

**GS SCORE**

*CAUTION!*

*Over dependence on citing views will do more harm than good. Comments can be a substitute of good arguments.*

Test - 02

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250



**Instructions to Candidate**

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

*Signatures*

Name N. SRI RANGA NADH REDDY  
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*R-27/2  
D-35*

REMARKS

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## SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Factors responsible for rise of Judicial Activism in India.
- Rationale of Non-violence as a strategy in Freedom Struggle.
- Transfer and Removal of Governors as a political move.
- The importance of Article 370.
- Merits and Demerits of Public Interest Litigation.

(a) Indian constitution has given greater role for judiciary for uphold of the constitution of India.

In constituent Assembly, Alladi Krishna Svarany Iyer had said Indian judiciary is powerful judiciary in the world.

One can find Judicial Activism since 1967 Golak Nath case where it said the primacy of Fundamental rights over the constituent amendments.

According to P.B. Mehta, judiciary had taken the role of "judiciary democracy" due to lack of activism by executive and legislative domains.

Upendra Baxi had said "cancerogenic" nature of politics had led to judiciary to take up the role

Remarks

of activism. Ex: Lily Thomas case

Derech Kapoor had said that the introduction of rights-based legislations like Right to education, to employment, to work, had led to civil society activism which files PILs, in turn led to judicial activism. Ex: Unnikrishnan case

Pradeep Chitambar had concluded that the regionalisation of Indian polity had led to destruction of centre-state politics. It led to judicial activism. Ex: S.R. Bommai Case

Hence from all discussions, it can be said that various factors including executive legislative, civil society had led to judicial activism

however, as said by justice Krishnaiah, judiciary will not cross "Lalchhman Rekha"

If executive and legislative follows constitutional norms,

Remarks

Comments should support arguments, not the other way around

5

(b) Non-violence deals with means of protests, activities which encompass no blood shed, follow legitimate activities, self-sacrifice etc. It has played important role in the freedom struggle.

Gandhi considered non-violence could be moral force against British Raj, as he experimented in the South Africa, it was yielded fruitful results.

Dennis Dalton had said Gandhi choose non-violence so that it could be inclusive for all sections. It would help to include masses for the freedom struggle.

Jussane Rudolph considered Gandhi's non-violence had encompassed feministic ideas like compassion, love, which encourages women to be part of freedom struggle.

Martha Nusebaum had said Gandhi's non-violence is not only struggle against British, it also includes

Remarks

You have only focused on the Gandhian rationale of non-violence. There were other strategic aspects of it.

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Struggle against inter contradictory forces in our body. ~~It~~ enhances the moral strength which leads to social transformation.

Ashish Nandy had displayed the way of Gandhian struggle in Dandi march by use of non-violence had helped to get attention of media.

6 overall, Non-violence as became vehicle for freedom struggle which helped for moral strength, de-legitimised British act's, which ended up with Independence.

c) Governor, according to Art. 163 of Constitution, is executive head who could decide on the aid and advice of Council of ministers. Governor has dual role i.e. Constitutional head of State as well as agent of Centre in federal Indian polity.

Remarks

However, Governor's removal and transfer has been contentious. Since moraji Desai Government of 1978 where he removed all Congress led States Governors.

In Shabab Singh case, Supreme Court held Governor is not employee of central Government and can't be removed at the whims and fancies of central Government.

Reasons for such acts had underlying facts to impose president rule under Art. 356 on the reposition of Governor to central Government.

Reason incident of Assam Pradesh, Uttarakhand had shown us politicisation of Governor role in Indian constitution.

Hence, central Government should follow the Punchi and Sarkari commission reports which had given guidelines for the constitutional post of Governor.

Remarks

give more examples not only of unfair but removal court also decisions on the subject

4

(d) Article 370 deals with the nature of relationship between Jammu and Kashmir and Indian Union. It tells that there is temporary provision which entails special status to J&K in the constitutional provisions.

According to ~~it~~, J&K would have its own constitution and powers except defence, external affairs, currency which are vested with Union of India i.e. Indian Constitution.

It deals with any provisions of Indian Constitution could be applicable to J&K by the presidential order with the approval of State Government.

Though, the "temporary" nature as mentioned in constitution, had become permanent.

However since 1950, there has been constant dilution of the Art. 370 which is the

Remarks

What are the provisions which are still in effect now?

5



main concern of the J&K. According to Farooq  
Abdullah, Central Government should accept the  
spirit of Article 370.

Due to dilution, there are concerns in the  
J&K which resulted in constant deprivation  
and alienation of the people.

Hence, Central Government should ensure ~~and~~  
take into confidence of people of J&K to make  
any changes to Article 370 so that it could  
result in the developmental process and decrease  
of insurgency in J&K. good conclusion

② - Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been  
judicial innovation of the Justice P.N. Bhagwati  
and Krishna Iyer. It removed the lous stand  
so that it enhanced judicial activities by the  
activity of civil society in the form of filing of  
PILs.

Remarks

merits :-

1) According to P.N. Bhagwati, PIL would to Access to Justice would be at the doorstep of poor people since PIL can be filed by anyone for the problems. Ex:- Right to Access to Justice was made by use of PIL.

2) It keeps check on executive illegitimate actions.

3) Enhances the vigilantism on the Corruption. Ex:- 2G, Commonwealth scam

4) It keeps president activities under control.

Ex:- D.L. Usha case of state power (Art 123)

Demerits:-

1) Leads to Judicial Activism. According to

Bhishnu Parekh, PIL lead to Judicial Governance

2) Increase in filings of cases which leads to delay in justice delivery. Currently 3 crore cases are pending.

3) Frivolous PILs would be filed.

Here there is need to be cautious in encouraging PILs so that it cannot be misused

Remarks

Judicial activism is not a problem  
judicial overreach  
LS

6  
Main argument

space more examples

2. Attempt all questions:

(a) While protection of women rights remains its primary concern, the National Commission for Women has a much bigger mandate. Discuss.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) The 'Nehruvian Consensus' was mix of principle and pragmatism. Substantiate with examples.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) The Revolutionary mode of struggle arose as a result of a mix of internal and external factors but mostly was a reaction to other contemporary forms of struggle. Discuss

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks—

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*Remarks*

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Remarks

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Over the years, the 'Non-Party' institutions have come to play a very crucial role in Indian politics. Comment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Land Reforms in India are a characteristic example of good intentions but bad implementation. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'President Rule remain no more an instrument of constitutional crisis management in fact become crisis in itself', examine? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

According to Rajni Kothari, Indian party system is the "Congress System" due to its historical role in Indian national movement. He considers opposition party as "party of pressure", they play the role of pressure groups.

Robert Hardgrave had considered "Non-party" institutions has played crucial role in the awareness of public, reservoir of the political leadership and also tool of political modernisation. He gives R.C.I leaders have become the key leaders in the BJP party.

Similarly, Subodh Puri had considered "Non-party" institutions has played crucial role in the perception management of public.

Remarks

He cited Anna Hazare movement which led to the perception of corruption in congress led to decline of INC in 2014 election.

Christophe de Freto had considered the role of RSS in the foreign policy-making of BJP. He also considered that RSS had played crucial role in the realisation of different strata of society for BJP.

Paul Brass had ~~also~~ mentioned that Non-party institution plays the role of "hegemony" over the Indian politics. It favours one political party so that people could consider it as common sense.

Similarly, the role of trade unions had played crucial role in the labour reform which led to polarisation of politics. It played crucial role in the uprise of JMC.

Remarks

First analyse all the various types of Non party & then institutions which your answer with comments from HAN/ISS.

In West Bengal due to trade unions and farmers,  
opposition to Singur state car plant.

Yogenendra Yadav had said that social media  
 played crucial role in Indian politics. He mentioned  
 role of this institution in 2014 elections where  
 "BJP" had used it skillfully.

Hence, due to globalisation, increase of technology,  
non-party institutions played a crucial role in  
Indian politics.

(b) Land reforms has been the key issue during  
independence, <sup>struggle</sup> ~~independence~~ and post-independence.

According to Ghatak, land reforms in India had  
social, political, ethical compulsions.

Land reforms include, ownership, regulation,  
operation etc. Nehru has been particular about  
labour reforms since it would be game  
changer for rural population.

Remarks

However, its implementation has been not successful as it was expected.

According to Atul Kohli, land reforms could not be implemented well because of the "elite" class of Congress and bureaucratic vested interests. He cites the example of delay of efforts due to quack interventions.

Francis Fanjul had made correlation of land reform implementation with political ideology of the state. According to them, Kerala and Bengal successful due to "leftist" ideology.

Uma Chakravarty considered labour reforms had not much influenced agrarian relations. She quoted zamindari system only eliminated intermediate section but not rent-seeking people.

Uma Patnaik considered that land reforms had led to "de-peasantisation" of the farmers into agricultural labourers.

Remarks

Francis Frankel considered labour reforms limited benefits had been lost due to emphasis on green revolution. Green revolution had infact caused more loss to farmers than economic gains. Now!

Vandana shiva had considered land reforms had increased social inequalities. she said due to lack of land records, tenancy laws had caused more damage due to sudden evictions.

Rudolph & Rudolph considered due to emergence of OBCs had led to the difficulty in the land reforms implementation.

Hence, as prof. Dantewala said, in India land reforms has been and will be of good on paper but "difficult" on the ground due to lack of political will, entrenched bureaucracy

Remarks

Again, same problem  
Comments or opinions  
need to support the whole main argument

(7)

c) President Rule, as per Article 356, can be imposed if the state could not work as per constitution. In the Constitution Assembly, Ambedkar had given the rationale behind President rule. According to him, though Art. 356, is against federal spirit, however due to emergencies that may occur in future course of time, there is need to have an arrangement for stability of the Government.

He considered that there would be no chance of usage of Art. 356 and named it as "dead letter" of the Constitution.

However, in practice it has become itself as crisis. We can find under moral deser Government. In 1977, where was imposed President rule on Congress ruled state due to fact that it is working against will of people.

Remarks

Numerous  
Examples of  
misuse exist  
even  
before  
1977



So far we had over 100 instances of president rule imposition since 1950.

In 1994, however, there has been a great breakthrough regarding president rule in S.R.

Bommai case (1994), SC had given the principles of imposition of president rule. SC said that "Art 356" had become "deadly" letter of the Constitution.

SC had said that the president rule decision will come under judicial review since it has become against federal democratic spirit of the Constitution.

SC said that the material behind president rule should not be malafide and also emphasized the role of Governor. Governor could not propose president rule on any assumptions and would not dissolve assembly before ratification of the president rule in parliament.

Remarks

It involves the big picture which includes  
 the role of Governor, lack of cooperative federalism,  
 lack of ethics in parliamentary democracy.

Though after 1994 judgement, there has been  
 instances of misuse of Art. 356. Recent  
 example of Uttarakhand where <sup>Central</sup> Government imposed  
President rule.

Similarly of Bihar Pradesh, where it  
 reinstated earlier government due to illegitimate  
power misuse of Governor.

Hence to deal with misuse of Article 356,  
 there is need to implement Jar Kamia, punent  
Commission recommendations about Governor appointment  
 and also guidelines given by S.R. Bommai judgement.

what have  
 the various  
 committees  
 panels or  
 said  
 on this  
 How has the  
 misuse impacted  
 the image of post of  
 Governor?

Remarks

10

4. Attempt all questions:

(a) Secularism is contested idea in the Indian scenario. Discuss.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Is ordinance making power of President or Governor emerging as a threat to the domain of Constitutional legislative authorities?

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Globalization leads to restructuring power relations of Union and States. Discuss.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

"Secularism" is the concept which deals with religious freedom. It has been a contested idea in Indian scenario due to various historical, constitutional factors that are surrounded.

Secularism deals with the components of universal citizenship, state non-interference, religious freedom. Machiavelli who considered as father of European secularism, said that there is clear demarcation of role of religion in politics. Frank secularism deals with non-interference in religious domain.

Indian secularism has been differently interpreted. Rajendra Bhargava considered Indian secularism as "principled-distanced". i.e. there is

Remarks

what was the immediate context of secularism being adopted (reverting to him)

no interference in minorities religious freedom but here is role of state in majority Hindu religion. Elaborate

According to him, constitutional provisions had made much efforts of proposed distance model. Art 17 deals with untouchability which is entrenched in varna system of Hindu society. It results in reqd. state intervention in religion.

However, Art 29-30, deals with the fundamental and educational rights of the minorities where there is no intervention (or) discrimination on the basis of religion.

It shows the contested idea of Indian secularism. Bhargava considered such contested idea had historical background. Due to partition situation, Nehru consciously considered the protection of minorities and give them confidence about their religious rights.

Remarks

5

See, this was a question where your views needed of lot of scholars to bring out the "contested" idea

Similarly (Art 25-28) deals with right to religious freedom. Art 25 deals with rights to profess, practice, propagate.

However, recent Uniform Civil Code under Article 44 had made contradictions with Article 25.

Similarly Right to education <sup>(Art 21A)</sup> has also made contradiction with Art. 30 which deals with administration of minority institutions.

Hence, Indian secularism has been contested concept. However, due to multi-cultural society like India, there is need to protect the minorities to strengthen secular fabric of Indian society.

- 6) Constitution has provided ordnance making power to President (Art. 123) and to Governor (Art. 213). In Constituent Assembly, Ambedkar had given rationale behind ordnance power Ambedkar said that this power mainly needed during emergency situations.

Remarks

where the executive action is the need of the hour, to continue the governance, Ambedkar had considered Ordinance as key tool. However, there is safeguard that it should be approved by parliament before 6 weeks.

However, in practice, Ordinance power has been misused due to strong opposition; debate of legislatures. In many ~~occasions~~ times, Ordinance has been repromulgated. In 1990's, Pathar Government had done so many times.

It resulted in Dalwadi's case, where Supreme Court had said Art. 213 must be used when there is no session of Assembly and also to be used when there is no enough time to discuss in the assembly.

Similarly in the recent times, many Ordinances like NEET Bill which is crucial

Remarks

for medical education had been passed by ordinances,  
 The reason behind such resonances are the  
strong opposition in the legislation. It defeats  
 the purpose of the ordinance which is envisaged  
 in the constitution.

Hence, it is against the democratic  
culture and also become threat to  
legislative authorities.

To deal with, there is need of constitutional  
parliamentary democracy so that they can discuss  
 and debate to decide on the bill.

However, there should be enough constitutional  
wisdom on president/Governor by issuing ordinance.  
 There should not any encroachment on the  
legislative domain of the constitution. Both  
central and state executive need to follow in letter and  
spirit and of separation of powers.

Remarks

You need to  
 state & discuss  
 the relevance of  
 various cases associated  
 with issue &  
 analyze how the  
 courts have effectively  
 curbed its misuse  
 to some extent

6

①

Globalisation, according to Anthony Giddens, is the compression of time and space. According to Mcluhan, it is borderless world. Globalisation has impacted the power relations between states and union.

According to Rajamohan, Globalisation has increased the power of state vis-a-vis union. It enhanced the technology advancement of states which started attracting the foreign investment without need of union.

He had given example of Simlonehne during 1990's with his efforts led to make Bengaluru as a technology hub.

Haniffa panik had analysed Centre-state relations in great detail. He considered Centre need to have principle of "PARA-diplomacy"

Remarks



where states would play crucial role in the foreign policy within the principle of cooperative federalism.

P.B. mentha had said that due to globalisation there is strong regional imbalances among states due to competitive federalism than cooperative federalism. He cited since 1990, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh had received 50% of FDI shows regional imbalances. Why?

There is need of greater fiscal cooperation between states and union. Due to states expenditure which violates FR & M Act provisions results in greater government debt affects India's rating & credit rating in international markets.

Currently, NITI AAYOG has been playing crucial role in greater cooperation in the globalised world. It includes Business Reform Action plans (BRAPs) to improve ease of doing

Remarks

Business ranking (SODB),

Hence, globalisation effected the governance structure of states due to centre push.

However, globalisation made states power structure more strong union power structure.

Due to "clash of civilisations", by-product of globalisation, has caused increase in the terrorism. For that, there is need of strong coordination between states-union.

By taking into all factors, globalisation to work successfully, there is need of stronger cooperative federalism among states and between states and union so that it could be inclusive, sustainable globalisation.

Not fully  
Centre  
still  
continue  
to  
financially  
influence  
the  
states

what  
are its  
method &  
avenues?

How have the  
states responded to  
this investment  
led competition  
among them?

Remarks

10

## SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- Inherent drawbacks and weaknesses of the Indian Electoral system
- Relevance of fundamental rights in Indian democracy.
- Factors contributing to decline of Legislatures.
- Important Determinants of Electoral behaviour in India.
- Role of Pressure Groups in Policy Formulation.

India, being the largest democracy of the world, has been successful among 3rd world countries. Recent 2014 election had resulted 69% voting percentage i.e. 650 million voted.

However, there are some inherent drawbacks and weaknesses of Indian electoral system :-

1) Criminalisation of politics :- According to MILAN VAISHNAV, nearly 1/3rd of MPs had pending criminal cases in 16th Lok Sabha. It is due to electoral process where voters are least bothered about criminal nature of candidate.

2) Funding :- According to ADR 69% of funding for BJP, INC comes from anonymous.

Remarks

Hence, there is lack of transparency.

3) lack of intra-party democracy :- According to KANCHAN CHANDRA, India is witnessing the "democratic dynasties" where dynasty politics exist.

4) lack of political will in electoral reforms regarding disqualification, electoral mal practices etc.

5) lack of more powers to Election Commission of India. There is no security of tenure of election commissioner; no power to de-register the political parties; no cancellation of elections due to abuse of money.

All these can be resolved by the electoral reforms, public awareness, police reforms.

As said in 255<sup>th</sup> Law Commission report, it is essential to have political will to resolve such issues.

Every question  
Need to add  
many more  
points

9

Remarks

(b) According to J.S. Mill, Fundamental rights (FRs) keep check on arbitrary power of the Government. Indian constitution had provided exhaustive list of FRs which entails liberty, equality and dignity of individual.

In the present age of globalisation, there is more awareness of FRs which leads to great relevance of the FR in Indian democracy.

In the name of Emotional defamations, parliamentary privileges, contempt of court, there has been curb on Fundamental right of speech & expression. Hence it is greater need to protect it.

Similarly, there has been attacks on the religious minorities, like mob lynching (WVA, DADR incidents). Hence there is need to protect right to religious freedom and uphold the secular fabric of society.

Remarks

The question is not about "challenges" of FR about its relevance.

(2)

Similarly, due to security lapses, there is increase in trafficking of women, child labour. Hence there is need to protect the rights against exploitation.

At last, due to various reasons like excessive overreach, there has been incidents of violation of human rights. Hence there is need to protect Art. 32 to enforce FRs in Indian democracy.

(c) Legislatures have been forum for deliberation of public policies, national interest. Nehru considered legislatures as forum for social revolution.

However, there is decline in the legislatures. The factors could be -

1) According to P.B. Mehta, due to criminalisation of politics, there has been indiscipline in legislators which resulted in decline of legislature work.

Remarks

Why  
to criminalization  
in the  
other?

2) Dipankar Gupta considered lack of consultative parliamentary democracy had led to decline of legislature.

3) Shankar and Valerian Rodriguez considers due to exuberant mass participation led to plebiscite "plebiscitation" of Parliament. It led to divergent interests in the legislatures.

How is this a bad thing?

4) Pradeep Chibber had said many legislators also "playing to gallery" to show their activism by disruptions.

According to P.R.S. India, In. 15% colleagues, 60% productivity in Lok Sabha and 55% in Rajyasabha.

5) Devesh Kaporn had said there is decline in "active coalitions" among parties for public policy discussion.

Hence, there is need to revive parliamentary democratic spirit among legislators. As former president Pranab Mukherjee said there should be

4D - Discussion, debate, dissent, to make decision

Remarks for effective parliamentary democracy,

3

Party / common party / missing / the lack of / in / party / democracy / delegated / legislation / etc.

4) Electoral behaviour has been core investigation in behavioural political science. It provides insights into electorates of the country.

According to MILAN VAISHNAV, important determinant of electoral behaviour is the demand and supply of promises. He said there is increase in criminal politicians due to belief among voters that they would expect their works will be done without hassle.

According to KANCHAN CHANDRA, ethnicity plays crucial role in the voter turnout. It could act as tool for mobilisation.

Rajni Isoihari had considered "Caste" would be tool for political modernisation, deepening of democracy.

Recently Mykulyca Muchenje had developed ethnographic details of behaviour. She found that the educated people would vote for the

Remarks



appreciation of Election Commission efforts.

Poor people votes due to the money-politics

Ex 11 c.

Radheep Chibber considered that there is enthusiasm among youth to vote. Hence it can be seen in the increase in vote percentage of 69% in 2014 election.

*Vote Determinants  
↓  
youth's impact missing  
Also elaborate on Fiedler's model*

4

(e)

Pressure Groups, according to Robert Dahl, results in polyarchy. i.e. every group exerts enough power for their policies to be executed.

According to Rajni Kothari, till 1990's, PG's had been considered as the "group of moral indignation" and there is no legitimacy for them.

Robert Hardgrave, considered since 1990's, there has been greater role of PG's in the policy formulation. Ex: NITI AAYOG had PG's portal called "DARPA" for policy inputs.

Remarks

christophe jettrebot considered P.S had played crucial role in foreign policy of BJP since 1999.

Madhav Mishra had mentioned that the role of social media had played crucial role in legitimising P.Gs for policy formulation.

P.B. Mehta considered there is "active coalition" among P.Gs to push their demands for policy formulation.

According to P.B. Mehta recent book "Rethinking public institutions in India", there is need of P.Gs in policy formulation to make effective policies and also need of P.Gs in monitoring that politicians.

Remarks

Why is every question so opinion dependent  
 You need to write your own views as well

3

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) How has the "Politics of Ethnicity" manifested itself in India post-Independence? Explain with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the various aspects of Human rights movement in India? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Idea of cooperative federalism is a political compulsion otherwise it has structural defects'. In the light of above statement examine mechanisms of Cooperative federalism. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a)

"Politics of Ethnicity" had played major role in post-Independence India. Due to multi-ethnic nature of Indian society, the role of ethnic politics has been manifested in many forms.

According to Atal Bihari Vajpayee, ethnic politics has caused greater identity politics which resulted in greater demand for autonomy among people. He said due to deepening of democracy, the ethnic politics has been manifested. He cites the Andhra Pradesh formation, later language based state reorganisation is due to politics played over language.

Similarly, there has been regional imbalances.

Remarks

Language politics is not the same ethnicity politics

among ethnic communities led to "sense of deprivation". According to C.P. Bhambrani, due to competitive nature of politics, there is need of mobilisation of people on ethnic basis. He cited the example of north-east ethnic movements.

Christophe Jaffrelot had considered the role of ethnicity had played crucial role of Hindutva nationalism of BJP. He cited the role of Hindutva nationalism in Gujarat for consolidation. It caused the vote of Gujarat against Muslims.

Robert Hardgrave who said "path of scarcity" where some ethnic groups had been deprived of educational, economic resources. These deprivations are captured by political parties. Ex: Assam, Mizoram movements.

Remarks

Ashutosh Varshney argues for strong vibrant associational life to overcome these ethnic politics. He considers there is need of coalition among business groups, civil society for removing the "sense of alienation"

S.D. Muni had considered that lack of viable economic opportunities led to "pity politics of ethnicity"

Hence, as Jain Commission mentioned that sub-nationalism can be raised not only on the basis of the ethnicity but also due to economic deprivation.

To deal with, Commission had mentioned more decentralised power, electoral reforms, governance. All these would lead to lesser manifestation of "politics of ethnicity"

You barely talked about areas / causes, factors / solutions of ethnic politics

Remarks

①

(b) Human rights have gained prominence after World War - II. After adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and its two Conventions, there is strong emphasis on the human rights across the globe.

Due to multi-ethnic, multi-religious nature of Indian society, there has been various aspects of human rights movements in India.

Since ancient times, varna system has been entrenched in society. social stratification based on caste-based violence has been key aspect of human right movement. Recent attack of UNA, DADR had led to many movements across India. "ASHMITHA YATRA" has been key among them in Uttar Pradesh.

Neera Chaudhary, argues that current human rights movement had also economic and

Remarks

social components. According to her, ASMITA YARRA had also demanded for rights over resources, representation, and voice to be heard.

Ramchandra Guha argues, in his book "Democracy & Dissent", that though there are various legislations to protect human rights, yet there is no effective machinery to implement. It resulted in dissent which expressed through human right movements.

Due to insurgencies, the legislation like AFSPA which provides immunity to police forces also caused human right violations. It resulted in human rights movement in Kashmir and Manipur. Here the dilemma between security and human rights has been key aspect.

Due to efforts of government for uniform civil code (UCC) for gender justice, that human

Remarks

right has been overplayed by the religious freedom, due to such efforts, the dilemma existed between gender-justice and religious freedom.

It affected the human rights of minority women.

NGOs have been playing key role in these movements. There is concern over their legitimacy.

According to Intelligence Bureau report, there has been increase in foreign fundings to make separate human right movement to cause security

issues. Thus it has become "human rights industry".

Hence, government need to reconcile multiple forces of divergence to protect the human dignity as well as freedom of association.

①

Granville Austin, had considered Indian federalism as "cooperative federalism" to deal with its diversities.

Idea of cooperative federalism has been key in Indian federalism. Indian constitution had

Remarks

Focus on challenge specially pertaining to No. 12 of response & stake forward Her



provisions to deal with the federalism, though Nehru considered to have the centralised nature of federalism, over the period of time it has resulted in cooperative federalism.

Recent Five Year Planning Commission had played a key role of cooperative federalism. It has become key in planning of India. Due to political nature of the body, allocations were made according to alignment of political ideologies.

It resulted in uneven and top-down approach of fund's allocation. It caused the regional imbalances. Though National Development Council (NDC) had taken part in planning, it resulted in regional imbalances. Thus it has structural defect which resulted in the closing of it.

Recent NITI AAYOG has been made an important forum of cooperative federalism. It is in the spirit of "TEAM INDIA" to

Remarks

deal with various aspects due to globalisation, there is need of such institutions. Hence it is not only political compulsion but also need of the hour. 14th Finance Commission recommendation of 42% vertical devolution has concluded that the role of states in national developmental process.

It results in the need of strong cooperation It reflected in sub committees in NIST 2010-11 for central schemes, digital India etc.

Other mechanism like inter-state council, though not frequently held, need to perform in the current water-disputes, security challenges.

Though, there are some divergences, but there is strong need of cooperative federalism for development, security and growth of the country.

You should  
analyse all the  
constitutional  
& plan analysis of the  
various challenges to the  
idea

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Comment on the nature of linguistic politics in India and its evolution in the past decades. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What were the major characteristics of Marxist perspective of Indian National movement and their role in limiting its scope and influence on Indian masses? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss evolution of coalition system in India, how far it has impacted entire political spectrum and political discourses? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

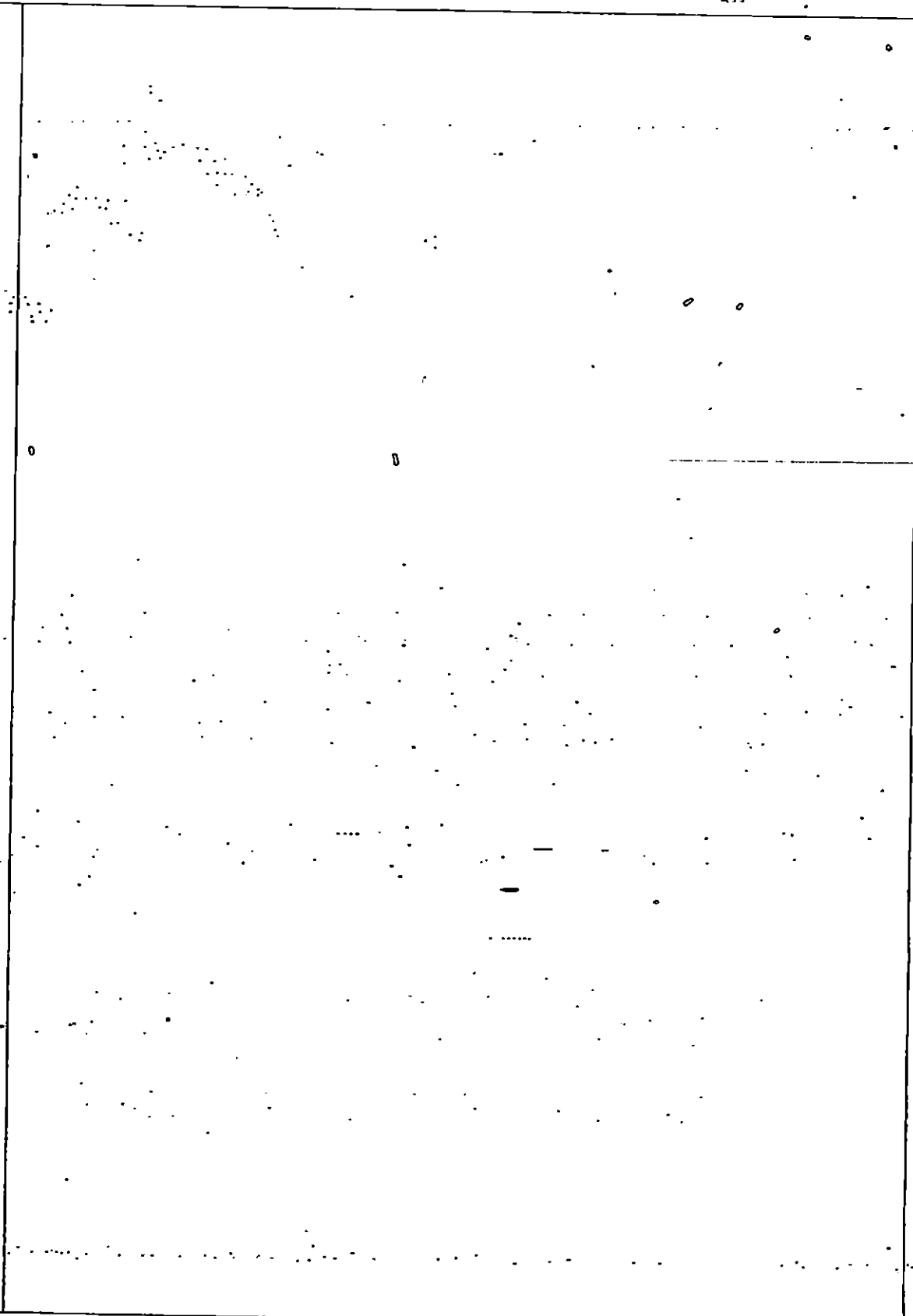
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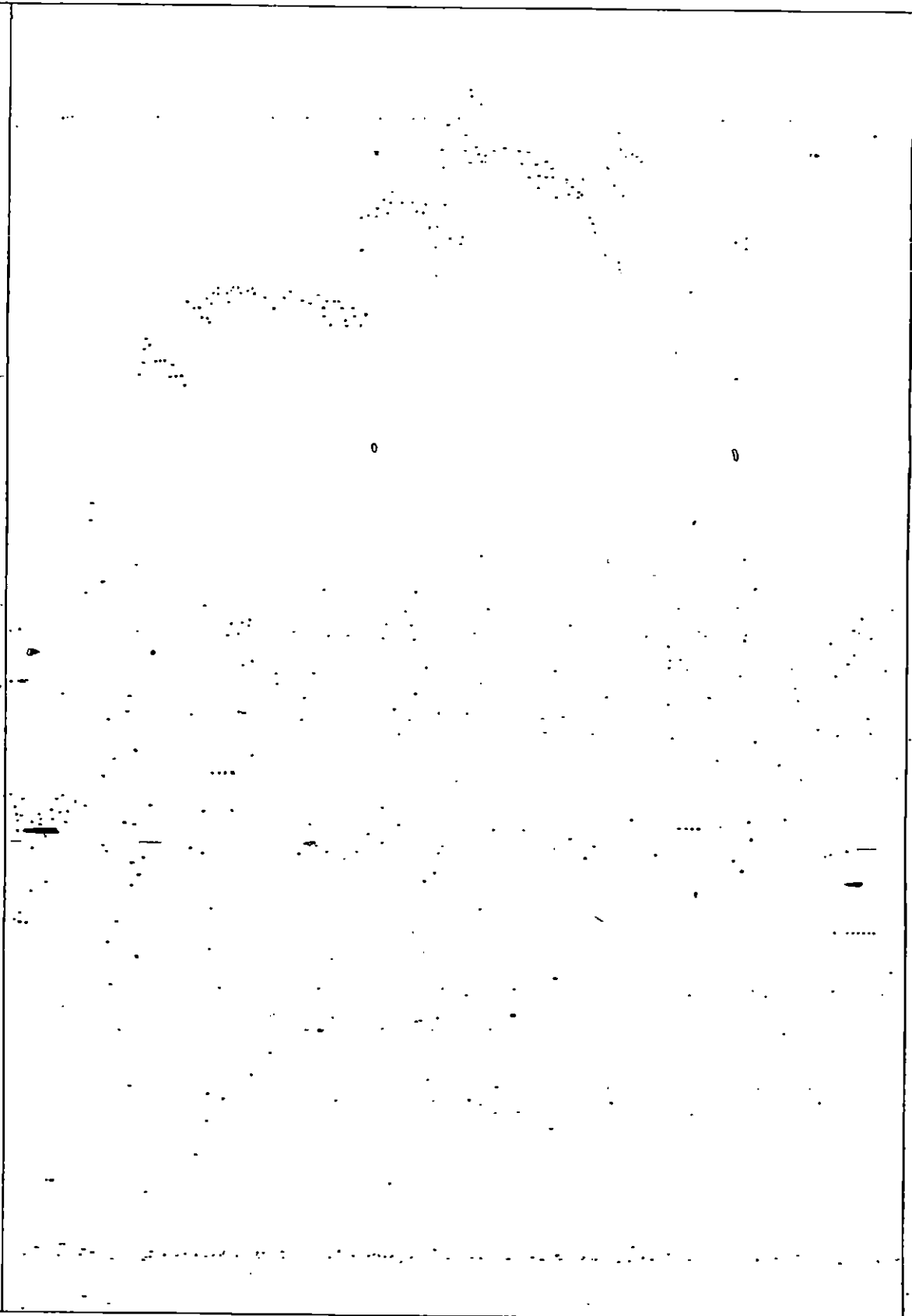


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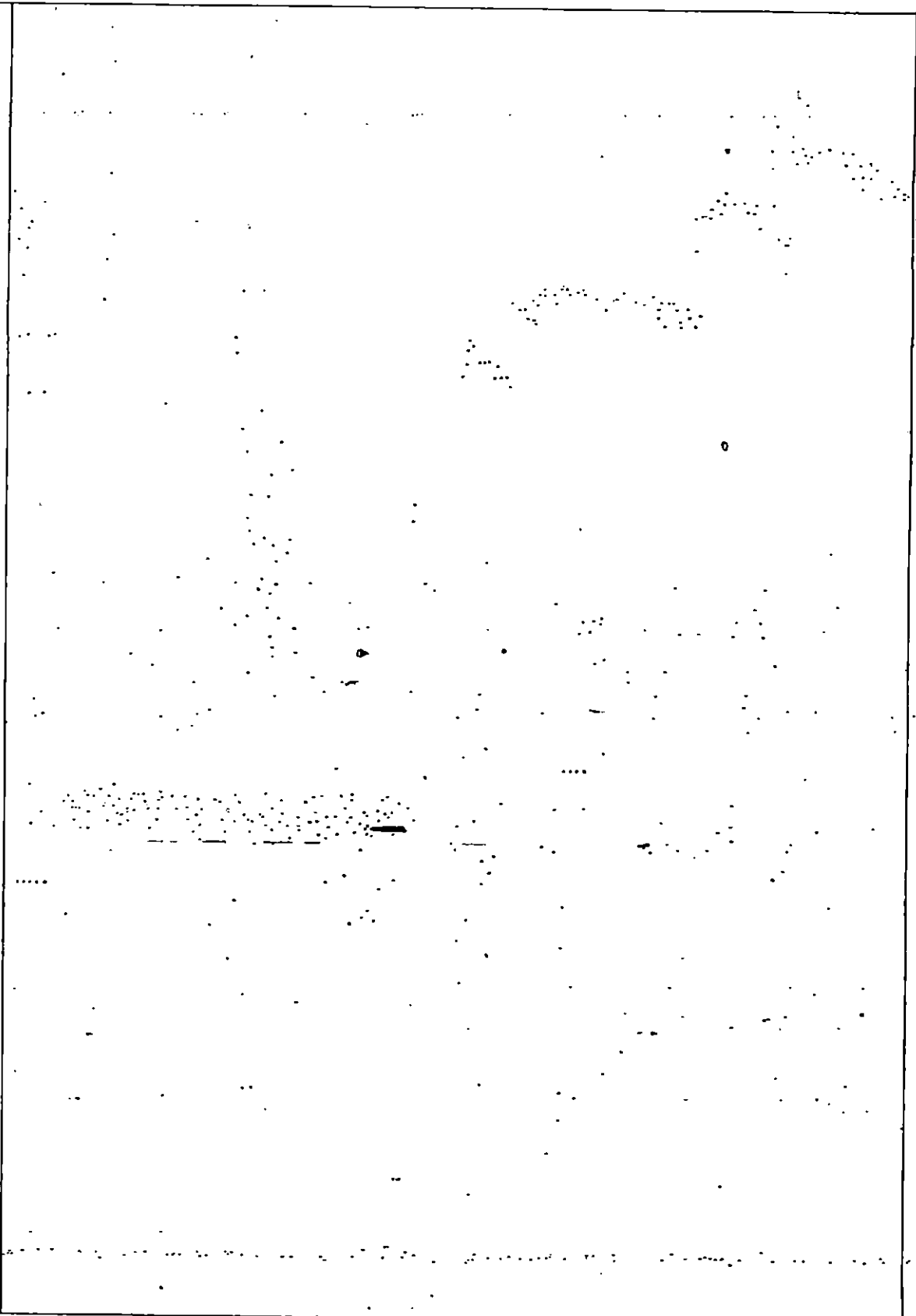
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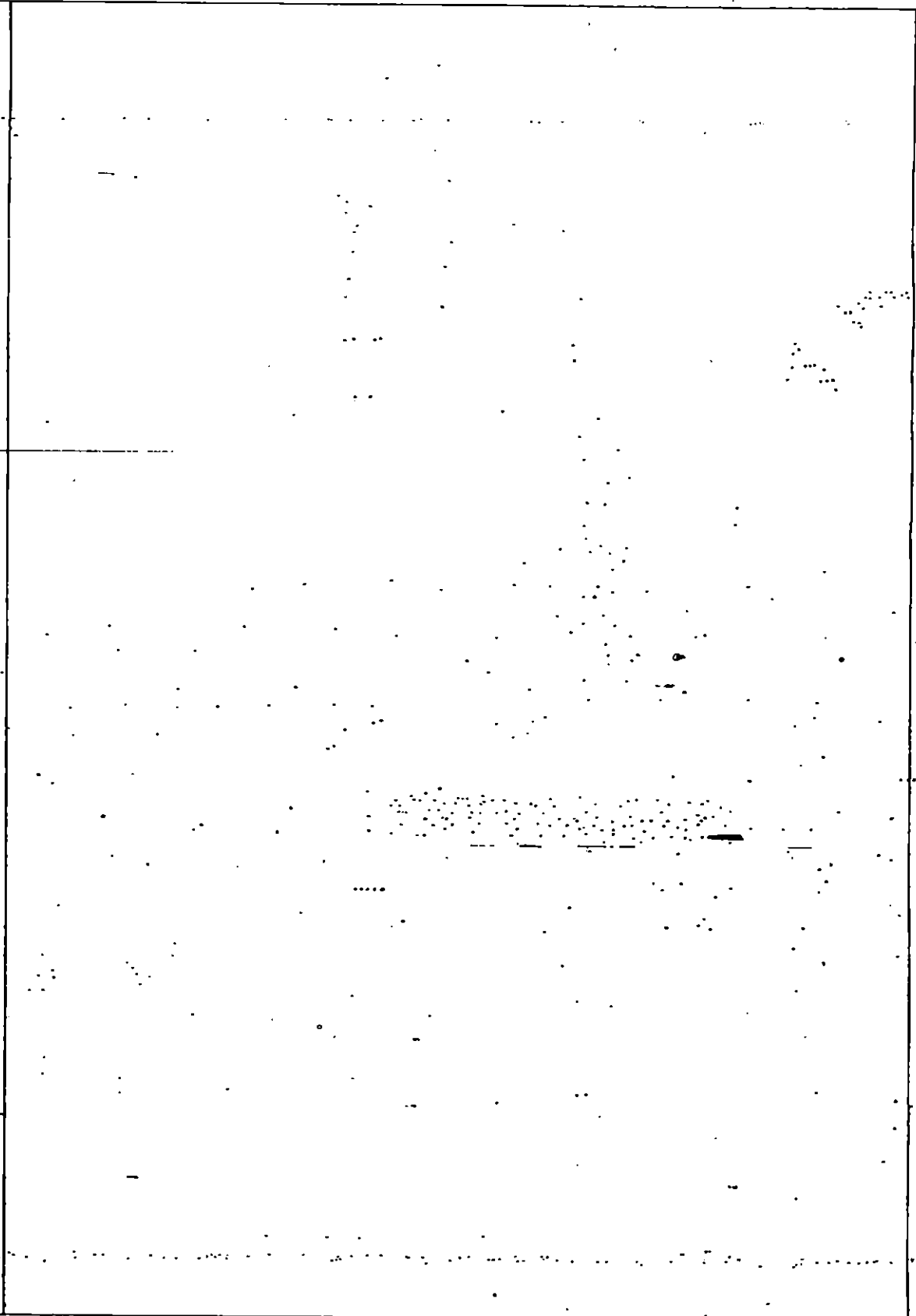
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8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Analyse the various aspects of Social Mobilization by Political Parties in India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) While allowing "Lobbying" in India will certainly bring numerous advancements in the political system of India but it is not without its own pitfalls and problems. Provide arguments. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Were the repercussions of caste system in India only a product of British Policies or it had far deeper roots in Indian society? Examine. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*