly, India didn't begin journey as clean state. Colonial legacy is seen in design of Indian constitution (more than 100 provisions of GOI, 1935), structure of Weberian bureaucracy and Macaulian education system.

India, through efforts like NEP 2020, Mission Karmayogi, etc. is making efforts to overcome colonial legacy.

ue.1(c)

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

Positive liberal scholar Harold
Laski said - "a social order not
built on recognition of rights is
built on sand". Thus, Fundamental
rights are integral to democratic
life.

Since "State is individual
unit large", Fundamental rights recogni-
zed in a state largely depend on
social values. For instance, being
land of religious diversity and ethos
of tolerance & 'sarva dharma samabhava'
ingrained in society, India went
for positive secularism (Article 25-28), further

Special rights to minorities are granted
(29, 30) to protect multiculturalism.

To ensure that absolute
liberty doesn't become license to
threaten social harmony, reasonable
restrictions inspired by social values
like morality, dignity are introduced
in article 19(2).

However, at times Fundamental
rights are seen as tool to transform
social undesirable social values to
usher in social democracy (Ambedkar).
Hence, article 17 bans untouchability
and articles 14, 15, 16 prohibit
discrimination on grounds of caste,
gender and religion.

Que. 1(d)

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

Supreme Court in K.S. Puttaswamy Verdict elevated right to privacy to the level of fundamental right. Court held that right to privacy is intrinsic part of right to life and liberty (article 21).

Right to privacy encompasses broad range of rights such as right not to disclose gender identity (LGBTQ), right to be forgotten (personal data protection bill), and right to exercise autonomy of choice.

It is seen as most fundam

mental of all fundamental & rights as other rights lose their sanctity in absence of right to privacy. For instance, when right to privacy is diluted, it may lead to fear of censorship & surveillance (Pegarnu case) which adversely impacts freedom of speech (self-censorship).

However, like any other right, right to privacy needs to be balanced with other concerns such as national security. Supreme court gave 3-fold test (doctrine of legality, legitimate aim & proportionality) in Puttaswamy verdict.

Following GDPR of EU, India should also enact personal data protection law to protect right to privacy.

Que.1(e)

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

UPSC is a constitutional body (articles 315 - 323) which is envisaged as watchdog of merit in the country.

Powers and functions of UPSC are designed on lines of federal public service commission setup under GOI, 1935.

It carries out entrance test for recruitment to All India services and Group A services of central govt. Upon request of concerned state Governors and approval of President, it can frame joint - recruitment

Policies for two or more states / UTs.

It is consulted by Union govt in matters pertaining to disciplinary issues of civil servants. Further, it is required to submit annual report to President on its functioning.

Despite being designed as independent constitutional body, ~~from~~ UPSC suffer weakness such as -

- Its recommendations are not binding on govt
- Selection by UPSC doesn't automatically confer post to Candidate (Supreme Court)
- Lateral entry bypasses UPSC.

By addressing above weakness, UPSC can be made more effective.



Que. 4(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. (20 Marks)

India adopted parliamentary form of governance at state level too, hence governor is nominal head of state. However, as Prof. Bidyut Chakraborti pointed, in designing executive at state level, constitution makers were driven more by concern of national unity than ensuring federal spirit.

Hence Governor's office is sui-generis. It is uniquely designed, and unlike President, at

the union level, governor is not
merely a figure head (Paul Bran).
Governor is endowed with discretionary
many powers (article 163).

As constitutional head of
state, governor is expected to
perform three roles :- firstly,
represent people of state, secondly,
act as bridge between union and
state and lastly, act as eyes
and ear of union at state
to keep union informed of
secessionist tendencies.

However, in reality, office of

Governor emerged as acutely controversial (Granville Austin). Frequent misuse of discretionary power as 'agents of union' created conflicts in centre-state relation forcing union to setup Sarkaria commission to review federal setup.

Sarkaria commission termed Governor as lynchpin of cooperative federalism. The commission held that Governor's discretionary powers are limited and should act as per aid & advice of council of ministers (Article 163).

Even Supreme Court in Har Govind Pant vs Tilak case called Governor as 'office of dignity' and not 'agent of Union'. The governor should use discretionary powers as representative people of state, not Union.

To ensure healthy functioning of cooperative federalism, Sarkaria Commission made various recommendations such as - consulting CM before appointing Governor, choosing only those who are eminent in some walk of life and detached from politics. Commission's recommendations have to be implemented in letter and spirit.



Que.4(b)

"Power of Parliament to amend the constitution is wide but not unlimited." Explain the statement with reference to the doctrine of Basic Structure. (15 Marks)

Jawahar Lal Nehru observed that
"if we make the constitution too
rigid, we stop nation's growth".

Hence, to keep Indian constitution
as 'living document', constituent
assembly devised an innovative
amendment procedure (art 368).

K.C Wheare termed amendment
procedure as one which strikes
balance between rigidity & flexibility.

Article 368 provides for 3-fold
procedure to amend any part
of the constitution by parliament.
In some instances, with concurrence



of state govt).

However, question on "amending constitution" power of parliament has been a matter of controversy between parliament and supreme court.

In Sankari Prasad case (1951), court held parliament has unfettered power to amend constitution. But, in Golak Nath case (1967), court took a conservative position and said that parliament cannot amend Fundamental rights. This led to 24th Constitutional amendment, which was upheld in Keshavananda Bharati case (1973), but introduced safeguard in form of 'doctrine of basic structure'.



The court differentiated between 'amendment' and 're-writing'. If one wants to find the original constitution, one should be able to see it. Hence, to protect soul of constitution, court held that parliament can amend any part, without effecting basic structure.

Some scholars see doctrine of basic structure as judicial overreach, but Zia Modi in her book "Ten judgements that changed India"

called it blessing in disguise which prevented India from becoming autocratic.

To conclude, as Prof. Bidyut Chakraborty observed, the question on Parliament's power to amend constitution is settled in favour₄₁ of supreme court.



SHUBHRA RANJAN

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

Always Ahead

Que. 4(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. (15 Marks)

India adopted parliamentary form of representative democracy.

Through elections, people express their 'general will' and grant legitimacy to govt.

However, mere elections is not sufficient. The elections have to be free & fair so that people are able to exercise their franchise without any fear. To conduct free and fair elections, constitution has created powerful and independent Election Commission of India (art 324).



However, increasing role of money and muscle power is leading to criminalization of politics, which is detrimental to spirit of democracy. Share of MPs with criminal background increased from 24% (2004) to 42% (2019) in Lok Sabha (AOR). Christophe Jaffrelot held that in India, people are "not under rule of law, rather rule of money & muscle".

To curb the menace of criminalization of politics, ECI undertook various steps :-

- 1) Introducing model code of conduct to check unethical campaigning
- 2) Instituted system of flying squads



to control black money menace

- 3) Fixing limits on expenditure per candidate
- 4) voter awareness through programmes like SVEEP
- 5) Introduced EVM, to check rigging
- 6) Worked with Supreme Court of India to provide necessary directions to political parties.

However, ECI faces certain limitations in discharging its role. It has no power to de-register a political party or disqualify a candidate, even if they face heinous crime charges. Further, lack of institutionalisation of appointments impacts its autonomy. Hence, recommendations of 2nd ARC (Collegium system of appointment) & NCRWC have to be implemented

Que. 5(a)

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

As a signatory to Paris principles on Human Rights, India enacted National Protection of Human rights act, 1993, which created NHRE to protect and defend Human rights in India.

Although NHRE had significant achievements in promoting Human rights literacy, working against child trafficking, promoting LGBTQ rights, etc. it is largely criticised as 'Toothless Tiger' (H.L. Dattu, former chairman of NHRE).

It has no jurisdiction over human ^(HR) right violation allegation on armed forces, which are seen as major source of HR violation in North

Eastern states. Further, it cannot enquire into violation of HR post one year since the act was committed.

In addition, it has no independent investigation agency and relies on police for investigation. CJI N.V. Ramana held that greatest threat to HR is in police stations.

Further, its recommendations are also not binding on govt. In the absence of objective criteria for membership NHRE has become destination for post retirement employment of judges and bureaucrats.

There is need to grant constitutional status to NHRE and make its recommendations binding to ensure that it becomes real Tiger.



SHUBHRA RANJAN

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

Always Ahead

Que.5(b)

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

_____ Gandhi held that rights are present in duties in embryonic sense.

Rights and duties of citizens are seen as anti-thetical by scholars of negative liberty like John Locke.

For them, purpose of state is to protect rights of citizens & not prescribe duties. However, positive liberals like Lasalle consider rights & duties as complementary.

In Indian constitution, Fundamental rights were made part of original constitution (part II), where as Fundamental duties were inserted through 42nd amendment based on recommendation of Swaran Singh committee.

Fundamental duties serve as a reminder that while enjoying rights citizens also have obligation towards duties.

Rights such as right to life and liberty (Article 21) and right to equality (Article 14, 15, 16) cannot be enjoyed without corresponding duty of others to respect liberty of others and dignity of women (51A).

However, if a state emphasizes more on duties than rights, it can become totalitarian. Mussolini held that "nothing against the state". A democratic state should guarantee rights to its citizens, while relying on moral persuasion to enforce duties. Hence, while fundamental rights are enforceable, fundamental duties were ^{under}₅₀ non-enforceable.

Que.5(c)

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

Graham Sumner in his book "Folkways" defined ethnicity as a way of grouping people based on shared identities like race, language, religion, etc.

Being a multicultural prismatic society, ethnicity becomes an important feature of Indian politics. While modernisation theory (Rudolph & Rudolph) explains ethnic mobilisation as reaction against efforts of homogenization, instrumentalists (Atul Kohli) see it as tool in hands of elite to capture power.

Ethnicity has been a feature of Indian politics since pre-independence. Britishers followed policy of divide and rule by creating separate electorates.



Partitioning Bengal on religious lines to weaken Indian unity.

Post independence, in early decades, language emerged as major ethnic marker in politics. Linguist re-organisation of states have even led to collapse of Congress system.

In the North East, ethnic movements are a regular feature. Demand for autonomy (Bodoland), and secessionist demands (Nagaland) are made on ethnic grounds.

In contemporary times, with 'mandal-mandir politics', caste and religion have emerged as enduring basis on which politics is fought.

Atul Kohli suggests democratic decentralisation to satisfy ethnic aspirations of people.

Que.5(d)

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

Pressure groups are organisations formed to protect and promote interests of its members. They play vital role of input articulation in democracy.

Samuel Finer termed them 'invisible empires'.

According to Gabriel Almond's four-fold classification, India being a prismatic society, non-associational pressure groups based on identity play major role in India. However, post LPA reforms, role of business groups emerged as most important pressure groups.

Business groups like FICCI & ASSOCHAM were even inducted into NITI Aayog to

provide input on policy formation in the present globalized era.

Business groups influence foreign policy too. It has become regular feature for big corporate representative to accompany PM on foreign trips. They play critical ~~role~~ in finalizing defence deals.

Due to their heavy pockets, they massively fund political parties to influence public policies. ADR analysis has shown that more than 99% electoral bonds sold were worth ₹ 1 cr and above.

However, disproportionate influence of business groups in policy making turn democracy into deformed polyarchy (Robert Dahl). Hence, there is need for institutionalizing consultation with all pressure groups to ensure that policy making factor in interests of all.



Que.5(e)

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

"Whisky is to drink, water is to fight" - Mark Twain.

India is predominantly agrarian economy, with many rivers being inter-state rivers. Therefore recognizing the importance of amicable resolution of inter-state water disputes, constituent assembly has explicitly incorporated article 262.

Using powers under article 262, parliament enacted inter-state river water disputes act. (1956) The act empowers C. govt ~~parliament~~ to setup a tribunal to resolve dispute. The act also provides for fixed timeline and ban supreme court jurisdiction on such disputes.



However, the performance of the act has not been satisfactory:

① There has been huge delay in constituting tribunal, and in numerous instances, tribunals have exceeded timeline in making award.

↳ Ravi & Beas tribunal setup in 1986, but no award yet

② Despite barring jurisdiction, Supreme Court has entertained appeals from tribunal award

↳ Cauvery tribunal made award after 17 years, but it was challenged.

③ Further, the act is criticised for not specifying criteria of membership in tribunals. It has been noticed that tribunals are dominated by judicial experts.

As Jashania Commission recommended, inter-state council (203) would be a better platform to resolve₅₆ such disputes.



Que.7(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. (20 Marks)

Judicial system in India is a hybrid of British model of Parliamentary sovereignty and American model of Judicial supremacy. Constitution makers have created a strong and independent judiciary with adequate checks and balances from other organs.

In the unified integrated judicial system of India, Supreme Court is at the apex and High Courts are highest constitutional courts at level of state. They were expected to play vanguard role in India's social revolution (Nehru).

There was an elaborate debate in constituent assembly on manner of appointment of judges. Ambedkar rejected the idea of judges appointing judges on ground that there can't be 'imperium in imperio' - Consequently Article 124 was introduced which says that President appoints Supreme Court judges in consultation with CJI. Similarly, President appoints state high court judges in consultation with Governor and state chief justice.

However, in the Second judges case, Supreme Court held that President is bound by view of collegium headed by CJI. In Third judges case (1998),

The court expanded size of collegium to include 4 judges headed by CJI. In the fourth judge case (2015), it declared NJAL as unconstitutional.

The fundamental concern in the present mode of judge appointing judge is lack of transparency.

Court in Subash Chandra Garg case held that deliberations of collegium are out of purview of RTI.

Many lawyers like Dushyant Dave alleged nepotism & favoritism in appointments. Many a times, appointments or transfers were seen as arbitrary, for instance recent transfer of Madras High Court Chief Justice to Uttarakhand Pradesh. Further, patriarchal



bias in judges is reflected in poor women's representation in higher judiciary (only 4 of 32 judges in S.C and only 11% of total judges in H.C).

Some suggestions to improve are:-

- ① Following USA's tradition where Executive (President) and Legislature (Senate) also have role in appointments.
- ② 2nd ARE recommended collegium with due representation from Legislature, Executive & Judiciary
- ③ Bringing existing collegium mechanism under RTI
- ④ Following objective criteria such as age & number of judgements for higher appoints.

It is said that one cannot imagine the amount of darkness if lamp of justice is gone. Hence, reform in appointment are need of hour.

Que. 7(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 (15 Marks)

Federalism is a political arrangement where same territory is governed by two or more levels of govt, each with independent constitutional existence. Lord Bryce described federalism as political contrivance where units seek unity without uniformity.

India satisfies all three essential features of federalism given by Lord Bryce - written constitution; division of powers; independent judiciary. Further supreme court in S.R Bommai case (1994) held that federalism is part of basic structure



However, debates over federalism constantly surface in Indian political discourse.

In legislative sphere, India is called quasi-federal (K.C. Wheare). Union Govt has more powers (Union list = 100 subjects; state list = 61 subjects). Ambiguity in interpretation also causes disputes. For instance, Chattisgarh challenged NIA law as it overlaps with 'law & order', which is state subject. Further, Governors vetoing state bills (or) reserving them for President's consideration also causes friction. Recent case in point is Tamil Nadu governor vetoing NEET bill.

In the administrative sphere, disputes arise because of unilateral

deployment of armed forces; Unilateral recall of civil servants (W. Bengal chief secretary). Further, misuse of art 356 is a major reason for growth of regionalism (Sarkaria commission).

Financially, states have lesser autonomy. More revenue yielding taxes like Corporate Income tax are under Union list. States have no say in T.O.R of Finance Commission. In 1st Council too, Union with ~~two~~ $\frac{1}{3}$ rd vote, can veto any proposal.

To achieve goal of \$5 trillion economy & substantive social justice principles enshrined in constitution, healthy cooperative federalism is required. To achieve this, Sarkaria commission recommendations must be implemented.

CAG serves as the watchdog of the finances of the Government.
Explain. (15 Marks)

Que. 7(c)

CAG is described as 'most important constitutional office' in country by Ambedkar. Office of CAG (article 148) is envisaged as watchdog of financial accountability of govt.

CAG performs audit of govt accounts and submits - audit report on finance, audit report on expenditure and audit report on public undertakings to the President who lays them in parliament.

CAG acts as friend, philosopher and guide of public accounts committee in discharging its role of

ensuring financial accountability of executive. CAG also audits consolidated fund and contingency fund, and public account of all states & UTs.

CAG's reports have brought into light major financial misappropriation. Such as Common Wealth scam, 24 scam, etc. They provide parliamentarians with inputs to hold govt accountable.

Further, CAG also performs Performance audit apart from legal audit to verify if public money has been spent effectively.

However, in recent times, several shortcomings were noticed in CAG's

work. It's annual defence audit reports have come down to zero (2020). It was criticised for making exaggerated claims in Coal block scam case. Further, its reports are too lengthy to comprehend for ordinary man.

In addition, appointments by executive also undermines its influence. In past govt secretaries who oversaw major tenders were appointed as CAG.

Hence, to further strengthen CAG, necessary reforms like codification of qualifications, providing sufficient man power and involving opposition and judiciary in appointments are required.



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)

"Indians do not cast their vote, rather vote their caste"

Political scientist Christophe Jaffrelot described caste as mosaic of Indian politics. Political sociologists like Rajni Kothari, Yogendra Yadav, etc. have extensively studied role of Caste in Indian politics.

According to Rajni Kothari, Caste is one of the reasons for success of Indian democracy as it provided basis for political mobilisation at grass-root level. Yogendra Yadav explained interaction between caste



and politics through two democratic upsurges, which contributed to social empowerment of backward castes (OBCs).

In the recent assembly elections two caste played important role. Kanchan Chandra argued that caste considerations play key role in ticket distribution.

Ahead of UP elections 2022, BJP announced extension of 27% OBC quota to All India quota in medical seats. Mahagatbandhan in

Bihar was a coalition of caste - Dalits and OBC represented by Congress and RJD.

Even Bengali exceptionalism was
withered away with caste politics
penetrating West Bengal too. Inclusion of
Mahishyas in OBC list was a major
poll promise of TMC.

However, despite being a
decisive factor, electorate behaviour
cannot be determined on caste alone

Gidder Vernier argued that loss of
BSP in U.P. points to failure of

'minimum winning caste coalition' in

fetching votes. He argues votes
are ~~no~~ votes are more attracted
to leader's charisma (PM Modi) than
caste.

Further, Christophe Jaffrelot has

analysed last two general elections and held that role of caste has slightly declined due to emergence of neo-middle class cutting across caste lines and rise of Hindutva politics.

We can conclude that despite slight decline in role, caste continues to be a decisive factor in politics.

Increasing demands of reservation.

from Jats, Marathas, Gujjars, etc. and

debate on sub categorization of

OBC and caste census ensure that

caste continues to play important role in decades to come.

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)

According to Sartori, party system is determined by number of parties having systemic relevance. Hence, although India always was multi-party democracy, yet party system kept changing.

~~With break down of Congren~~
~~System in 1967,~~

India saw Congren system (Rajni Kothari) until 1967. With collapse of Congren govt in many states, due to emergence of dominant caste post green revolution & linguistic re-organization of states, decline of Congren system took place between

1967 & 1989. India entered coalition era in 1989. The victory of BJP with own majority in 2014 was seen as black swan event by political pundits. However, re-election of BJP in 2019, with higher majority led political scholars to acknowledge emergence of new party system, which Milan Vaidya called BJP system.

BJP system is based on unique principles which represent clear break from past. BJP has championed Hindutva politics and positioned itself as development driven party (Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas).

The Hindu nationalism of BJP has forced other parties like AAP to also go for soft Hindutva. Other political parties are following narrative set by BJP.

BJP's dominance comes from its strong central leadership and well-established cadre, with links to gram panchayats. Robust funding support also contributes to BJP's dominance.

Political strategist Prashant Kishor suggested that BJP's hegemony is stronger than Congress hegemony as it is based on ideology and hence difficult to counter.

Que. 8(c)

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

Women's movement in India has long history tracing back to colonial times. Women movements, aimed at spreading education among women, and eliminating gender discrimination practices were carried by leaders like Pandita Ramabai and Sara Devi in parallel to national movement.

Post-independence, women's movement took a dip, until mid 1970s. Aparna Mehta calls this period as 'grave years'. In contemporary India, women's movement has expanded in terms of agenda and social base under the influence of radical feminism & globalization.

The contemporary women's movement in India aims to bring psychological sexual revolution to change gender stereotypes and end patriarchy. Many women-led NGOs like Stree Shakti Sangathas have campaigned against domestic violence, stereotypical description in TV, etc.

The composition of women movement is comprised of women from middle & upper middle class. They use art & literary medium, & social media to promote awareness about women issues. Movements like #MeToo were influenced by global feminist movement.

However, women's ~~for~~ movement in India suffers due to lack of all India character and strong leadership. It is criticised for ignoring concerns of rural women such as poverty and caste based violence.

Hence, there is need for women movement to widen its social base and agenda to usher ~~ensure~~ in social democracy for all women. As Malala Yousufzai said, we all cannot succeed when half of us are held back