

Political Science & International Relations**Crash Course & Test Series - 2023****Test 2****Time Allowed: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 250**

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Test Date 24/06/23
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Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						

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	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Understanding of Questions					
Structure & Flow					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Conclusion					
(c) Overall					
Subject Knowledge					
Presentation					
(a) Underline					
(b) Paragraph					
(c) Overall					

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

All the best for next test...!!!



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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)

Peasant movements of 18th and 19th century like Sanyasi rebellion, Chaur uprising, & Raiwazi uprising have similar objectives to protect their social and traditional practice from encroachment of British and Christian missionaries.

With the colonial advent of British East India Company, they started to interfere into affairs of peasants and tribal's way of life. Forests which are considered as sacred by them were encroached by British for plantation of tea and opium.



Further christian missionaries who arrived with charter acts to spread 'Rationality' interfered with the tribal rule and social practices.

This had led to discontent and anguish against the British which culminated into various form of uprising like Sanyasi uprising against preventing movement of Sanyasis, Faraizi & Santhal uprising against alienation of land.

However some of this social practices were rudimentary and orthodox as well. like 'Pottah' which is human sacrifice was stopped by British.

Overall, this peasants movement of 18th and 19th century led to Revolt of 1857 against the exploitative rule of East India Company.

Que.1(b)

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

The development of India free from colonial rule binds all the sections of thought emerged during freedom struggle.

Gandhian thoughts inspired by works of John Ruskin's 'Unto the Last' wanted to establish gram swaraj and self sufficient villages for a developed India.

On the other hand Nehruvian thought inspired by the socialism of USSR wanted heavy industrialisation, modernisation of economy under the control of state.

Both these principles have differing view of developed India yet similarities as



expressed by S.C. Bose that Modernisation does not mean we give up on our village industries. It means we think what we ~~are~~ need to industrialize and what to be left for production by village industries.

Unlike Marx's socialism of decentralised Industries, India took path of Nehruvian socialism by establishing PSUs and central control.

This trend was later reversed with LPG reform of ~~the~~ 1991 which envisaged for market driven economy.

Today it is essential to reflect back to Gandhian ideas to deal with issues of rural distress and growing inequality.



Que.1(c)

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

The central idea of democratic polity is 'deliberation'. when people comes to Public Sphere to deal with the common issue generate a common framework of laws by which they will all abide.

Aristotle has also believed in the idea that quality of citizens is essential for democracy. Hence he has given polity as best form of governance.

Further Habermas in his theory of Communicative action suggest that of democracy gains legitimacy by participation of people in public sphere. He states that strength of democracy comes from Coffee houses.



Socialists like Hannah Arendt suggest that Power comes when people participate in public sphere. 'Action' in her view is the highest activity of man (zoo politics)

She also highlights the risk of 'mobocracy' when people leave quality of discussion and start to believe in propaganda leading to rise of fascism.

Contemporary theory of democracy like elitist theory by Schattschneider and pluralist theory by Robert Dahl suggest that people only participate by groups in democracy.

Hence democracy has its inherent virtue of social empowerment as argued by Amartya Sen.



Que.1(d)

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

Britishers came to India in 1600 with the 'Royal charter' to exclusively do trade. However soon they became colonial masters of whole subcontinent.

Britishers have left various legacies by their rule in India. First and foremost the political system is largely inherited by the British.

Various social developments like abolition of sati, prevention and restraint of child marriage and development of education are result of British policies.



The development of railways, telegraph was also attributed to British ~~that~~ though that was meant for colonial exploitation.

However various British policies have left an scar of 'colonial mindset' in Indians.

The superiority of English language in education, deep seated racism towards farmers, accepting western culture as superior and 'changing social values are all mark of Negative externalities of Colonial Rule.

At 75, India as a young nation and old democracy should shed the 'colonial mindset' to chart a path for glorious century of development.



Que.1(e)

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

Privacy is an unalienable part of human existence and forms a basic right of all humans. Supreme court in Puttaswamy case held that Right to privacy is intrinsic part of Right to life under Article 21 of the constitution

Amid growing trends of society moving towards developing an new architecture around technology. It is essential for us to safeguard the right to privacy of all.

Preventing any personal data of individual to be misused for economic use



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in an unfair manner is ethically and morally wrong.

Further B.N. Srikrishna Committee has given ~~right~~ to principle of right to privacy to be enshrined to protect the constitutional mandate, and individual's dignity.

As Immanuel Kant's in his categorical imperative suggest that No man ought to treat other as means to his own end. should drive our efforts towards ensuring privacy.

social constructivist and functionalist approach of dialogue regarding development of new social architecture around privacy can be way forwards in 21st century.



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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)

According to Granville Austin, Indian constitution is first and foremost a social document. 42nd Constitutional Amendment added the word 'socialist' hereby making it explicit which was previously implicit.

Taking inspiration ~~from~~ from the inclusive struggle for freedom which has seen participation of all the sections of society, workers and capitalist, poor and rich alike. Indian Constitution makers accommodated the demands and aspirations



of all the sections of society.

Fundamental rights in part III of the constitution

inspired by the constitution of capitalist

country and liberalism aimed to promote

liberty of individual. Article 14 provides

for equality, Article 19 provides for freedom

of speech and expression and Article 21

for freedom of life and personal liberty.

on the other hand Part IV of DPSP

deals with various socialist ideals like

Article 39 states for prevention of concentration

of wealth, Resources of society to be

used to best subserve common good etc.



Later on government under J.L. Nehru followed socialist form of economy by making 5-years plans and centralised planning under planning commission. This was peaked during Tenure of Indira Gandhi that seen Nationalisation of Banks, Abolition of Privy Purses etc.

However with this two contradicting philosophies India was able to maintain a fine balance as held by supreme court in Minerva Mills case. There was always an inclination towards expansion of welfareism. Recent 103rd CAA is testament to the fact that government want to expand the welfare to all untouched sections of society.



According to Habermas in 'legitimation crisis' such contradictory principle are bound to collapse as the funds for welfare policies are coming from taxation of capitalist leading to legitimation crisis.

~~On the~~ other Marxist scholars like Ralph Miliband criticises welfare policies as they prevent the development of consciousness among masses regarding their own exploitation.

Hence overall India's journey towards balancing the community rights and Indian rights can be expressed with statement of P B Mehta who states that 'Indian Constitution is itself a revolutionary document' unlike others.



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)

Supreme court in Keshwananda Bharti case (1973) expounded the doctrine of basic structure that means that the power of parliament to amend the constitution is limited. It does not include power to change the features which are essential to the Indian democracy.

Amid the growing tendencies towards rising authoritarianism during phases of emergency when 25th and constitutional amendment limited the power of judicial review. Thus, threatening the very nature of democracy and in words of Montesquieu — 'Spirit of law'.

The doctrine of basic structure emerged to safeguard the Indian democratic polity. Scholars like Upendra Basu, admired the role of court in liberal interpretation and progressive realisation of the constitutional text.

However the doctrine of basic structure can be found under the provisions of Constitution itself. Article 13 provides that all laws inconsistent with fundamental rights will be void. Article 32 empowers the court to issue writs for enforcement of fundamental right and Article 142 which gives exceptional power to supreme court to do Complete Justice.



Hence whatever was implicit in the Constitution, Supreme Court has expounded explicitly in doctrine of basic structure to limit the powers of Parliament and ensure constitutional Morality.

However PB Mehta calls doctrine of Basic structure as promise of uncertainty. He give analogy of dominoes swivel hanging on Parliament that undermines the Popular Sovereignty vested with the Parliament.

Overall, the doctrine of Basic structure has become a lighthouse of constitutional interpretation in India. It has leased a new life to democracy and prevented concentration of power.

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)

According to Paul Brass, Indian Constitution emerged under the fear of separatist forces. Various factions demanding relative autonomy have made it clear to the constitutional makers that office of governor will be central to accommodate regional aspiration and protect national unity.

According to constitution, there shall be a governor in each state and the executive power of state is vested with the governor. ARC calls him lynch pin of India's federalism.



Supreme Court in Shamsher Singh vs State of Punjab highlighted the significance of the office of governor stating that he is Constitutional Head of state just like President at centre.

The powers ~~are~~ vested in his office include discretionary Power to refer any matter for presidential consideration has been at the heart of controversy. Further Political bias of governor towards calling parties to form government as seen recently during Maharashtra case when Chaudhara Fadnis was called at early morning for swearing in, he later resigned during the day.



For sorabjee in his book 'The Governor-Sage or Saboteur' highlights the issue of Political Patronage of failed politician and Bureaucrats with party lineages have become refugee in the office of Governor.

This has led to federal crisis at many instances. Supreme court in BP singhal case have opined that constitutional dignitaries should uphold constitutional morality.

NCRWC under venkatchaliah called to establish a mechanism for appointment in consultation with Chief Minister.

To conclude we can say that Governor's role is to act as a emergency lamp to only come when all other lights are off.



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)

73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act of 1993 envisaged to implement the gandhian idea of gram swaraj enshrined in Article 40 which states that villages should be organised as to function as a unit of self governance.

Since ancient time, village panchayats have played a key role. Vedas mentions Samiti and vidhata at ~~gram~~ village level to discuss and reach to goals for common good of community. The role of women in this Samiti's has been also significant.



they were empowered to speak and lead the panchyats as well.

However in modern time Lord Ripon's resolution on local self government pioneered organisation of decentralised decision making.

Later 73rd and 74th CAA have led to Political decentralisation on recommendation of gadgil committee. World Bank in its study on local governance puts India's performance in political decentralisation at highest.

However it highlight the issue of administrative and financial decentralisation.

In the government.



Panchayats suffering from lack of funds, fixed nature of grants and lack of powers to raise taxes have become dysjunct. They are argued to be having lion's share of responsibility without any ability to fulfill them.

Further bureaucratic control of the panchayats is creating issues of governability. The lack of human resources with the panchayats make them @ inefficient in using the limited resources.

Various mechanisms are been thought of to deal with this the issue to empower the local governments. and ARC in its



7th report on local governance suggest for central devolution of funds to panchayats, syncing the term of state and central finance commission,

In administrative domain it suggest for development of operating procedures for elected representatives and bureaucrats on lines with Kerala model,

To prevent decentralisation of corruption it suggest of the office of Panchayati Ombudsman so that functionaries adhere to ethical conduct.

Hence to realise the idea of Gram Swaraj and Antyodaya there is eminent need to strengthen the institution of Panchayati Raj.



Que.3(b)

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

According to Lord Bryce, the functioning of a democracy can be gauged by the functioning of its judicial system.

Supreme court in all this years have played a key role in protecting and strengthening the constitutional morality.

Constitution under Article 142 gives power of doing complete justice to Supreme court. further under Article 139 it has power to review its own judgement. Unlike any other court in India.

As a final interpreter of constitution Supreme court sit at helm to interpret



the Constitution, with the test and
context of the time: For

For Instance, Supreme court has given
Doctrine of Basic Structure in Keshvanand

Bharthi case to limit the powers of
Parliament as enshrined by Constitution
itself.

In Menka Gandhi case Supreme
Court has taken wider interpretation
of Article 21 and given that India has
due process of law implicit in its
Constitution, where procedure established
by law is explicitly mentioned.

In Minerva Mills case it
has given doctrine of harmonious construction



between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.

This wider interpretation power has made Indian supreme court most powerful court in the world. Unlike American supreme court India's supreme court can strike down constitutional amendments.

(99th CAA)

Pratap Bhambhani criticise this as judicial barbarism. Bhikhu Parekh calls this as case of judicial co-governance.

Hence as final interpreters of constitution judiciary has evolved with the evolution of Indian society. It has truly made rule of law and constitutional morality as function of day-to-day governance.



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)

Article 324 of constitution provides for Election Commission of India to conduct free and fair elections. Hence it's role is utmost important for Indian democracy.

S.Y. Puroshi in his book 'A undocumented wonder' says that India is known for three things - Gandhi, Taj Mahal and elections. Highlighting the role of election in the largest democracy of the world. Under Article 327 Parliament has power to make law for conducting election. This led to enactment of Representation

of People's Act 1950 and 1951 for
ECI to conduct elections and resolve
the disputes.

RPA, 1951 gives ECI powers to declare
dates of election, enforce moral code of
conduct, ~~dis~~ disqualify candidates on
provisions of corrupt practices etc.

These provisions are essential to
conduct free and fair elections, for they
ensure that ECI has the administrative
power to move the system for ensuring
integrity of election.

However, in recent time there are
questions raised on institutional integrity



of ECI. During and wave of COVID-19 it allowed the parties to conduct political campaigns. Recently EC's met with the PMO officials raised question on their Independence.

Hence to ensure the Institutional integrity of the ECI, 2nd ARC suggested that the expenditure should be charged on CFI., An independent cadre of civil servants for ECI and mode of appointment for EC's to be reformed.

Recently, Supreme Court in Anoop Barrewal case setup Collegium system of PM, Leader of Opposition and CJI. to appoint ECI.

This is supposedly going to strengthen the Integrity of institution and its democratic functioning.



Que.5(a)

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

Land reforms refers to the policies of reforming the distribution of land, Abolition of zamindari, tenancy reform and providing right to Peasants towards their economic empowerment.

The history of land reforms date back to struggle for freedom where leaders like Satyendra Saraswati, Nri Ranga have fought for rights of peasants to have a dignified life in Independent India.

However the nature of implementation of land reforms attracts a lot of criticism.



Due to delay by judicial interventions, Zamindars got time to find back door entries to evict Peasants and transfer land to relatives to bypass land ceiling laws.

Further land reforms have failed in eradication of poverty to substantial level. Later with green revolution the gap between Rich and poor farmers got widened with access to capital.

today to ensure that India moves towards egalitarianism there is need for the educated middle class to raise the demands for land reforms.

Que.5(b)

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

Marxist Perspective forms the counter-hegemonic school of thought about Indian national movement.

Inspired by the works of Marx and Lenin critique of colonialism they have opined Congress as a party of youthful bourgeois. R.P. Dutt in his book 'India today' called Gandhi as a Mascot of bourgeois. M.N. Roy in his work 'India in transition' said that Congress want to establish 'Congress rule' by replacing colonial rule. Their relevance lies in understanding

Indian national movement from different perspective. & they have led to radicalization of Congress and development of its socialist ideology in later phase.

Further Marxist perspective also gives us an whole some view of India's freedom struggle & as Bipin chandrasekhar's analysis compare gandhian method with gramsci's method of war of position and war of manoeuvre.

overall as R. Chandrasekhar Prasad states, to understand Indian national movement from six perspective is like 6 blind men trying to understand how elephant looks.



Que.5(c)

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

M.N. Roy in his work 'Radical humanism —

A new manifesto' gives the idea of

radical humanism inspired by Humanism of

Rant, ethics of Spinoza and Capitalistic

Critique by Marx.

He refers to radical humanism as a system of thought which is radical in a sense that it is exclusive and original.

It focuses on the aspect of life of human keeping him centre of all activities.

According to Roy, the end of radical humanism is emancipation of human



and establishing him as an independent and autonomous being free from the necessities of life to focus on self-Actualisation and happiness. happiness.

However his ideas in radical humanism was way ahead of the time in a sense that the rationality which Roy thought ~~was~~ is still not present in the Indian Society.

For that Sudipto Kaviraj called him as a remarkable failure.

Que.5(d)

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

42nd Constitutional Amendment Act has

added section IV-A and Article 51A in Constitution giving for fundamental duties for the citizens of India.

Rooted in the Indian ethos where duties are always prior to the right. Gandhi has also stated that Rights of individual are inherent in the duties he perform.

Based on the recommendation of Shwaran Singh Committee, Fundamental duties were enacted to remind the citizens that along with the rights they enjoy, they also owes certain duty to the country.



Respecting the ideals of constitution and its intitution., cherishing the great struggle for freedom, developing sense of fraternity and common brotherhood, respecting the women and renouncing practices derogatory to their dignity empowers citizens to think for the well being of community as a whole.

Narma Committee on operationalisation of fundamental duties have highlight various ways they can be strengthened. Further NCRWC under venkatchaliah suggest for spreading awareness about Fundamental duties.

At 75, Prime Minister in his address from Red Fort has said that citizens should strive towards performing duties so that nation can reach great heights.



Que.5(e)

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

Unlike western model of secularism which means absence of religion. Indian model does not mean irreligiosity, it means provision of religion — Sashi Tharoor.

India's model of secularism has various unique feature based on its multicultural and plural ethos which celebrates diversity. India as home to almost all the religions of the world has a way to manage difference without compromising integrity is what makes it unlike any other model of secularism.



Poench model of Laicite which means
strict State separation of religion and state
prohibits any public display of religion
~~whereas~~ whereas Indian constitution under
Article 25 gives fundamental right to
practice, ~~from~~ profess and propagate religion.

Comparing with American model which don't
give any community rights to religious
groups, India under Article 26 gives
rights to religious groups to manage their
own affairs.

Hence India's model is special based on
its traditional ethos of 'sarv dharma sambav'
and 'Vasudhev kutumbakam'.



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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)

Grandhi was one of the most
spectacular leaders of 20th century.

His methods of non-violence, satyagraha
and sarvodaya to fight against
a colonial government taking all
communities together is a special
event in history of mankind.

~~was~~ Inspired from the Ancient
text of Upanishads and Bhagwad
gita, gandhi developed ideas of 'Ahimsa',
Henry david Thoreau's idea of civil



disobedience inspired him to raise voice against an unjust and illegitimate government working for its own good.

His idea of satyagrah and swaraj takes inspiration from John Ruskin unto the last, which also provides for the upliftment of the last men standing (sarvodaya)

This distinctive features led to fight by novel methods. In Champaran Gandhi used satyagrah to compell the government to accept the demands of



Peasants, In Ahmedabad mill strike
Gandhi sat on fast unto death for
the cause of workers.

During Non Cooperation movement
Gandhian ideas reconverted, he promoted
Swadeshi by use of khadi, Demand of
Swaraj and ~~etc.~~ communal Harmony
by adding khilafat aandalan with NCM.

However, Quit India movement marks an
departure from Gandhian method as
Gandhi approved use of force in
self defence. He stated 'do or
die' but don't live to see the
country being slave of colonial government.



This led to mass protest against Government. At various places government offices were destroyed. Tumhule and Satara saw rise of parallel government.

Various differing opinion like M.H. Ray criticised it to be strengthening of fascist forces. Ambedkar said it is misadventure of ~~of~~ Gandhi.

Francis Hutchinson however opined that ultimately Gandhi was a politician he knew that there can't be birth without bloodshed. But India movement saw rise of ~~the~~ class in itself as class for itself and Gandhian method of war of manoeuvres.

Que.8(b)

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

According to Article 280 of the Constitution there shall be a financial commission appointed by president to act as a balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India.

The role of finance commission to determine the distribution of tax proceeds between centre and state, and between states makes it a utmost important to a functional federal polity.

To provide for fairness in distribution of taxes, finance commission is appointed



very 5 year.

Vinod Rai in his book 'Rethinking
good governance' says that financial

Commission's role is crucial to
for various reasons as state are
the main actors of implementing public
policy on ground. Further the role of
finance commission is essential for
empowering panchayats at grass root
level.

However ~~during~~ due to implementation
of Gst with 102nd CAA the role
of financial commission has diminished



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as certain functions were taken by
GST Council established under Article 279A.

Dinesh Kumar and PB Mehta in their

book rethinking Public Institutions says

that there is need to strengthen

the institutional framework of finance
commissions.



Que.8(c)

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

42nd CAA has added various provisions to Constitution so much so that it is referred as 'mini constitution' by some scholars.

Addition of words 'socialist', and in the preamble along with various provisions in directive principles like Article 39 — equal means of livelihood for men and women.

Article 43A — Participation of workers in Management of Industry.



~~have~~ Article 48A - protecting environment
and safeguarding forest and wildlife
have made it explicit which was
hitherto implicit in the constitution.

This provisions led to development of
democracy by expanding social justice
to the marginalised and vulnerable
sections of society.

Unlike western model of socialism
of USSR, Indian constitution envisage
→ democratic socialism based on
Ideals of Gandhi and Ambedkar's



View of ~~so~~ substantive study.

However post 1991 LPG reform India

has moved toward Market economy

embracing capitalism in economic sphere

With rising inequality post pandemic

there is need for strengthening the

social security measures. as Thomas

Picouly in his book capital in 21st

century highlight the role of societal

collapse without managing the inequality