

**GS SCORE**

Test - 03

*improve handwriting*

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Name Jaskamal P/W Singh Bui

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 25/09/2017

Signature [Signature]

30-9-17

REMARKS

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SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Justice as entitlement by Robert Nozick.
- (b) Ancient Indian political thought in comparison with Buddhist political thought.
- (c) Relationship of Power, Legitimacy and Authority.
- (d) Michel Foucault views on relationship between power and knowledge.
- (e) Notion of Counter hegemony by Antonio Gramsci.

Ans (a): Robert Nozick is a libertarian scholar who gives theory of justice in terms of entitlement.

He is critic of marxist scholars who call for equality of outcomes. He mentions that it in the name of equality, state imposes 'authoritarian' and curbs liberty.

Nozick holds that person is entitled to those things for which he works with his labour and merit and opposed 'free lunches'.

Principle of just acquisition transfer rectification

Remarks

explain

critic by feminists.

2

He emphasises that creating equality through market way would serve as disincentive to those who are hardworking and laborious. He also regarded taxation as bonded labour and social justice as a mirage similar to Kayak.

Ans 1(b): Ancient Indian political thought

consist of dharma shastras and Varadach-  
astras. divine origin of state

Indian political thought has both realist as well as ideal feature while

Buddhist thought is pacifist as

Indian thought glorifies war, while Buddhist held that it breeds pain and hatred to both parties

Write more apt features

Remarks

see Model hints >

↳ Arthashastra, talked about conquering by war for the well being of subjects, Buddhist thought follows Ashoka's ideal cultural conquest.

Indian political thought places Brahmins and Kshatriyas at highest pedestal. Since Buddhism was rebel child of Brahminical supremacy, it places Kshatriyas at highest followed by vishayas.

Indian political thought leans heavily in favour of monarchy, while Buddhist they give traces of republicanism. debate & discussion

Indian thought envisages prince to be follows a rational Vijayante and Buddhist to be Mahasammata approach

Indian emphasises on property accumulation while Buddhists treats it as source of evil.

Remarks:

Ans (c): Power is the ability to get work done. If A gets what it wants from B; then A is said to have exercised power over B.

Power in political sciences is a contested concept and is central. Hannah Arendt understands power as acting in concert.

State exercises power when someone breaks the rule of law.

Legitimacy refers to the consent of the governed, a knowledge of power.

The exercise of legitimate power is called authority. State exercises power and every body lends its legitimacy, which translates into authority.

Remarks

Mention

Joseph Raz

Lucas

G. Kohler

new proponents?

It is stated that strongest one can rule  
 be until he translates his power into  
 authority.

Max Weber seems ideal types and give

3 typological, traditional and charismatic

bases of authority.

Thus relationship binds authorities  
 power plus legitimacy.

Authority = Power + legitimacy

Ans (c) Michel Foucault is postmodernist

thinker who is influenced by Nietzsche.

Postmodernist express grand theories

as incoherence towards metanarratives.

For them, there is no reality laying out

them to be discovered as it is complex

and chaotic.

He says we do not discover truth  
 rather invent truth. He seems theories

as 'discourses' or regimes of truth

Remarks

importance of discourse  
in the construction

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Like Nietzsche he agrees to the knowledge  
power relationship. He emphasises that  
no knowledge is without the purpose  
of power.

He gives 'macro view' of power.

According to him power flows through  
society like blood flows through  
capillaries. One is powerful and  
powerless at the same time.

He established that objective criteria  
to define male and female reflect  
religious notion as fact, indicating  
knowledge power relation etc.

He says that state exercises  
'bio power' to create 'governormentality'  
through knowledge and discipline by  
schools, colleges, church and family.

power as a character of  
network and through  
knowledge system

Remarks



Ans (c): Gramsci was to reverse the monocausal  
base superstructure model of Marx.

He emphasised the importance of superstructure.

He analysed the causes ~~why~~ for mass  
awareness of revolution in capitalist societies.

This led to him conclude that 'civil society'

exists which has manufactured consent  
through hegemonic ideas. Under this

influence dominant values seem to be

commonsense to masses which prevent  
revolution. Structure of validation  
- Edu, family, social, insts.

He advocates to build counter

hegemony to bring about revolution. For

this subaltern classes need to come together

and raise 'Organic Intellectuals' those

who will develop consciousness of workers

and create counter hegemony to undertake

'war of position' before war of

4/2

9

Remarks

manoeuvre

This notion was used by Gandhi  
against British and Ambedkar to  
raise consciousness among depressed  
classes.

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

(a) The idea of multiculturalism is significant step towards deepened sense of identity but it is not without its own challenges and contradictions.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) A universal understanding of meaning and scope of human rights remains elusive and highly contested. Discuss.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Analyse the relationship between emergence of Mass Society and Alienation as per view of both Marxist and Non-Marxist thinkers.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans 2(a) - Multicultural society is a result of development in means of communication which led to migrations of people across the countries.

This led to a 'melting pot' effect! Multicultural perspective of rights is to give due recognition to cultural rights of communities to uphold their human dignity.

The homogenisation of rights in the name of civil and political rights will tantamount to imposing majoritarianism on them.

Walter Dill Scott the chief proponent of multicultural rights say that by creating

7

Remarks

Joseph Ratzke → states protection of cultural identity.

uniformity, we are creating ~~cult~~ colour blindness, he proposes idea of differentiated citizenship.

Need to make more comprehensive

Bhikhu Parekh in his book 'Rethinking Multiculturalism' emphasises on recognition of cultural rights. We cannot respect the person without respecting his culture.

read needed hints

Though ideas look progressive yet its present challenges :-

(1) Susan Moller Okin says that most of cultural norms uphold subordination of women, it will lead to further deterioration in status of women.

(2) Amartya Sen says that recognizing multicultural rights is detrimental to unity as it leads to 'ghettoisation'

Feminist critic of group rights →

Remarks

- Nussbaum

- Pateman

- Iris M. Young

Brian Berry too expresses his concern as it creates social cleavages and divide person

Hence it is a significant step towards deepened sense of identity, but it has its challenges.

Ans (b) Human rights are those which are endowed on humans owing to their existence.

They are universal, inalienable and invariable. Though the characteristics of human rights are debatable and contested.

The debate starts from what constitutes human rights and when does it start.

Catholics term human rights of an unborn child too, and thus are

do not write too general statement  
Make it specific to the paper

Remarks

against abortion. It is also contended whether terrorists have human rights when they perpetrate violence and inflict huge damage on innocent people.

It is also viewed whether different cultures have different notion of human rights or they are universally applicable.

Mahatma Mohanmad Leins 'Asian values' and acknowledge that western rights are different from Eastern human rights.

Multiculturalists like Will Kymlicka and Richard Rawls too emphasize that we cannot call for human rights when we not respect

Remarks low HR diff in developing countries  
 — distinctive characteristics of women  
 — notion of individualism Vs collectivism  
 — Cultural particularism.

the culture of person: Imposing homogenisation is colour blindness and opposes differentiated citizenship.

The Universal Declaration of Human rights 1948 characterises that they are universally applicable in various articles and relate to freedom and civil liberties. Similar rights are acknowledged in ICEPR.

Karel Vasak has given his evolution of human rights in three generations of political and civil in first generation, social and economic rights in second generation and cultural in third generation. He says that those which oppose against certain rights are those whose dominant position is endangered due to those rights. Hence narrative is evolving as well as contested.

Remarks

Omarchy a Sen — development as capabilities.

Ans 2ccs Marx has given the concept of Alienation. It was concern of young Marx. He wanted to analyse the procedure of alienation and how to end that alienation.

He has given four types of alienation. Man is social and creative by nature, but process of capitalism is so mechanised that it does not help him realise his creative nature. He has not control on the mechanism of production. His wage is not enough to buy the product of his labour. He is alienated from both process as well as product of his labour. He is rendered as just cog in the wheel. Man is social but capitalist pay little and force him to work longer hours, it leaves little time.

Explain how it happened in process

Remarks



for his family and social life. This alienates him from his social aspect. As this alienation culminates into his alienation from himself.

He proposes that true freedom will come when freedom from necessities is achieved, which is attained in communism. It will help man to realise his true nature and end alienation.

Marx holds that mechanised production has led to mass society which according to neo-Marxists like Herbert Marcuse is manifested in the concept of 'one dimensional man'. Althusser calls that Marx has laid overemphasis on base superstructure model, whereas change can emerge from any superstructure.

Remarks

could more  
critique

improve the quality  
of explanation

Gramsci too rendered his base  
 - superstructure model as monocausal  
 as it neglects the role of superstructure  
 in manufacturing consent and establishing  
hegemony.

~~Scholars like Francis Fukuyama~~  
~~in End of history, has established that~~  
~~alternates~~ Man's society?

incomplete

Follows model

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the paradigm of Gender in justice with special reference to views of key Feminist thinkers. Elaborate on the special role of Family in this context.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Hanna Arendt's Notion of 'Vita Contemplativa' against 'Vita Activa' hopes to reinstate the life of public and political action to apex of human goods and goals. Examine.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) "Popper says" I believe that Plato was led, by his distrust of the common man, and by his ethical collectivism, to approve of [political] violence." How far do you think Karl Popper was justified in his criticism of Plato? Also critically analyse the Scheme of Education devised by Plato?  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans 3(a) Gender is a notion imposed by society while sex is biological classification.

Justice is the first virtue of any state and just like truth is the virtue of thought system, it should be fair to all in every circumstances.

we witness Gender is discriminated while delivering justice and feminist perspective missing in the social contract of Hobbes and Locke.

Jusan Miller 014m criticise Rawls as in his contract too negotiators are only male needs and female

how justice is not delivered in family system

Remarks

that general's patriarchy

perspective is missing

Justice means that people are treated with equity as well as fair share of burden and benefits.

Feminist like Reynolds hold that in war, women and children are the worst sufferers and their voice is missing in international sphere. Cynthia Enloe opposes whereas write

the women' in international politics

from  
perspective  
of Justice

Catherine McKinnon who is lawyer herself has analysed the laws aimed at providing justice to citizens. She said rape laws are made such, it causes double 'victimisation' of women

Remarks

This woman Young holds that justice is not in granting equal citizenship, that will be colour blindness. She proposes differentiated citizenship for equality which endow justice to their gender.

H. Simon de Beauvoir has analyzed that the cause of paternalism emanates from family, as 'one is not born woman' rather made women. Hence Cate Null calls for ending dichotomies between public and private to ensure justice to fair gender.

Ans 3(b):- Hannah Arendt is a phenomenal scholar who has analyzed the totalitarian regimes. She was jeu herself and suffered at the hands of Hitler.

She in her book analyzes the factors and conditions which causes

Remarks

condition of totalitarianism.

In her book "On Human Condition", she has given two human conditions i.e. thinking (Vita Contemplativa) and action is Vita Activa.

She classifies action into that of animals i.e. for satisfying biological needs, zo laboran (work) for meeting material needs. Participation in political sphere (zoo politikon) is the highest of all human action.

Thus she advocates 'Civic Republicanism' like Aristotle. She maintains when people ignore the political sphere and are engaged in their social and economic sphere, it leads to rise of demagogic leaders during tough

Remarks Explain more on the point of 'Action' as used in debate political activity for discussion

circumstances and breeding ground for  
totalitarian regimes

She advocates people acting in concert  
to power and avoids totalitarian regimes  
and prevents banality of Evil which is  
characterised by loss of logical reasoning  
as portrayed in 'Eichmann in Jerusalem'

Ans 3(c) + Plato was an idealist who wanted  
to establish ideal state through his  
& 'philosopher king'. To achieve ideal state  
he advocated communism of property,  
family so that there are minimum  
chances of corruption and nepotism

Ken Popper says Plato is an  
enemy of open society owing to  
his above conceptions about family and  
property to achieve ideal state in Athens  
which was being threat and defeat from Persia

Remarks

In Peloponnesian war.

~~He we~~

Thucydides mentions that this points towards totalitarian regime of Plato's ideal state which controls the personal domain of public life.

This follows from Plato's classification of souls according to which people are of gold, silver, copper that is those who have reason, courage and passion dominating.

As a realist, he gave priority to whole over self, thus he acknowledged the system to achieve ideal state.

We can say that Thucydides is too far fetched, we need to appreciate Plato's concern for his model state.

Justify Remarks →

- An equal distribution of burden of citizenship.
- Equal treatment of citizens before law. ✓



Plato's scheme of education is aimed at finding  
 philosopher king. Plato's scheme of  
 education was inspired from Sparta. Hence  
 he advocated state control, education to  
 girls, knowledge of geometry, music and  
 gymnastics along with filtering process.

He divided the scheme into life and  
 filtering after examination.

In first phase of 0-18 years, they will be taught  
 music to nourish the soul, and gymnastics for  
 sound body. Those who pass will qualify for

becoming soldier next will join the  
 producer class. 18-20- military only

After 20-20-35 years of age, they will be  
 studied disciplines with filtering between  
 knights and soldiers.

After 35 years of age they will be taught  
 geometry, mathematics until the age of 50 years.

Remarks

Impartiality of courts  
 ↴

At 50, person is eligible to become philosopher king, which according to him would be reluctant to rule since his first love will be learning, thus reducing chances of corruption and nepotism and will realise ideal state.

It is criticised on the accounts it forces person who is reluctant to rule which may turn out to be inefficient and his system of classification of souls is not pragmatic as it would leave no scope for person to try new field, yet his scheme is aimed at creating breed of citizens who are easily governed.

mainly for administrative rules

- aim to produce ideal  
not man of action

Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the eco-feminist critique of current model of development with reference to views of eminent scholars. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Communitarians are not opposed to rights as such, but they are mistrustful of multiplication of individual rights, claims beyond those that affect the good of the community. Explain. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the feminist complaints against the concept of participatory democracy? Participatory democracy suffers from functional and operational challenges as well. Explain with examples (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

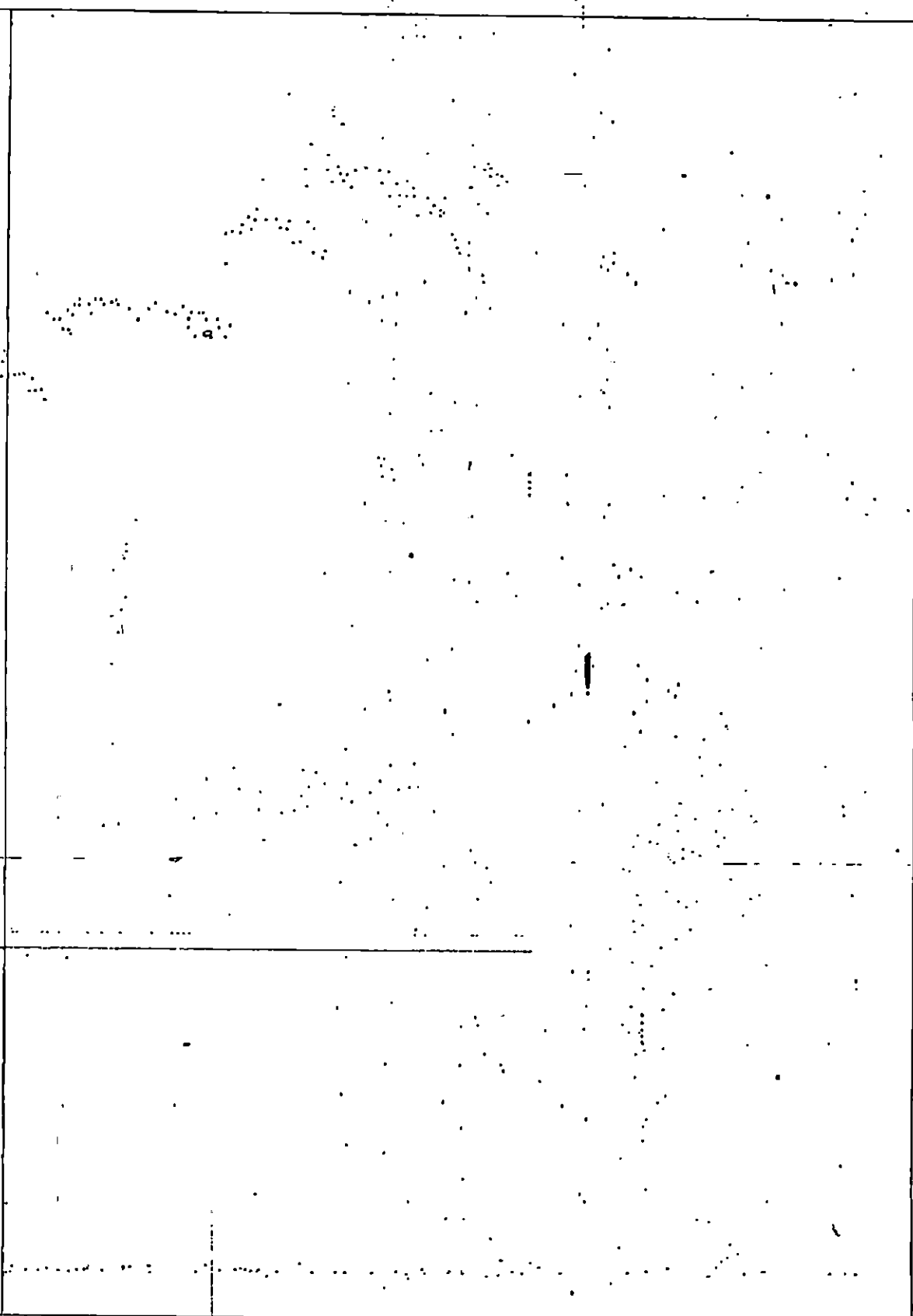
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*Remarks*

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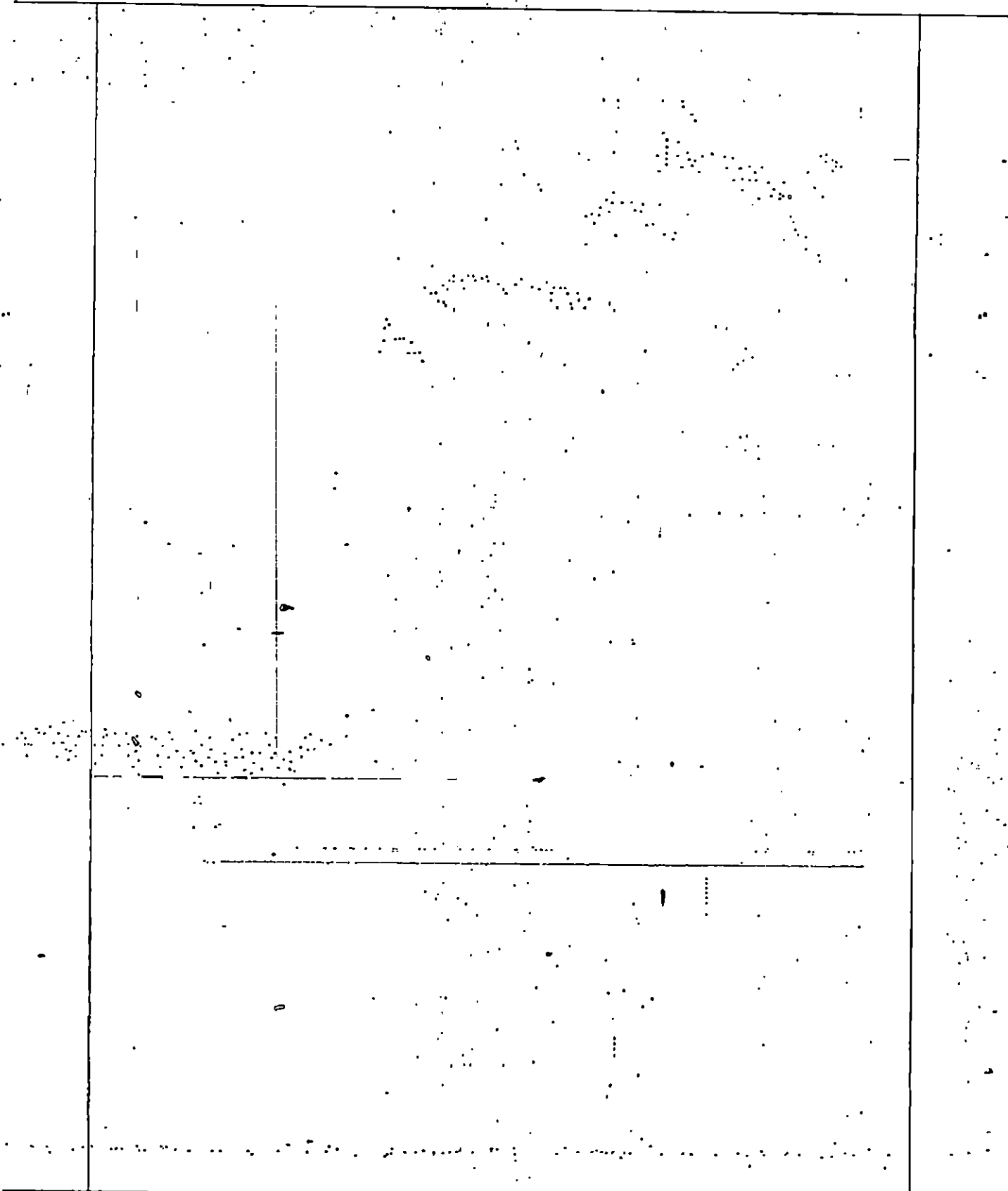
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*Remarks*

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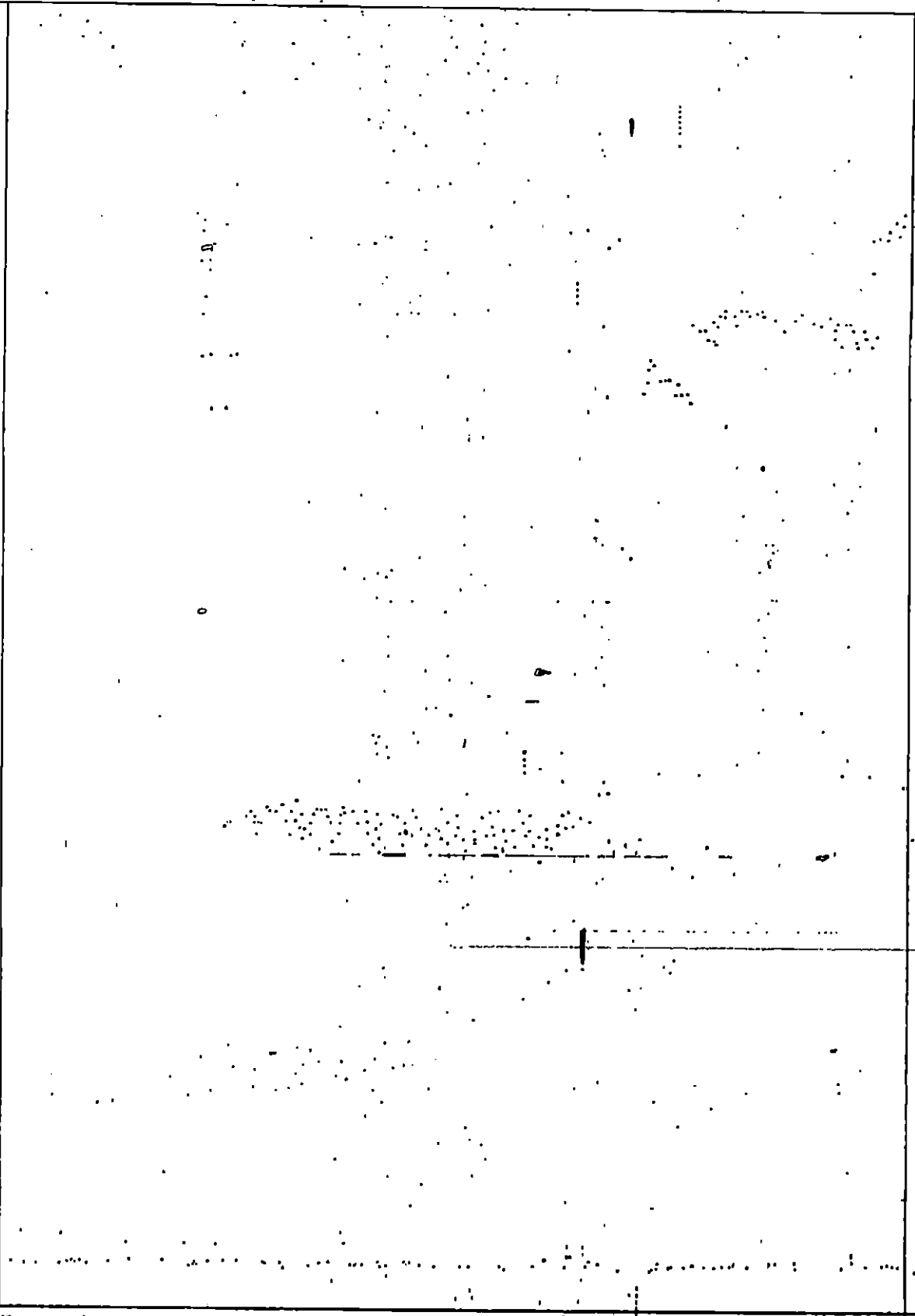
*Remarks*



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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

## SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))
- Critically analyse the composition of Indian Constituent Assembly.
  - Methods and strategies adopted by environmental movements in India.
  - Analyse the idea of National Court of Appeal as a judicial reform.
  - Struggle between Parliament and Supreme Court on the issue of amenability of fundamental rights.
  - Analyze the challenges to the successful functioning of Local Self Governing institutions after the enactment of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

Ans (a): Indian Constituent Assembly came into being after Cabinet Mission Plan<sup>o</sup> laid its framework.

It constituted partially elected and partially nominated members from British India and princely states (nominated) indirectly.

It has 292 members along with four members from Chief Commissioner provinces, and members of Muslim League did not join.

The election was held on limited franchise on the basis of proportional representation only.

Majority ideology

Remarks

dominated by politician & lawyers  
minority sect  
not much represented to all sections

4

Though partly elected, it had nominations from almost all constituent sections of the Indian society and it was reposed with the faith for the enactment of draft constitution of India.

Majority were lawyers who were western educated and came from affluent families and were landed.

It included leaders like Mehra, Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Ambedkar as members of various committees.

Ans (3c) : Environmental movements were primarily aimed at livelihood concerns of tribals? It was later that their scope widened to include preservation of ecology and conservation of forests quality of life.

Remarks

petitions, Gandhian, fasting  
workshops

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They undertake shikhas (sit-in), protests  
as a set of development affecting environment

This helps the movements like Shikha witnessed

hundreds of people as they suggested to  
to save them from cutting.

Similarly Appiko in Karnataka,  
Silent valley protests in Kerala had  
novel method of protest.

Narmada Bachao Andolan is the most  
publicised where Medha Patkar emerged  
as leader where the basical of envt

the construction of dam and others also  
followed the quite creaky widespread  
publicity for the cause and cancelling  
of project by World Bank envt?

— Role of social activist  
elite leadership

Remarks

— Diverse section included  
— NGOs, environmentalists

Ans 5e) National Court of appeal is envisaged to reduce the burden of supreme court as apex court regarding Appeal.

It would allow the Supreme Court to undertake those cases which relate to interpretation of Constitution only or those question of law.

This will reduce pendency of cases as appeal related to matters like loan of Rs 20,000 are pending and average time for disposal of cases is 8-15 years.

National court of appeal will provide opportunities through its regional benches to far flung areas to appeal in higher judiciary as

Remarks

currently, only northern states like Punjab, UP, Haryana figure in high in appeals.

It would save time and cost of hiring separate lawyer for representing case in supreme court.

Though progressive idea, it needs to be seen whether supreme court will allow appeals under Special leave petition under Article 136 and it will require amendment which its def. is a basic feature of constitution.

Ans 5(a) - The struggle emerged when in Golaknath and Shankari Prasad case raised issue over whether Parliament can abrogate fundamental rights.

In Shankari Prasad case, SC held that Parliament cannot abridge rights, while it backtracked its position in Golaknath case. Explain the provision, too.

Remarks

To this Parliament responded by 24th Amendment Act which amended 368 and give parliament power to amend any part of the constitution. And 25th Amendment insulated it from judicial review.

9<sup>th</sup> of 42<sup>nd</sup> Act? However in Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973, Supreme court held that Parliament can amend any part of the constitution, but it cannot alter the 'basic features' of the constitution. Hence emerged Basic structure doctrine which was reiterated in Minerva Mills case in 1980.

Swamin Singh Council Report?

Remarks.



Ans 5 (c): 73rd and 74th Amendment Act provide constitutional status to urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions. It aims at endowing them with powers to function as members of Local Self Government.

### Challenges

- ① Mani Shanker Aiyar, instead of decentralisation, of power corruption has taken. He maintains that Panchayati Raj is worse than no Panchayati Raj.
- ② Lack of funds, functions and functionaries.
- ③ Political will is lacking to share power with these institutions for the fear of challenge by grassroot leadership.
- ④ Participation of political parties in these elections has led to fracture of politics in villages.

Remarks

⑤ Bureaucratic incapacity to lose its privileged position and show power.

⑥ Poor devolution of powers and functions of social and economic planning.

⑦ Lack of devolution of powers to States from Centre.

⑧ Women and SC/ST are not adequately trained to carry out their responsibilities after they get elected due to ossification.

⑨ has Need of capacity building among Sarpanchas and Panchayat Staff.

we need to reform the challenges so that participative democracy could take place and move towards direct democracy.

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) How has the changing nature of leadership in parliament affected its efficiency?  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Describe the nature of New social movement in India and factors for their limited impact and success till now?  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the challenges being faced by the working class movement in India? How has the rise of Communal Politics and LPG reforms impacted them?  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Answer :- Working class movement began with efforts of S.S. Beryali and Bipin Chatterjee. However they were organised under the aegis of Congress when AITUC was established in 1920 under Lala Lajpat Rai.

It represented workers concern relating to wages, working hours, working conditions

They also supported many mass movements during freedom struggle, but now they unfacing challenges :-

- (1) Increased migration of workers due to job opportunities, has made it difficult for them to organise workers on single platform. ✓ Large welfare

Remarks

- multiplicity of trade unions

in unorganised sector  
- Ideological problem

84

(2) These working class movements are just representatives or junior partners of political parties furthering their agenda rather than sharing issue of their own.

(3) The working classes lack solidarity they are divided along caste and communal lines, weakening their strength.

(4) L.P.G. has too effected the constitution of movements as management is multinational.

(5) Working class movements are not on same page upon issues as they toe their respective political party line as ATUC, INTUC, CITU representing Congress, Communist.

Remarks

Rise of communal politics has caused cleavage between the movements as leftist and rightist oriented aligned with Shiv Sena Karangar of BJP while delite supported Bahujan Samaj Party led movements they divided the worker base and undermined solidarity.

L.P.G. has led to the multinational firms, and country relaxing labour laws to attract investment this has caused working class movements to lose bargaining power vis a vis multinational company management.

BJP -  
Shiv Sena  
politics

BMS, BKS

fragment  
on  
communal  
lines

Remarks

Ans 6Cb) New social movements in India

focus on 'quality of life' issues as opposed to livelihood, natural, catholic movement in old social movements new quality of life both about first livelihood

They are led by those not who are directly affected but feel concerned at the plight of those affected, it is led by urban youth, middle class intelligentsia.

They employ modern means of petitions, social media protests, online campaigns, whistle blower as opposed to sit-ins or violent protests.

They have issues such as westernised model of development, world bank projects displacing tribal people, capitalist mode of production.

Remarks

explain their main agenda with more cogent demands influence

They also focus on issues like those of status of women, agricultural issues, and environmental movements.

They have limited impact as they have been sometimes heavily repressed by the government in the name of stifling development and to limiting their activities as anti national.  
 Some of these issues usually advocated by international NGOs who have clandestine sources of funding being few.

Madhu Kishore's terms women movement above resulted in erroneous pieces of

legislation

Ram Chandra Guha criticises environmental movement as leaky stomach movements.

views of leader not in

Remarks

Ecofeminism ?

Despite of this they have raised awareness about these issues, mobilised people for their rights and led to legislation for tribal rights like forest right Act 2006 and for those affected by mining MMDRA Act 2015.

Ans (c) In the words of Bhashi Thacker, the performance and character of institutions depends on those who man the institutions

Parliament represents popular will and is entrusted with the task of legislation and acts as a 'temple' of democracy.

The leadership of Parliament post independence was with Jawahar Lal Nehru who due to its high charisma could yield high influence on decision making and Parliament was occupied by those who fought for independence and cherished

Remarks

stability maintained



those ideals. This led to ~~self sufficiency~~ <sup>the</sup> nation on path of development through centralised socialistic pattern of planning by Nehru who was fabian socialist. However plan was sabotaged by war with China.

After Nehru, Indira Gandhi assumed the leadership, who ~~was~~ practised centralised powers and passed down her decisions through her cabinet. Though she led nationalisation of banks, green revolution making nation self sufficient in food grains, but the period of emergency was the blemish spot on her leadership as it undermined the very ethos of democracy.

dis stability  
within Congress  
opposition

emerged

Remarks

1977-87? - Rise of other parties

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Rajiv Gandhi led the collapse of both  
Nehru, as well as Indira Gandhi and further  
streamlined cabinet by consulting technocrats in  
decision making. Though his parliament

put India on computer age. Bofo's  
blackened his leadership

As Congress system declined and rise

of regional parties, leadership at parliament  
was decided by coalition politics and

Pranab Kumar Rao undertook NEP reforms

under those conditions which led to boost

in growth and tackling Balance of Payment

crisis. Atal Bihari Vajpayee too completed

coalition govt and Manmohan Singh too two

terms under UPA. but his team was

marred by Scams like 2G, Coal scam.

Neha Chandra says current use of BJP cannot

be said to be one party dom. it, we need to

wait and watch

Remarks

Impact of  
coalition  
→ appeasement  
→ interest  
politics  
based  
low quality  
debate

## 7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the specific features of Indian pressure groups and their relation and impact on mainstream Indian politics? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the need of comprehensive review of the Interstate Water Dispute Resolution Mechanism. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Political parties in India face numerous challenges and issues in their functioning which are internal and external both. Discuss. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*


*Remarks*

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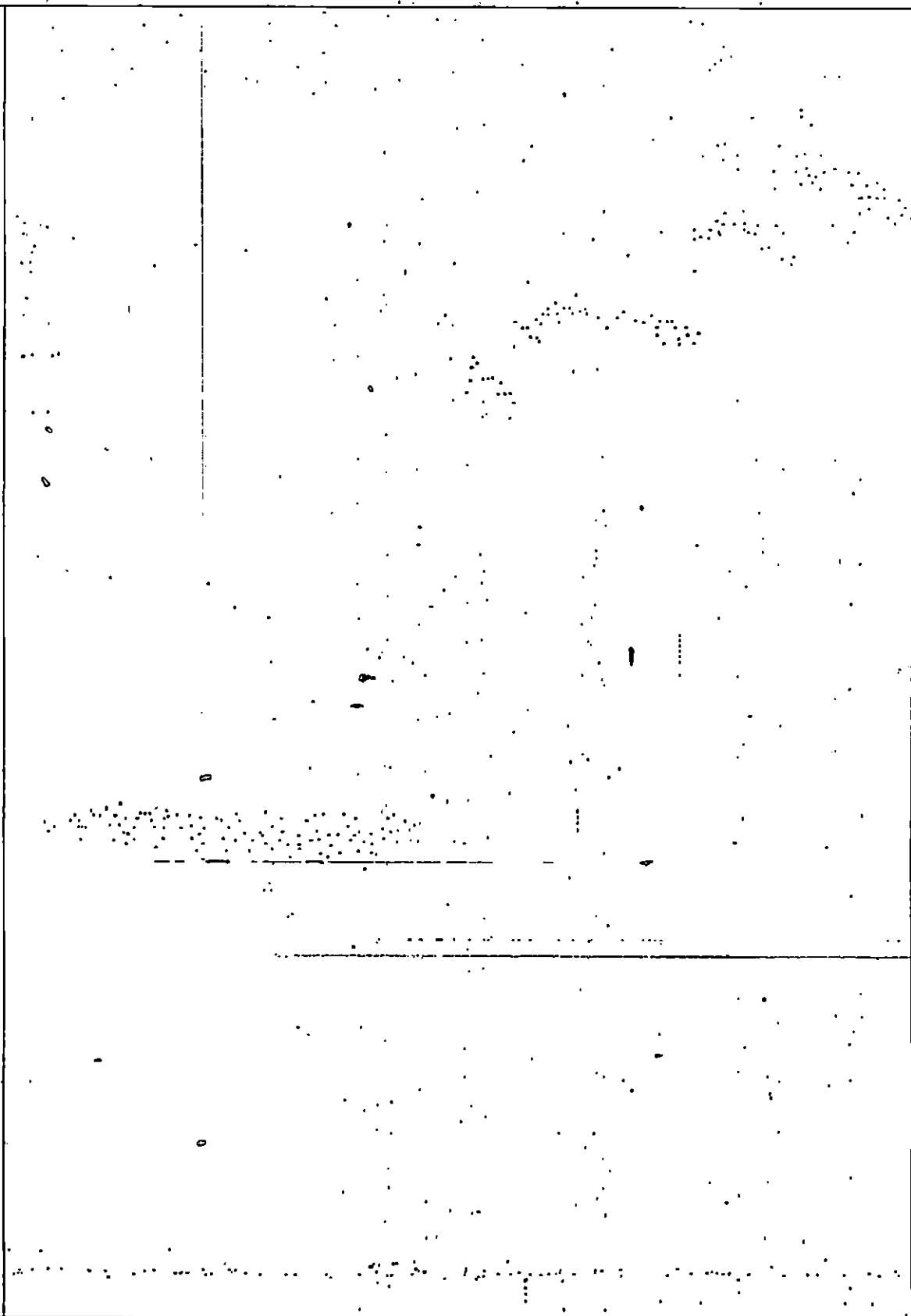
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*Remarks*



*Remarks*





*Remarks*





**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What is the rationale and distinctive features of Regional Parties in India?  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Over the years, the Election Commission has conducted a number of laudable electoral reforms to strengthen democracy and enhance the fairness of elections. Examine.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the evolution of Tribal movements in Post Independent India? Discuss whether we can apply the distinction between old and new social movements in Indian Context?  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*




*Remarks*