



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110005.

☎ 9810212719

PSIR Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 11

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 120

Name: NIKITA VERMA

Test Submission Date: 16.06.2023

Email Address: _____

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions are for **15 marks** each.
3. Word limit for each question is **200 words**.
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. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
Q1		Q5	
Q2		Q6	
Q3		Q7	
Q4		Q8	
Total Marks:		Evaluator Code:	

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at testseries@shubhrranjan.com



SR SHUBHRA RANJAN
Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110005.

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110005.

	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,

[illegible]



Que.1

Critically examine the relevance of Marx concept of Alienation?
Elaborate on Marx views on Human emancipation? (200 words, 15 Marks)

Marxism will remain relevant so long capitalism exists anywhere in the world. It essentially highlights the de-humanising tendency on man from his labour, the society and from himself.

Marx' theory of alienation proposes that capitalism treats humans as a mere means to an end, of accumulating vast profits.

By reducing them to a cog in the wheel, and forcing them in monotonous jobs, they have ripped man of the joy of production.

Irrational working hours, poor wages, limited social interaction, excessive



competition and poor standard of living has deprived man of the essence of brotherhood and prosperity.

Marx nation has been developed further by Neo-Marxist like Thomas Piketty who highlighted inequality in USA (1% vs 99%).

Marx believed that capitalism had reduced man to a cog in the wheel, but what man needs is emancipation.

Human emancipation is possible through revolution. Marx is a man of action [PRAXIS]. He urges the proletariat class to unite against capitalism in form of COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.



He motivates them by reminding them that they have nothing to lose but their chains. Ultimately, he proposes a classless and a casteless society, which essentially gives way to COMMUNISM - FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS WORK, TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS NEED.

However, it is often said that Marx is a God who has failed. Attempts anywhere to bring communism has resulted into the establishment of authoritarian regimes like Russia and China.

Yet, we can't deny that Marxism has immense contribution in exposing the real nature of capitalism everywhere.



Que.2

Compare behavioural approach with post-behavioural approach. Do you think post behaviouralism is anti-thetical to behaviouralism? (200 words, 15 Marks)

The methodology of political science has witnessed several transformation over time. Behaviouralism, essentially meant scientific methodology. Post behaviouralism took a break from above and included the features of both traditionalism and behaviouralism.

Charles Merriam is regarded as the father of behaviouralism. The chicago school of thought recognises "politics as power". They see the subject as 'pure science' with 8 Intellectual foundation stones is

REGULARITY in observable behaviour,
SYSTEMATISATION in studying
the subject, TECHNIQUES



like statistical analysis, emphasising on MEASUREMENT, QUANTIFICATION of variables and reducing the need for NORMATIVE JUDGEMENT.

David Easton emphasised on the need for a value free analysis.

Along with the integration of scientific subjects like Maths and Physics. Ultimately, it moved towards PURE SCIENCE.

However, the ineffectiveness of Behaviouralism as seen during the crisis in 1970's like Environment and Feminist movement led to POST-BEHAVIOURALISM

David Easton asserts that Behaviouralism had reduced scholars to their ivory towers where they were busy perfecting



their techniques.

Post Behaviouralists scholars include Thomas Kuhn (Structure of Scientific Revolution), John Rawls (Theory of Justice), Macpherson (Theory of Democracy) and Marcusqueen (Critical Theory)

Post Behaviouralism should be seen as an improvement over behaviouralism than being antithetical to it.

Both the approaches have deepened the understanding of subject and helped in holistic understanding.



Que.3

Explain the concept of democratic equality with reference to Rawls' theory of justice. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Democracy as a form of government, aims for overall development of all the sections of the society is better off and worst off. Rawls proposes JUSTICE as the FIRST VIRTUE of any POLITICAL SYSTEM.

The distributive theory of justice aims to propose meritorious society, where states provide best opportunity for the least advantageous of growth.

Rawls theory of Justice gives a lexical order of Justice. His social contract proposes a purely procedural theory.



Democratic equality is the idea that one requirement of treating persons as equals is that all citizens ought to be treated as equal citizens.

Rawls proposes the principle of fair equality of opportunity and the difference principle.

The fair equality principle aims to neutralise the influence of social endowments on life chances, while difference principle aims to reduce the influence of natural endowments.

Rawls's account of democratic equality goes beyond providing an account of Justice in distribution and sets out a normative ideal of Justice that incorporates an account of the structure



and character of relations that are appropriate for members of society viewed as free and equal moral beings.

Thus, Rawls theory of Justice is linked to his theory of democracy and they give the institutional form to Justice.

Essentially, it serves the functioning of basic institutions of society.



Que.4

Critically evaluate the contemporary relevance of Kautilya's views on diplomacy and foreign policy. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Deepshikha shahi in her book, "Kautilya and non western IR theory", the relevance of Kautilya is essential in charting out the original thinking of Asian epistemic communities and a challenge to Eurocentrism

Kautilya is best known for the Saptang theory, the Mandal theory and the Shadgun siddhant.

Mandal siddhant, proposes concentric circles around the state.

It clearly ascertains that

neighbours is natural enemy

and balance of power has to be created.



Vijigishu, the aspiring King deals with the Ari by associating with Mitra (who is the enemy of Ari).

eg China and Pakistan are the immediate neighbours of India and are our natural enemies. India should seek balancing with Russia or Iran.

Kautaliya's foreign policy, Shadgun Siddhant proposes 6 principles. some of the significant aspects taken by India include: sama (conciliation), dana (gifts) and danda (punishment), bheda (punishment); ~~samabhi~~ (~~friendship~~) The US has been using the above to deal with their enemies.

sandhi, Vigraha, Asan, Taan, samashraya, dwaidbhava are the policies that India has been following the Indo Pacific



as is being seen in the formation of QUAD. Further, India has placed massive strengths of its troops from the LAC to the LOC (Asana-stationing of troops).

Kantaliya's theories remain relevant even today. S. Jaishankar in the "INDIAN WAY" highlighted the relevance of epics like ARTHASHASTRA and MAHABHARAT.

Kantaliya's work provides significant contribution to the domain of political economics, international relations, demographics, and even gender relations.



Que.5

Enumerate salient features of cultural Nationalist perspective on Indian National movement. (200 words, 15 Marks)

The theory of cultural Nationalism can be traced to Herder. The theory regards nation as natural, an extension of kinship having deep cultural and civilisational links.

cultural Nationalism in India aimed at revival of India before the British - a symbol of unity and cultural superiority.

The origin can be traced to Revolt of 1857 where mutineers protested for revival of their lovely states - AWADH and JHANSI. Later, with the emergence of Congress - and



extremists including Lal, Pal, Bal. They invoked rich tradition of India's past. Tilak started the Shivaji and Ganpati festival.

As the movement spread, the boycott and swadeshi were seen as an extension to cultural nationalism.

Leaders like R. Tagore wrote "Bharat bhagya Viddhata" and "Bangal Mata". Abhinandranath Tagore painted the famous "Bharat Mata".

Aurobindo Ghosh was pioneer of cultural nationalism who prospected that nationalism is not mere intellectual pastime, rather nationalism is spirit, natural, divine.



S.C Bose, pioneer of cultural nationalism, is known for his love for his motherland. His slogans like " You give me blood, I'll give you freedom " raise the spirit of nationalism even today.

Critics argue that cultural nationalism led to divisional politics with the Muslim League proposing the 2 Nation Theory along its proponents, Iqbal, Md. Jinnah among others.

Nonetheless, one can't deny the remarkable contribution made by cultural nationalists. Gandhi, father of nation, invoked the cultural aspects ushering unity, brotherhood, secularism and tolerance.



Que.6

Trace the evolution of Human Rights movement in India. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Human Rights ^(HR) are the rights that all human beings are entitled to by virtue of being born as a human. They are considered as "Moral Rights". They are seen as inalienable and absolute.

In India, during modern times, Human Rights can be traced to the colonial period. Satyamurthy (Rights of Citizens) traces the origin of HR to Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. Significant contribution was made by Lord William Bentick.

Later, Congress took the biggest impetus to the theme of "Fundamental Rights" at 1931



Karachi session. Later, the Indian Civil Liberties Union (ICLU) formed in 1934 at the behest of Nehru to ensure legal assistance to freedom fighters.

However, during the struggle Human Rights were limited only to civil and political rights and didn't extend to socio-economic rights.

Post independence, the Constitution further took the case of Human Rights. The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) have elaborated on provisions of operationalisation of Rights.

In 1976, civil society initiatives like the PUCL - People's Union of Civil Liberties by Jayaprakash Narayan and PUDR - People's Union for Democratic Reforms was initiated.



Liberalisation has led to what Upendra Baxi calls emergence of "Human Rights market". It became more elite in the post LPG reforms time. But he is hopeful of ever expanding scope of Human Rights.

"New rights emerge from the womb of the old."

The Puttaswamy verdict is an example of expanding the horizon of human Rights movement in India.



Que.7

Analyse the changing trends in the functioning of Centre-State relations in recent years. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Federalism in India is original rather than been a derivative form [Louis Tillin]. Federalism in India has been called quasi, asymmetrical, cooperative, competitive and recently combative.

Multiple state-centre and state-state conflicts have roiled the nation. Disputes have occurred on purely fiscal issues - distribution of funds, allocation of resources to political autonomy - the role of Governor. Those relating to a regional identity - linguistic demands of Southern States.



The first challenge came in form of linguistic states demand in 1960's. The government at centre accepted the demand

Later, 1970's proved to dent an Indian Federalism. With the imposition of emergency and centralisation of power, the government of Indira Gandhi was finally defeated in 1979.

Since 1989, India has witnessed the emergence of coalition government which contrary to popular opinion has implemented tough decisions including Mandal Commission, 73rd Amendment Act.

In the meanwhile, there have been constant tensions on the role of Governor



Since 2014 and later in 2019, there has been the rise of a majoritarian government at the centre.

Issues have been risen in GST Council, centralisation of power in Delhi (UT), IV Finance Commission and so on.

Thus, one can argue that the evolution of Indian federalism can be understood as a continuous yet changing process in the entire realm of political economy. - given the dynamics of demographic divide, delimitation and so on.



Que.8

Differentiate Judicial activism from Judicial overreach. What reforms would u suggest with respect to functioning of higher judiciary in India? (200 words, 15 Marks)

Judicial activism refers to a situation where judges don't adhere to ~~the~~ ^{mere} principles of adjudication, rather enter into rule making and execution. P. N. Bhagwati referred it as "social activism" where Justice delivery is the prime moto.

Judicial overreach on the other hand, refers to negative interference by the Court during hearing.

Difference between the two is highly subjective and is often showcased as per interests.



As case per se, Supreme Court's ruling Vishaka sexual harassment at workplace was received warmly by the public.

At other times, government seems to be wary of Judiciary's interference as was seen in the formation of committee during COVID.

Scholars like P. B Mehta assert that in III world countries like India, the Judiciary is an anchor for socio economic rights and liberty. Judiciary's role extends to developmental role which should be accepted in positive time light. As was the case during Olga Tellis vs BMC (right of livelihood - of pavement dwellers)



However, the Judiciary is in dire ~~state of~~ ^{need for} reforms.

- i) Niti Aayog in 2018 strategy paper (New India @ 75) - current rate of backlog it will take 324 years to clear case. Computer algorithms should decide
- ii) Speedy delivery & unburdened courts
- iii) reform collegium, bring more transparency and accountability
- iv) greater representation of women at higher Judiciary
- v) e-Courts & mobile courts to ensure Justice reaches the last mile.

This will ensure the rise of Antyodaya, big step in reducing arbitrariness and unfair advantage that the powerful enjoy.



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110005.

☎ 9810212719

Space for Rough Work



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110005.

☎ 9810212719

Space for Rough Work

