

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

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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...!!!



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)

Peasants in the colonial era have been the most exploited class because of the exploitative land revenue policies of the British eg! - Zamindari system, Ryotwari system, etc which were exaction and also because British economic policies has ruined the Indigenous Indian market

As a result India has witnessed the rise of Peasant movement in 18th & 19th Cent.

The history of peasant movement dates even prior to the national movement.

The earliest example of peasant movement was the Indigo

revolt of 1860, which has been documented by Deenbandhu Mitra in Neel Darpan.

Other important peasant movements were - Sanayari Revolt, Tebhag a movement, etc. The major aim of these movements was to restore the earlier form of rule and social relations.

The British had introduced plantation crop, along with extractive rent policies without taking into consideration the peasants' situation and thus this angered the peasants & it was reflected in its form of Revolt.

Amil Kanti calls these revolts as the reaction of peasants against unsustainable policies of government.

Que.1(b)

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

During the constituent Assembly debate one of the most important debate was that related to model of Development to be adopted by India. This brought out two major perspective - Gandhian model & Nehruvian model.

Gandhi was not an economist, however blue print of his ideas can be found in his book Hind swaraj - he favoured the village led model of development based on agrarian reform and strengthening of rural economy. Because Gandhi was of view that India lies in the village. However this model was

Reject as utopian & impractical.
and India adopted state led
development model as advocated
by Nehru

Nehru model of development
was a bureaucratic led model
which was based on centralised
planning & focus on industrial
growth instead of village economy,

because Nehru was of view
that industrial sector has a
dynamo effect, it further
strengthens the economic
growth by increasing the
demand of agro product. This
model has also been supported
by Ambedkar who ^{was} against village
led model, as he calls village as den
of ignorance



Que.1(c)

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

Democracy is a contested concept in political science, in narrow sense it can be called as a form of government, while in broader sense it can be considered as way of life.

Alex de Tocqueville however has expressed concerns related to future of democracy as he was very sceptical of the challenge coming from post-colonial societies.

Western political scholars like Machiavelli, Mill, Hobbes etc were of view that democracy as a form of government is

for virtuous people and it should not be distributed as 'a free gift' i.e. the scholars have linked the success of democracy to the quality of people

This debate further became prominent in the form of Asian Value debate started by Lee Kuan Yew who called Democracy as a western value not suitable for Asian system

However Anastya Sen has highlighted that - democracy as a way of living is ideal for any society as it leads to empowerment of masses

ue.1(d)

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

British has ruled Indian sub-continent for more than 200 years and thus have established a strong legacy. Western scholars have called Indian nationalism as "parasite movement" i.e., it was shaped by what it opposed.

This is very well evident from Indian constitution. The Indian outrightly rejected the Simon Commission, however the Government of India Act, 1935

which was based on the report of Simon Commission formed the basic structure of Indian constitution which reflect the legacy of British

India has adopted parliamentary form of democracy, based on the experience during colonial times. India has also retained certain draconian provision of colonial era eg:- preventive detention, sedition, etc

Despite inheritance of colonial legacy, Indians have moulded the provision to suit it's condition eg:- India's model of federalism, secularism, etc

In the recent times we have also seen abolition of colonial laws eg:- decriminalisation of homosexuality, and current initiative to reform IPC, CrPC, CPC, etc.



ue.1(e)

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

Supreme court of India has gone for constructive interpretation of the constitutional provision, in order to uphold the essence & vision of our founding father.

one such initiative has been to interpret A-21, which has been expanded to include a wide array of right - one such is Right to privacy

Right to privacy is protection against intrusion in the personal sphere of life. Supreme court has interpreted it in series of judgements like - Kharak Singh case, 1962, Maneka Gandhi case



and finally in the K.S. Puttaswamy Judgement, 2017. Supreme court has held that → protection to the Right to Privacy is an intrinsic part of Right to life and personal liberty under A-21.

Thus is an inalienable right that cannot be taken away however there are reasonable restriction which should pass the triple test :- ① It must have a legislative mandate ② Must be proportionate ③ must have substance

In case these conditions are not adhered the state action can be declared as null & void.



ue.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)

NA Palkhiwala has called the Preamble as the identity card of the Indian constitution which reflects its objective, source of authority, date of adoption, etc. The Preamble has till date only been amended once through 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act - 1976 which inserted three words - secular, socialist and integrity.

Though the term socialist has been added through 42nd AA yet the idea of socialism was implicit in the constitution since

its adoption in 1950, the amendment
act has just made it explicit.

Post-Independence the biggest
challenge that India faced was
which model of development
was to be adopted? There was
three proposal:-

- (i) Market led development model
which was rejected because of
colonial experience
- (ii) Village led development / comm-
unity led development model as
advocated by Gandhi, J P Narayan
- (iii) State-led development model
which was represented by Nehru
Ultimately modernists won the
debate and India adopted the



state led model of development which was inspired from socialism advocated by Nehru.

Nehruvian socialism was not doctrinal socialism that followed every doctrine of socialism rather it was more progressive and inclusive which is known as the welfare state model.

The socio-economic rights of various vulnerable section was ensured by Part - IV of Indian constitution i.e. DPSP, though they are not enforceable, yet Ambedkar has called them to be "essential for governance of the country".

However post the fall of USSR and due to impact of Gulf war



India faced economic crisis, because of which it undertook certain reforms that were called as the LPG reforms.

These are based on philosophy of liberalism and principle of capitalism. Thus if we look at India today it is a unique mix of socialism (for sectors that are essential for upliftment of the lowest individual in the strata) and capitalism in order to ensure economic growth.

Thus in short India has become an experiment where the two philosophies - socialism and capitalism go together in concentric circles.

ue.2(b)

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

Doctrine of Basic structure is used by the judiciary to examine the constitutional validity of the laws made by the Parliament. It is based on the principle that there is a difference between amending and re-writing of the constitution.

The court has highlighted that the Parliament represents political sovereignty while the constituent Assembly represented popular sovereignty. The doctrine came into existence in the Keshwanand Bharti case, 1973.



which was an outcome of the debate related to the supremacy of fundamental rights & DPSP. Thus after a series of judgement from Shankari Prasad, to Golak Nath, case and ultimately in Keshwanand Bharti Supreme court has put forward this doctrine

This is considered to be an example of extreme judicial creativity, which has given immense power to the judiciary as it has not provided any exhaustive list, Because of this to Pratap

Bhanu Mehta has called Indian Judiciary as a self-perpetuating institution.



The doctrine is considered to be abstract and came into existence in 1973, yet even before the idea was implicit in the Indian constitution in form of the "Concept of Judicial Review".

A-13 of Indian constitution mandates the laws to be in consonance with constitutional provisions, else they can be declared as null and void. Supreme Court has used the power of Judicial Review and Doctrine

of Basic Structure to strike down the laws which were in conflict with constitution eg:- NAT Act, 2014.

This has kept democracy in India alive as said by Ruchir Sharma

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)

India has not just adopted the parliamentary form of government at the centre (A-74) but also at the state level (A-164), since parliamentary system is also a party system and thus unstable. Therefore it mandates for a stable authority like President and Governor.

The Governor in the state is considered to be a nominal head and is appointed by the President on aid and advice of the central government. Though it is an independent constitutional office ~~to~~ yet it has been referred to



as the agent of centre. The post has been associated with several controversies:-

① A-200 of Indian constitution provides veto power to the government - under which it can give assent, withhold assent, return the bill for reconsideration or reserve it for presidential assent. Time frame has not been prescribed by the constitution and thus there has been inordinate delay on the part of the governor in passing the bills.

There is also increased tendency to reserve bills for presidential assent, thus starving the state of its own legislative power.
eg:- recently TM Govt has invoked A-355 to ask the president to instruct

governor to pass the Bills
The most controversial position
of governor has been with respect
to government formation in case of
hung assembly. Eg:- Recent consti-
tutional tussel in Maharashtra.

Recently, another issue has
come to light when Kerala governor
stated withdrawal of pleasure for
removal of minister, which is
totally unconstitutional.

Thus the Post which was
created to ensure integrity of
India has been converting to a
reason of tussel. 2nd ARC has
recommended for reforming the
appointment process of governor
giving say to the state government
and has also asked codification of qualification



re.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 Constitution

Amendment acts are considered to be a remarkable success as it gave constitutional status to the third-tier of government which is known as the local government.

These institutions have been created as "self-governing bodies" with two constitutional mandates

- (1) Formulation of policies for the upliftment of the society at grass root level.
- (2) Implementation of central and state government policies at the local level.

However these institutions has just remained an implementing agencies and the role of policy formulation remain a far fetched dream.

The Punchhi commission has highlighted that these institutions remain a mere rhetoric and have not been able to achieve the desired goal.

The reason lies in the fact that these institutions are suffering from the problem of three Fs → Fund, function & functionaries. The constitution has provided for two kinds of provision i.e., — Voluntary & Compulsory and



this is one of the major cause of failure as some of the most substantive provision remains voluntary which have not been taken up the state.

The institutions are not considered while the financial devolution by Finance Commission and also they do not have any right to levy & collect taxes. Thus they are totally dependent on states for fund.

2nd ARC has highlighted the politician-Bureaucratic nexus as one of the major cause of the failure of these institutions. The state finance selection commission are not autonomous

and Independent like the Central bodies.

Looking at India's Experiment World Bank report has highlighted India has been best performer in political decentralisation, middle performer in financial decentralisation & worst performer in administrative decentralisation.

Thus, Sarkaria Commission has recommended for strengthening these institutions through proper reforms as these are closest to the grassroot level and thus can help in handling federal issues.

State can take example from West Bengal & Kerala which have been the most successful example of democratic decentralisation.



e.3(b)

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

A-124 of the Indian constitution provides for the supreme court of India. Supreme court upholds the supremacy of the constitution to ensure the rule of law and not rule of men.

Thus, time and again the supreme court has gone for the interpretation of the constitution beyond the written and textual part in order to understand the essence of the provisions mentioned in the constitution and hence is also known as the final interpreter of the constitution.



Because, the supreme court is of the view that the constituent Assembly represented the will of the people. / Popular sovereignty (Aranici).

This power is derived from the power of Judicial review, where the court examines the laws made by parliament in light of the provision of constitution. Supreme court has went for constructive interpretation in several instances.
Example - The interpretation of A-21 i.e., Right to life, which now also includes to Right to privacy, right to clean environment, dignity, etc.

The extreme case of constitutional interpretation is the doctrine of basic structure put forward by Supreme Court in Keshwanand Bharti Case.

Thus Indian Judiciary remains a proactive Judiciary like none other in the world, to an extent that it is blamed for act of Judicial overreach as well.

Pratap Bhanu Mehta calls Supreme Court of India as a self-perpetuating institution that acts without restraint. However it must be acknowledged that it is because of the judicial intervention that Indian Constitution remains a living document.

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)

A-324 of the India Constitution provides for an independent and autonomous office of election commission of India (ECI), which is mandated with the task of conducting free and fair elections of President, Vice-President, State legislature and the parliament.

The commission consist of 1 chief election commissioner and such number of election commissioner as decided by president - currently it is 2. They hold office for 6 yrs or 65 yrs of age and can only



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be removed & appointed by the president on grounds mentioned in the constitution.

However the role of ECI in conducting free and fair election is challenged on certain grounds

(i) Appointment :- This is done purely by the executive, thus it has become a post of defected politicians & favourite Ex-bureaucrats. Thus 2nd ARC has recommended for committee based appointment

(ii) Tenure :- Though the tenure is fixed at 6 yrs / 65 yrs - yet the constitution does not specifies the term of office, they are re-appointed after their tenure to other government office raising question on their credibility.



(iii) Qualification - not prescribed thus post of favouritism eg! - Shashibant Sharma appointment as CEC in 2013, raised question because of his tenure as defence minister

(iv) Though tenure is fixed, the CJI has highlighted the truncated tenures eg! - UPA 1st - There were 6 CEC in 8 years and under current government there have been 8 CECs in 6 years

(v) The election commissioners are not treated at par with CECs which further creates question mark on authority of CEC

Thus looking at challenges & the relevance that ECI holds 2nd ARC has suggested for reforms like appointment via committee, ensuring cooling off period for bureaucrats, etc.



ue.5(a)

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

Gandhi's idea of sarvodaya was mainly focussed on strengthening of rural economy and one the major idea was land reform.

Land reform is the process of regulating the ownership of land and ensure it's equitable distribution. Thus in the post-independence India's government has taken several legislative method like:-

- (i) Land Revenue Abolition act
- (ii) Tenancy reform
- (iii) Land consolidation reform
- (iv) Land ceiling reform, etc

however due to inherent contradiction in Indian constitution -

eg:- protection of individual rights under A-14 & protection of community right, etc has contradicted with the success of land reform

Later with the advent of Green revolution, the entire process was reversed as it was capital intensive, thus workers started mortgaging the land and also that mechanisation requires larger land (thus ceiling reform was failed)

other causes for its failure has been lack of political will, absence of a proper peasant movement that could help in raising the collective voice of the landless peasants.



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

e.5(b)

There is a lack of consensus among scholars of various school on defining the political event taking place in the subcontinent during 1857-1947.

One of the "Grand Theory" is that India's freedom struggle was the Indian national Movement which has been contradicted by various scholars one such school of thought is Marxist.

According to Prof. Subhrata Mukherjee in "Essay on Marxist theory & practice" R.N. Roy has provided first marxist criticism of Indian national movement, he called it a bourgeois movement, that did

not benefit the masses.

R.P. Dutta has called Gandhi as "Mascot of Bourgeoisie" who led the movement in their favour. On the other hand Hiren Mukherjee is of view that Gandhi was not a conscious tool of Bourgeoisie, rather it was coincidence that his views coincided with the interest of Bourgeoisie.

Thus there is a lack of consensus among the Marxist Scholars themselves. Bipin Chandra being a Marxist calls appreciates Gandhi for a spectacular mass movement that was controlled as well as Inclusive.



Que.5(c)

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

Radical Humanism as a school of thought revolves around humans. It is known as radical because it rejects other traditional & philosophical concepts related to humans.

This idea has been propagated by MN Roy in Indian context. He has realised that both communism as well as capitalism have element of dominance & exploitation and thus are equally violative of human Dignity.

However MN Roy has called

Radical humanism to be humanist interpretation of Marxism, which shows resemblance with work of Young Marx.

The focus of Radical humanism is to liberate the individual not just at social, economic or political level rather at individual level by ensuring that their dignity is given primary over any end goal.

Thus, the school thought considers humans as an end in itself and not as a means for achieving any end be it capitalist or communist end.

Que.5(d)

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

"Rights are inherent in the duties
in its embryonic form"

Initially Indian Constitution contained
only set of fundamental
rights & did not provide for
duties.

The duties have been added
by 42nd Constitution Amendment Act
1976, it added a new part-IVA
consisting a list of ten duties,
and has been amended once
by 86th Amendment Act, 2002
to add one more duty, thus
raising the total to 11 duties

These duties are not
enforceable in any court of

law, however they put a moral obligation on the citizens to obey these duties in order to ensure harmonious living.

The state however can make them enforceable through laws & acts eg:- The Flag Code.

These fundamental has been criticised for being a useless appendage, however it must be understood duties are complementary of rights and hence citizens are bound to follow them.

However, there is a need to include some more important duties like paying taxes, voting in election, etc which act as moral obligation for the citizens.



Que.5(e)

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

Secularism is a western concept which is considered to be a child of Christianity which emerged after the protestant movement which demanded → Rolling back of the God and its limitation to the private sphere.

DE Smith in his book 'India and Secularism' has given three features of secularism:-

- (1) Universal citizenship
- (2) Freedom of religion
- (3) Separation between religion & state

Since India does not fulfill the third condition DE Smith was sceptical of success of Indian

model of secularism. However he has been criticised by Marc Gallanter for committing guilt of Ethnocentrism

Indian Model of Secularism

does not provide for strict separation between the religion and state, rather it's based on porous boundary where religion does not impact the state, but state has the right to intervene in religious matter.

This has led to ensuring that religious rights in India are practiced in consonance with constitutional values. The most important role has been played by Judiciary - eg:- Sabrimata case, Triple Talac case, etc

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)

Political parties have been called as the most important institution of representative democracy (Laski)

India adopted the model of representative democracy over direct democracy as suggested by Gandhi, MN Roy, JP Narayan, etc who favoured partyless democracy.

The Indian Political system post Independence was called as the "Congress system" by Rajini Kothari. The phase from 1950 - 1967 saw congress both at the centre as well as the

states & thus is an example of one-party dominant system.

However after 1967, Indian politics has witnessed a change with rise in regional political parties which has challenged the hegemony of Congress. which led to the decline of Congress

Yegendra Yadav has highlighted several reasons for the emergence regional party politics in India.

The dominance of Congress was due to the nostalgia of freedom movement, but after a decade that was over and what was left was huge rural poverty,



malnutrition, poor economic growth,
lack of food security, etc which has
raised the eyebrows against
congress

Further with political develop-
ments, like state reorganisation
Act, the regional linguistic parties
emerged which were usually
comprising of grass root leaders

The rise of backward class
in Indian politics is attributed to
the Green Revolution. Green
Revolution, led to increase in
agricultural production ^{at rate of} + 3% - 5%
this led to emergence of
what Rudolf + Rudolf calls it,
Bullock capitalist.



This rise of OBC in Indian politics has been called as 1st democratic upsurge by Yogendra Yadav.

OBC is not a homogenous group rather it consists of several Jatis and holds huge significance in Indian politics because of their numerical strength.

Similarly, rise of Dalits has been labelled as the 2nd democratic upsurge. Regional parties have thus made Indian politics more representative especially for the marginalised & the poor section, and ensures political participation in true sense.



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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)

Post-Independence - India was presented with host of challenges to be tackled, one such challenge was the challenge of food security.

In order to address it, initially India was dependent on USA for import of grains under PL-480 scheme, which was a burden on India's exchequer along with its poor quality.

Thus a revolution was brought in India's food security challenge by M. S. Swaminathan through the idea of Green revolution. It is known as revolution.

because it lead to increase in rate of production around 3-5%. ensuring food security and along with this India also became sustainable enough to export food grain.

Green revolution was based on use of high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc which led to bumper increase in production. This revolution not just heralded a new era for agriculture but also changed the country politics.

Rayni Kothari calls initial Indian political system as Congress



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system, but post Green revolution India ^{witnessed the} ~~emergence~~ of Other Backward classes in Indian politics which was called by Jogendra Yadav as 1st democratic Upsurge.

This led to emergence of Bullock Capitalist which revolutionised Indian politics by introducing the grass root leaders

This further has led to regionalisation of Indian politics as India witnessed the rise of regional parties challenging hegemony of congress. Atul Kohli called this as the death of congress system

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 model of federalism
has not just received challenge
from the centre-state disputes
rather there has also been
state-state disputes

One such important conflict
is related to Interstate water.

Water is a state subject, however
Interstate rivers & interstate
Valley are a part of union list
as in India most of the rivers &
Valleys are inter state.

In order to address these
disputes constitution empowers

the central government under A-262 of the Indian constitution for its adjudication. A-262 has two important provision:

(1) Parliament may by law provide for adjudication of such disputes
→ Thus parliament has enacted the Rivers Board Act, 1962 and Interstate water dispute Act which provides for Tribunal.

(2) Parliament can exclude jurisdiction of any court in this matter.
Thus, jurisdiction of other courts are curtailed

despite having a constitutional mechanism in this regard still ISWD remains an unresolved issue best eg! - Canvey water dispute, which took 20 years



to provide for its decision, which has again being challenged in the supreme court under A-136 (special leave petition)

Thus the constitutional ambiguities and institutional structure has paralysed the entire mechanism. Despite parliament restriction ^{on} jurisdiction of court supreme court has opened up a new avenue. Thus overruling the purpose of setting up tribunals

On the other hand Tribunals have not been able to come to a proper decision in a proper time frame. Looking the severity of the issue there is a need to strengthen the mechanism of dispute resolution.