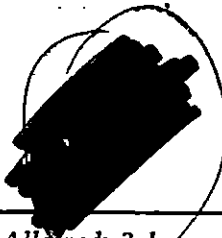


**GS SCORE**

Test - 03

Ans to address  
the main demand  
of question in a  
structured  
manner



# 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 \_\_\_\_\_

*Sign*

Name N. SRI RANGANADH REDDY

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 28/07/17

Signature NSRReddy

R-2  
D-13  
CB-12  
C-12

REMARKS

GIS SCORE

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## SECTION A

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

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

Neo-liberal Robert Nozick has given "Entitlement Theory of Justice" in the context of criticism of Rawlsian "Theory of Justice". He gives historical context for his entitlement theory.

Nozick considers his theory is deontological and Rawlsian theory as end-state theory. Nozick has given three important features of this theory, namely acquisition; transfer; rectification justice.

Acquisition of assets/values should be person's choice. State should not interfere in person's choice. He considers progressive taxation as immoral and not inspiring.

Remarks

You should have elaborated more

specifically on the principles

(use accurate sentence)

40

Transfer of Assets also to be entitled according to person's interest. In case, if there is injustice he proposes minimal sharing of person's wealth to historically injustice.

However, he <sup>made</sup> cautions that more rectification of justice would result in chaos.

Notice rectificatory justice is some what deviation from neo-liberals. However, he says only minimal transfer for salce of public interest.

(b)

Bhikhu Parekh considers there is continuity in the ancient Indian political thought with Buddhist political thought.

However, there are some fundamental differences. Ancient Indian thought deals with Varna System where as Buddhist thought do not believe in such social stratification.

Remarks

Ancient Indian thought deals with the monarchical system (Chakravartiy samrat) where Buddhist deals with Republican system (Maha samrat)

Ancient thought deals with wars as the Kshatriya Dharma, where as Buddhist thought deals with peaceful co-existence.

Ancient thought deals with gender inequality as natural and necessary where as Buddhist thought deals with gender equality allowing women as Bodhi-sattvas.

(Feminist don't agree with this)

However, Ancient Indian thought and Buddhist thought believes in underlying concept of CARMA??

Hence, we can say there is continuity in both thoughts.

Remarks

we are should have mentioned more points  
Origin of state & system of Justice etc

4

(c)

Power is the relation concept in the political system. It varies from hard power such as economic, military to soft power such as hegemony. Power makes others to do what we want.

Legitimacy is the accept of power by the people. It is intangible in nature. It shows the implicit consent of people.

Authority deals with legitimacy and power.

i.e. Authority = legitimacy + power ...

If we find authoritarian regime, it shows the power of the regime as well as legitimacy such as people's acceptance of that regime.

According to Weber, State is the monopoly over the instrument of power. He gives

Remarks

various concepts of authority such as traditional authority which deals/comes from culture and tradition ... try to include views of more thinkers like Joseph Raz

personality based authority comes from the nature of person who imposes power on the people. This authority is helpful in crisis time.

However, it is temporary phenomenon (S)

lastly, weberian state which is legal-rational authority where authority derived from laws made by rational actors. It has immense potential to deal with any crisis.

(d) Foucault belongs to post-modernist, post-structuralist tradition who questioned the objective nature of power.

He puts interesting dimensions that took a paradigm shift in the conception of

Remarks

Power and knowledge relationship.

Foucault considers "Knowledge is power."

Knowledge has some sociological purpose.

Knowledge is produced (or) created to remain in power. It shows the functionality

of knowledge. Knowledge is created for sustaining in power.

He introduces "discourse" concept which is "regime of truths". He also puts that knowledge led the people to believe on certain dimensions.

He also puts "knowledge of science" i.e. "Bio power" to discipline the body and mind. He considers power is dispersed like capillary in the society. power is multi dimensional. Hence knowledge produced only to gain

Remarks

What exactly mean by discourse?

How does he state control knowledge

(4)



power and to sustain power.

However, he argues that there can be resistance to such knowledge/power. People would create new discourses to counter the existing 'regime of truth'.

Thus, Foucault's knowledge-power relationship led to rise of post-colonial, eco-feminist studies which diversified political theories.

e) Gramsci had developed the concept of 'Hegemony' to overcome the economic-determination of Marxian basic structure theory. He can be called as 'theorician of super structure'.

He argued that 'Hegemony' is created by civil society. Civil society is the site of production of hegemony by forming 'historical

Remarks

"Bloc" of "Coalition of Classes".

He argued that the role of organic Intellectuals for the Hegemony. Hence he argued that to bring the change in consciousness there is need to generate "Counter-Hegemony" by forming "historical bloc of sub-altern classes" to fight "war of position".

He also argued to create their own organic Intellectuals to generate Counter-Hegemony. He advised to take the help of the traditional Intellectuals to make the Counter-Hegemony.

Thus, such Counter-Hegemony would fight "war of position" which further can be lead to "war of manoeuvre".

What exactly is Counter Hegemony?  
 why is it needed?  
 How can it be developed?

Remarks

4

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)

Due to immense globalisation, technological shifts led to growth of diverse identities in the society.

As Will Kymlicka in his book "Multiculturalism" argued that it is the inevitable outcome due to  aforementioned factors.

Will Kymlicka had argued for "Multicultural citizenship" for the minorities. It provides special affirmative actions to them because it is not in their hand to be born as minorities."

However, it deepens the sense of identity, Shikha Parash in his book "Re-imagining multiculturalism" argues that it should be not confined to

Remarks

minorities. Parekh argued for "bricolage" multi-culturalism which includes refugees, immigrants

However, Kymlicka argued the concept of "bricolage factor". According to him, it is their willingness to move to other cultures hence it cannot be justified for special rights.

But, Parekh argued that man is ultimately embedded. Hence there is need to "inter-cultural dialogue" which would enhance the multiculturalism.

Even cosmopolitan thinkers like Jeremy Waldron, Sylvia Chantabi argued that there is no need "mosaic majestic", but there is need of "melting pot" concept where people would have different values, traditions. They criticised Kymlicka's multiculturalism for narrow ("thin") nature.

Remarks

How does multiculturalism provide a vehicle to liberal understanding of self

However, challenges exist for this notion of multiculturalism.

Liberal scholars like Chandran Kukuthas argued that such multiculturalism would enhance identity politics and would not lead to development of society.

Amartya Sen also said it results into "Ghettoization" and "minimise of humanity".

As Huntington's "Clash of Civilisation" resulted into terrorism. Scholars like Andrew Murphy said such "tolerance" would result into more attacks of liberal values. He argued that "tolerance only for tolerant ideas".

Bruce Baver said multiculturalism would lead to increase in terrorism.

Due to dialectical nature of multiculturalism, many challenges exist. However, peaceful co-existence can be possible by appreciation and accommodation

Remarks

of different values.

You need to include the  feminist critique as well

1

Challenges on equality for the groups

⑤

Human rights has been the contested concept brought out world. After Jews Holocaust there is need of convention led to UDHR (1948) and its covenants related to civil, political, social, cultural and educational rights.

As Carol Vasak argued that evolution of 3 different generations of rights has been due to dialectics of various arguments.

As the initial proposition has been the meaning of human rights includes every human being. However, the controversial issue of terrorism caused the dialectics of terrorist human rights and human rights of victims.

As liberal scholars argues that human rights are universal; permanence; inalienable; fundamental. However, that the concept of

Remarks

human rights for Communist societies encompasses the socio-economic rights.

Rhichu Parekh argued that human rights had led to the justification of "regime change" in western Asia like Iraq, Libya.

He argued that even Asian values like human solidarity, dignity could be preferred rather than individualistic concept of human rights.

Lee Kuan Yew also ~~argued~~ argued that the human rights of west are different from East. Hence it proposed that diversity appreciation is essential for peaceful existence.

Elaborate on Asian value details

Since globalisation, the human rights had encompassed the labour rights, women rights, animal rights. Due to rise of MNCs led to increase in industrial expansion. It caused enough pollution led to argument of environmental rights as human rights.

Remarks

You need to show the conception of human rights differs from to region eg Asia, Africa, Arab world

6H  
7

Even radical feminist argues against patriarchal society. Patriarchy led to subjugation of women. Scholars like Susan Moller Okin argued for gender justice is key for human rights.

Due to dialectics of different stakeholders, the scope and meaning of HR remains elusive. However, as Bhikhu Parekh argued that every culture is fluid, hence, there is need of inter-cultural dialogue which would lead to common concept of HR which is based on human dignity and equality.

① "Alienation" concept has been introduced by Marx who deals with the exploitative nature of capitalism which are their own grave diggers."

"mass society" has interdependence with alienation". It can be argued with views of

Remarks



Various marxist and non-marxist thinkers.

Marx argued that industrial society in the name of technology led to mass production that results into "Anarchy of production" where "law of falling rate of profits" occurs. It leads to "Industrial reserve army" which is mass society who feels alienated with product, value, process and man eventually become "species" being under subj. exploitation. He argues it results in "consciousness".

Neo-marxist scholars like Eric Fromm, Habermas argued "mass society" has been "one-dimensional" and alienated from each other. Fromm introduced "Fear of freedom" which results into totalitarian society.

Elitist scholars DR TEJA GASETT argued the "mass society" and "alienation" would result into "Revolt of masses".

Hannah Arendt argued that modernisation led to "mass society" focusing on material things.

Remarks

led to decrease in civic participating i.e. alienated to civic affairs. She argues participation in civic affairs is human condition.

Aristotle also argued that in "public arena" reasoned action is civic virtue. He alienated the categories of women, elders, children from public arena for good deliberations and laws.

modern liberals like T.H. Green argued that mass society should not be "alienated" from the opportunities ~~of~~ given by state for capacity building.

Neo-liberals like Harsanyi, Rawls argued that mass society should not be alienated from their produce. This can be reflected in Locke. Locke considered "every one has his own property in his personality".

Functionalist scholars like Jürgen Habermas argued that "personal is also political" which signifies patriarchal values alienated the

Read again from 1st part

Remarks

women who are more connected to the topic  
Mayer (central)  
Robert Nisbet  
David Riesman  
William Kornhauser

Try to include of views / think as

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)

Q. 'Gender' concept has been brought in to discourse by feminist scholars. They differ 'Gender' from 'sex' by saying gender is social, cultural where as sex is natural, biological.

Paradigm of Gender can be traced from 18th century. Pankhurst, Mary Wollstonecraft who argued for suffragate rights for women to give gender justice.

Iris Marion Young had argued for "differential citizenship" for justice. According to her, difference "Equalising the differences by differentially the inequalities".

Remarks

What kind of changes she want in theories of justice?

Radical feminist scholars like Kate Millet "sexual politics" argued that Gender perspective is missing in politics led to asymmetrical power sharing.

Carole Pateman in her criticism to Rawls "social contract" has given "sexual contract" where she argues that Rawls had created "FALSE GENDER NEUTRALITY" by not referring women. Hence, she suggests, women involvement would lead to gender justice by including the love, compassion as the primary goods.

Susan Brownmiller had criticised that the state-made laws are in favour of men. She said "rape" victims cannot get justice due to difficulty in proving the crime made by offender.

Susan Moller Okin in her book "Gender, Justice and Family" argued the role of family in gender justice. She concluded that the

Remarks

Try to include views  
Moller Okin  
Muller Okin  
also

9

Exploitation exist in the family also. i.e. PERSONAL is POLITICAL". She argued heterosexual family led to entrenched gender injustice.

Moller Dick also argued that Rawls "political concept of justice" could further enhance the gender injustices and perpetual exploitation.

Even the patriarchal values of family exhibit in society led to further injustices. It results in lesser wages, sexual exploitation.

Hence, Simon Moller Dick argues for homosexual families where women would take head of family. Simon de Beauvoir argued for sisterhood. Hence the role of family is critical according to feminist scholars.

- (b) Hannah Arendt has peculiar thoughts. She herself calls "thinker without barriers". Arendt, "on the origins of totalitarianism", book led to interesting conclusions that role of people in participation of public affairs.

Remarks

Arendt concept of "vita contemplativa" deals with "thinking" and "vita activa" deals with the "actions". she gives preference to "vita activa" over "vita contemplativa". In this context, she criticised Plato for his importance for thoughts over action and praised Marx for importance of labour work.

Vita Activa deals with actions made by man. In the first stage, man performs "action" where there is little freedom as it deals with basic biological needs where there is no difference between man and animal. labour

Second stage deals with work " homo Faber" where action performed for self-survival i.e. economic importance.  
 → It leads to condition of worldliness

In third stage, where she argues the importance of human being. Arendt's "Homo Politicus" where the real freedom of human exist. Here,

Remarks

man involves in civic affairs where she considered as "human condition".

According to Arendt, participation in public affairs in human condition. Men are made to perform civic actions. Even political action would undermine "totalitarian regimes". She derives

"power" as "sub-generis". Power is derived from the "association of people". Power is "quality" of "people". Violence is the "property" of life.

power is achieved in concert

Hence, she argued that "power" of the association would enhance public action.

Such civic participation is crucial and apex over human petty goods and goals.

Hence, her arguments can be reflected in Habermas "public sphere". In globalised world, Nancy Fraser argued for "transnationalising the public sphere" where the "sub-alter counter-public".

Remarks



could be established for political action  
Good understanding  
Analyse for critique of the western philosophical tradition which give primary abstract ideas rather than action

C

Karl Popper in his "Open Society and its enemies" criticised Plato as "First fascist".

Popper's perception about Plato can be reflected in his assumptions.

Popper believed that Plato's Institution of philosopher king has deep underlying factors.

Plato has given the supreme power to philosopher king on the basis of his teacher Socrates.

"Theory of knowledge". According to Plato,

"law (or) ordinance" is mightier than knowledge.

It shows the distrust of common men resulted into philosopher king since law made by men could have defects but knowledge cannot have such defects.

It caused Popper to criticise Plato as "totalitarian" since such power has given to philosopher king. However, Plato's assumptions were due to his "Athenian city state" which

Remarks



Sophists had ~~attacked~~ assassinated Socrates. Hence he believed the democracy as "tyranny of majority". Hence, he believed "state is an individual writ large". Hence, philosopher king who is man of reason could create Athens as Ideal state.

Similarly Popper's criticism that Plato had given only duties, not rights, on the basis of NOBLE LIES or "myth of metals". Plato's "architectonic theory of justice" would provide functional specialisation and non-interference.

However, Popper thought, it would result in perpetual inequality and no liberty since there is occupational morality. However, Popper should understand that Plato was intended to develop eminent Athen city state.

Hence, as Rajeev Bhatnagar said, Popper had misunderstood the concepts of Plato. Even Popper affected how Plato's thought as he said "one can be either platonic or anti-platonic but

Remarks

cannot be "non-platonic"

This statement tells about Plato's intention of Ideal Athens State. To create such philosophy thing, Plato has devised "Scheme of Education" by taking inspiration of Sparta city state.

His education scheme starts with childhood where children would get moral stories. Later stage deals with military to And Auxillary class and producer class. In later stage, philosopher kings & queens will be left over where people need to request them to rule as philosopher kings would not be interested in ruling.

His scheme of education shows the spirit of knowledge based on "Theory of knowledge". It also shows spirit of sacrifice as king need to study for 50 years. Plato's inclusion of women as queens shows the gender equality concerns.

However, this scheme as critics argued for justification of "myth of metals" (Noble lies).

Remarks However, even his education scheme was praised by Gandhiji. and even Aristotle though criticised Communist ~~did not~~ was not reluctant to change education system of Plato.

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)

*Your knowledge on Plato is good. Define deeper into Popper's critique & bring out more faults (are to Popper) in Plato's views. This provide a brief defence*

Remarks

*Also be more critical towards his scheme of education*

11

**GIS SCORE**

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

**GIS SCORE**

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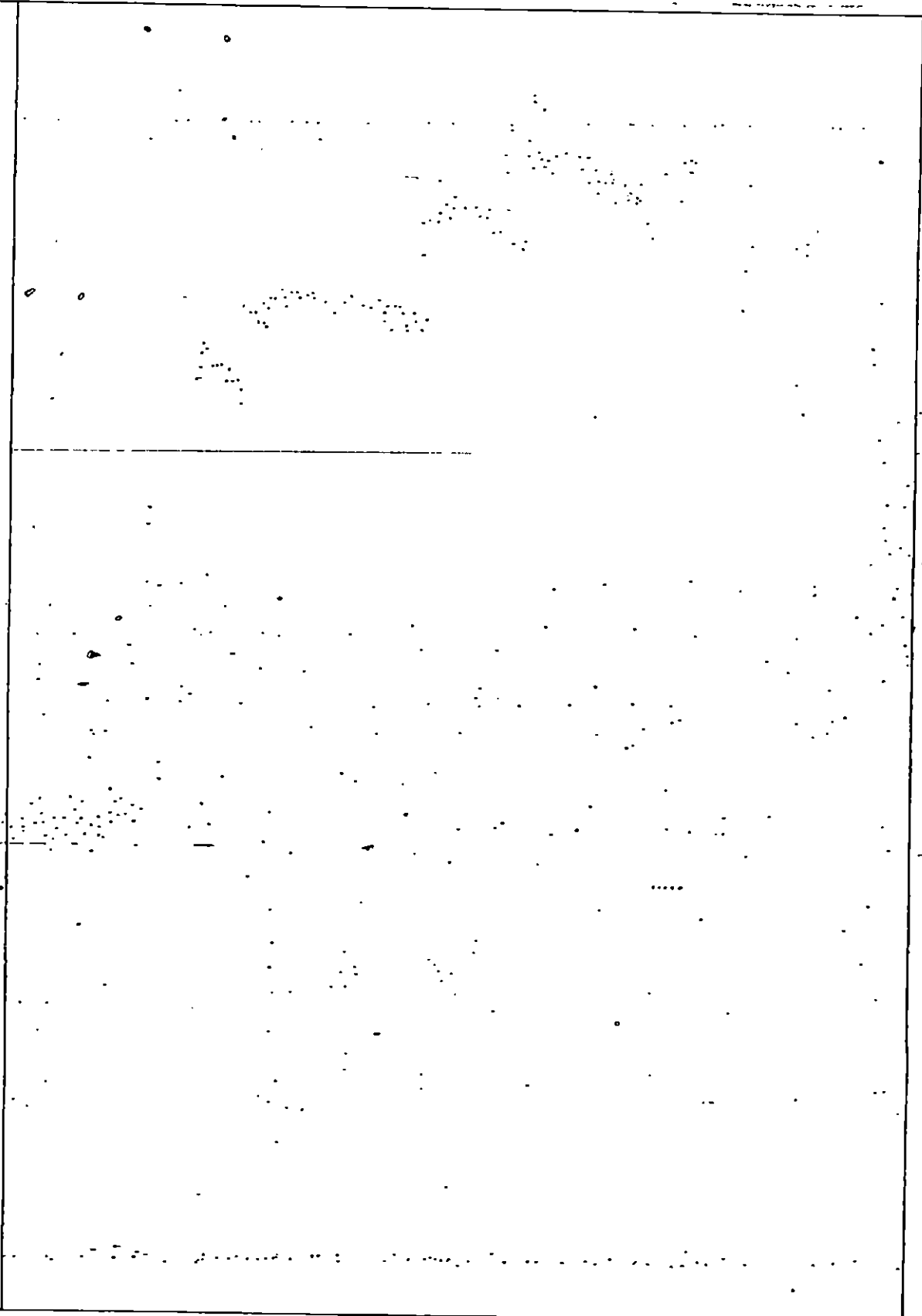
*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

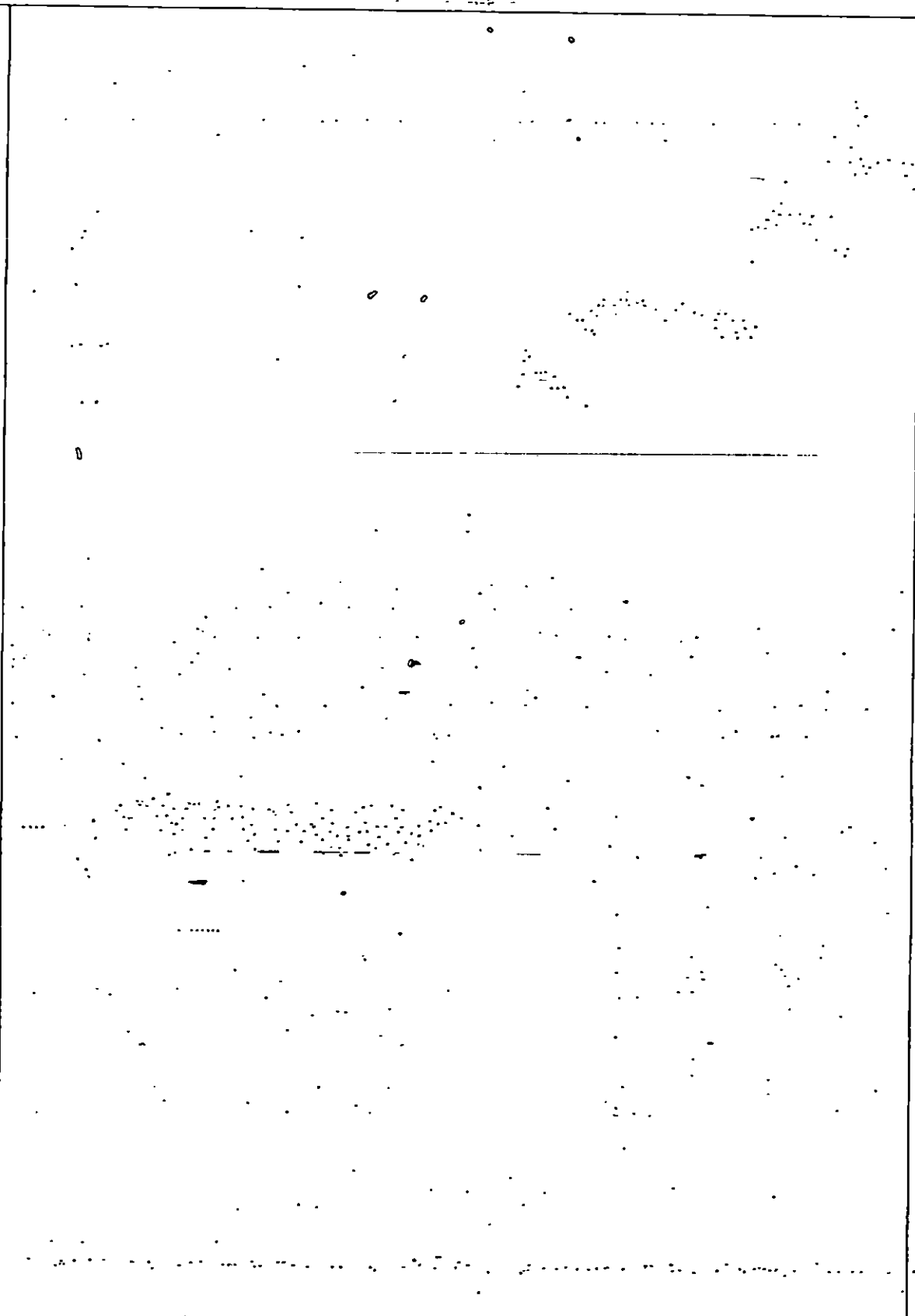


*Remarks*



*Remarks*

**GIS SCORE**



*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.

Indian Constitutional Assembly <sup>(C.A.)</sup> formed in 1946 and took 2 years, 11 months to complete world's comprehensive constitution.

There has been debate over the composition of C.A. It is said that it is not representing "General will" of the people since it is indirectly elected from provincial assemblies as well as nominated from princely states.

It consists of lawyers, intellectuals, social workers. It provided rich and diverse views on various subjects. Though, the composition was indirectly elected, it can be said that

Remarks

it representing the General will of the people.  
 Because in 1st General election, most of  
 the members were reelected.

It is also said that Indirectly elected  
 procedure is correct. Since there has been  
Identity-based politics going due to  
two-nation theory concept as well as Caste-based  
social markers.

No one can doubt the Intellectual capability  
 of the people involved in CA. It can be  
 reflected in the comprehensive constitution  
 and preamble which based on the objectives  
of JUSTICE, LIBERTY, EQUALITY and UNITY  
DIGNITY of the people of India.

Try to  
 segregate the  
 criteria &  
 defend in a  
 pointwise  
 manner

4

Remarks

(b) Ranchendra Guha considered Environmental movements has its origin in the Chipko movement. According to him, in the North, environmental studies led by scientists resulted in the environmental movements.

In South, environmental movements has been led by tribal people based on their livelihood issues.

Amrita Basu considered that the environmental movements has followed different strategies like "pad yatra" and social mobilisation based on the economic issues.

R. Guha argued that the "Gandhian" crusaders had followed "projecting the non-modern" development of civilisational ethos rather than modern development on British hegemony.

Remarks

38  
 Fitting views  
 is good but  
 try to describe  
 the techniques  
 strategies of  
 movements  
 in a better  
 example  
 manner  
 as well

(S)

Anupama Roy had made that the  
 technological evolution led to the mobilisation  
 based on social media, media projection.

Smriti Kulkarni argued that globalisation  
 led to dense network of the NGOs which  
 led to mobilisation of people, funds  
Ex: Green Peace India

However, Rob Jenkins considered that  
legitimacy of NGOs in environmental movement  
 has been eroding due to their funding. Considered  
 them as "anti growth" NGOs.

(C)

Petitioner named VASANT KUMAR had  
 filed regarding the idea of National Court of  
Appeal (NCA) as the Judicial reform.

Due to the advent of PIL and  
use of precedents over principles as pointed

Remarks

by Lavanya Rajamani led to more appeals.

Due to SC generous considerations under Article 136 (Special leave petition) led to huge number of appeals.

According to National Judicial Data Grid, there was 1:5 crore appeals existing across SC and all High courts <sup>lower courts</sup> & hence, it strikes the roots of principle of justice.

NCA could be useful as it is final stage of appeal and Supreme court under Article 131 could focus on constitutional matters. It also leads to decrease in the frivolous appeals as NCA would be careful in considering the appeals.

However, according to SolI Sorabjee, the NCA conception would need judges. Currently, there is 40% vacancies in HCs. Hence NCA would be another appendage.

Remarks-

contain the constitutional challenges associated with the idea

Similarly Fali Nariman considered that the lack of forensic investigation, poor subordinate courts led to mismanagement of justice, thus increase in appeal.

Hence, as justice T.S. Thakur, said that NCA could be of little use. The need to enhance quality of justice delivery by taking judicial reforms, use of technology, forensic investigation, police reports (Prakash Singh case) would help.

John Locke considered Parliament and Supreme Court as trustee of the Government. They would work in the interest of the public.

Due to judicial activism and parliamentary activism, there has been a struggle <sup>over</sup> between Fundamental Rights (FR). It can be traced from Golaknath case (1962) where under Art 13

Remarks



Needs to mention previous cases on well

"law" included constitutional <sup>(CA)</sup> Amendment. Hence 190 CA would abridge the fundamental rights.

Later in Keshwananda Bharati case reversed its earlier judgements and said that law can abridge FR but not "Basic Structure".

Later Mhava Mills case led to judicial review as "Basic Structure" feature.

this "dialectics" between institutions due to change of law by parliament and judicial opposition over FR.

Recent "Right to privacy" earlier Navroze Quaderi case show some dialectics. The results lie in "judicial restraint" and "parliamentary" approach with framework of Basic Structure.

To simplify Needs to provide more analytical answer

4

(e) 73rd, 74th CA could be considered as the foundations for the democratic decentralisation. It led to the constitutional status to Gram Sabha (Art 243A); Panchayats (243B) and municipalities.

Remarks

Challenges

i) Article 243 G :- Deals with devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayat institutions, few states like Karnataka, Kerala had developed 28 functions under 11th schedule

For 74th LA, there is parallel structure in the name of special purpose vehicles, interference of state government

ii) Finance Commission. Independence is questioned and irregular or unperiodic reports to the president.

iii) Reservations :- Rotation policy as per James - MANOR, caused the less empowerment and less incentive to work hard.

Narasimha Gopal considered that phenomenon of "elite capture" of few.

iv) Art 243 ZD :- District planning committees (DPCs) were not constituted in Maharashtra & Bihar. Even constitution led to bureaucracy

Remarks

(v) Frequent dissolution of elected Panchayats

2) caused to "politicisation"

What argument is there?

Poor argument is that of irregular growth

Refer to link

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)

(B)

Parliamentary democracy lies in the effective functioning of parliament. Since parliament deals with various stake holders like President; Rajya Sabha; and Rajya Sabha. These institutions are bedrock for parliament.

During early 1950's, as Shankaran and Rodrigues in their book "Indian Parliament" had argued that "Nehruvian consensus" had led to effective deliberations. They considered that national movement legacy had made the leadership to work effectively.

Rajni Kothari also argued that "Nehru leadership and accommodative nature of Congress system" led to effective functioning.

Remarks

However, as Ricker considered that the entry of coalition era led to imbalance of Rajya Sabha with Lok Sabha. It led to more discussions and disruptions in the parliament.

Even Rajni Khosla argued in 1970's - 1980's that the centralisation of power by Jehva Gandhi led to decline of discussion, interruption, & affected the functioning.

As James-Menor considered that Janta Government had also followed the similar fashion by issuing the ordinances.

later in 1990's as Rodrigues considered that stage as "plebianisation" of parliament where diverse groups retreated their views. It resulted further decline due to disruptions.

However, as Pratap Bhanu Mishra, argued that decline of parliament largely depended on the various leadership roles taken by majority, opposition

Remarks

diversity of group is not a mode of decline  
 But disruptions are

parties. It also led the judiciary to take the lead role by pioneering the PILs.

However, JAMES MANOR and JANJAY BARU argued that passage of 73<sup>rd</sup>, 74<sup>th</sup> CA, LPG reforms reflects the coordination of top leadership.

Rodriguez & Rodriguez argued, that the vajpayee government had made efforts for more "consensus".

Suhos pulshikar and Yogendra Yadav argued that rise of BJP and Narendra Modi combination led to more strong force and more disruption by parliament. It led to bypass the constitutional role of legislation.

However, as former president pranab mukherjee said GST bill passage is shining example of parliamentary majority.

He also given "4D" formula i.e. discuss, debate and dissent to decide not disrupt the process.

Remarks

Vague quotes  
Try to analyse effectiveness of  
the 'new' efficiency of  
parliament & change  
what has our  
been 4 years

⑤

b)

D.L. Sheth argued the nature of New (NSM) social movement revolves two aims i.e. repoliticise the development and "return" the participatory democracy.

D.L. Sheth also argued that the rise of NSM is due to socially exclusion and economic marginalisation of vulnerable people examples

Anvita Basu had raised serious concern about the NSM nature. She raised that the institutionalisation of NSM with help of NGOs; transnational network of NSM and revolutionary movements; could be phenomenon of NSM.

Ramchandra Guha argued NSM especially Chipko movement which started as customary rights violation movement led to environmental protection movement

Judha Pai argued that farmer movements had also increased due to green revolution and

Remarks

political importance of farming community after  
 "democratic upsurge", to use Yogendra Yadav  
words

Anupama Roy argued that Nem in 1980s  
 led to women movements which are historically  
 and identically-oriented in 1990s. In 1980s,

It took autonomous character. Later in 1990's

It took social differentiation in the larger  
 context of "mandali-mandhir" politics.

Amrita Bakshi had analysed the factors led to  
limited impact and gave the following factors:

i) Lack of organisational networks led to sporadic  
movements.

ii) As Rob Jenkins said NBos were treated as  
 "morally deprived" due to their funding patterns,  
 led to "legitimacy deficit" of NEM.

iii) Identity politics like caste, religion led  
 to fragmented social movements.

Remarks

How?

iv) Trade unions and political parties nexus led to less development of social movements

v) As Suhra Palsikar argued that political parties are not taking the lead in the

social movements.

However, there were some success like Chipko movement, recent ASHITHA YATRA on Dalit Attacks, Lolpal, RTI movements

However, there are related movements. As Smith Rajaram argued that NIM need to be based on ISSUE rather than identity

(E)

Working class movement had played crucial role in independence struggle after the success of Russian revolution

However after the independence, as Rajni Kothari argued that "Nehruvian consensus" led to accommodation of workers demands. It

Remarks



led to less impact of worker movements.

Rajni Kohari argues that the worker movements were later merged with political issues. That resulted into worker unions as appendage to the political parties.

After LGA reforms, due to competitive federalism, as Lowse Tilling argues that regional capitalism has increased the support to regional parties.

It led to no support of worker movements in regional level.

Similarly, as Christophe Jeffredot argues that after 1990's, due to "mandal-mandir" politics, worker movements were led to social differentiations on basis of identities like caste, religion.

Rob Jenkins, argued that worker movements lacks legitimacy due to lack of support from any NGOs (or) media.

During 1990's regional parties also have expanded their influence in trade unions.

Remarks

Rise of communal politics led to social differentiation, as argued by Amrita Basu. It caused the "caste-based subaltern" division. It led communal overtones over the labour issues.

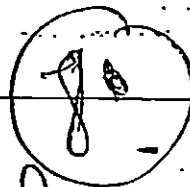
Louise Tillin also argued LPG reforms led to rise of class of capitalist. It weakened labour unions, the workers movements.

Even the decline of left parties, as argued by Shas Putshakar, is due to LPG reforms affected the workers movements.

However, there is need to take the concern of working class. As Robert Putnam said the issues of free trade agreements increase need to be resolved by "two-level game" theory by negotiating with working class to protect their rights.

Remarks

what role has  
multiplicity of  
trade unions  
& ideological  
fragmentation  
played in  
this  
regard?



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

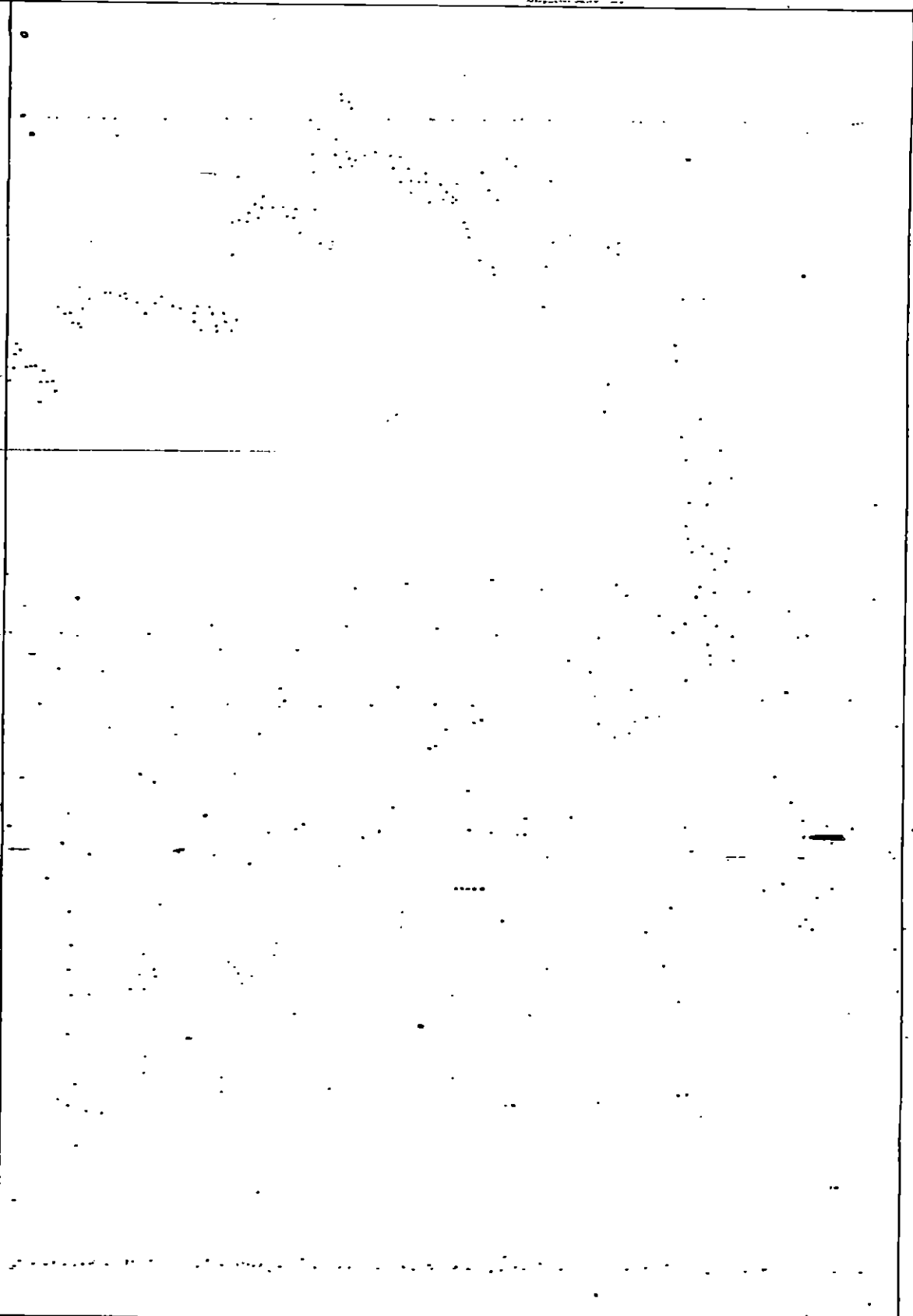
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*Remarks*

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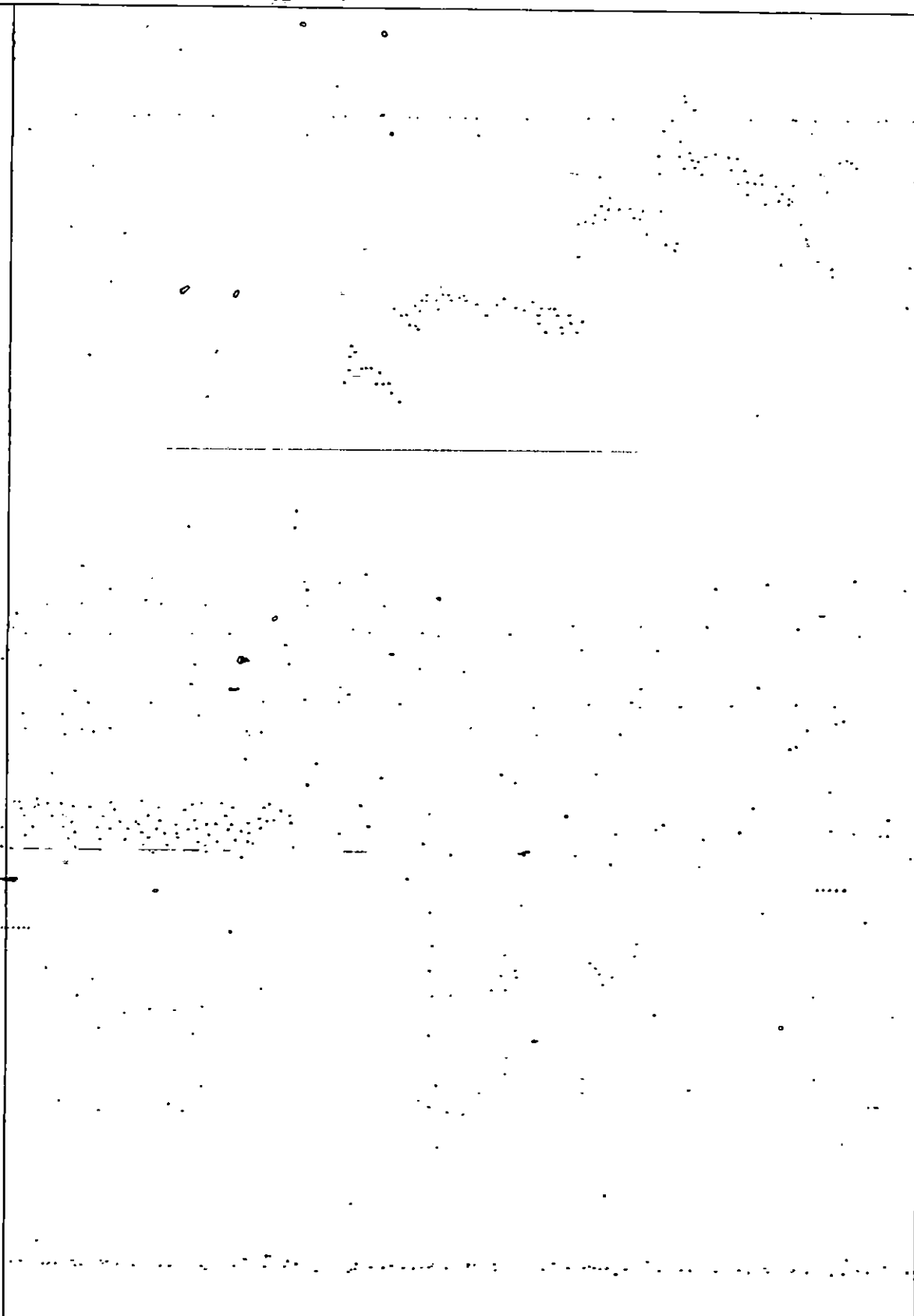
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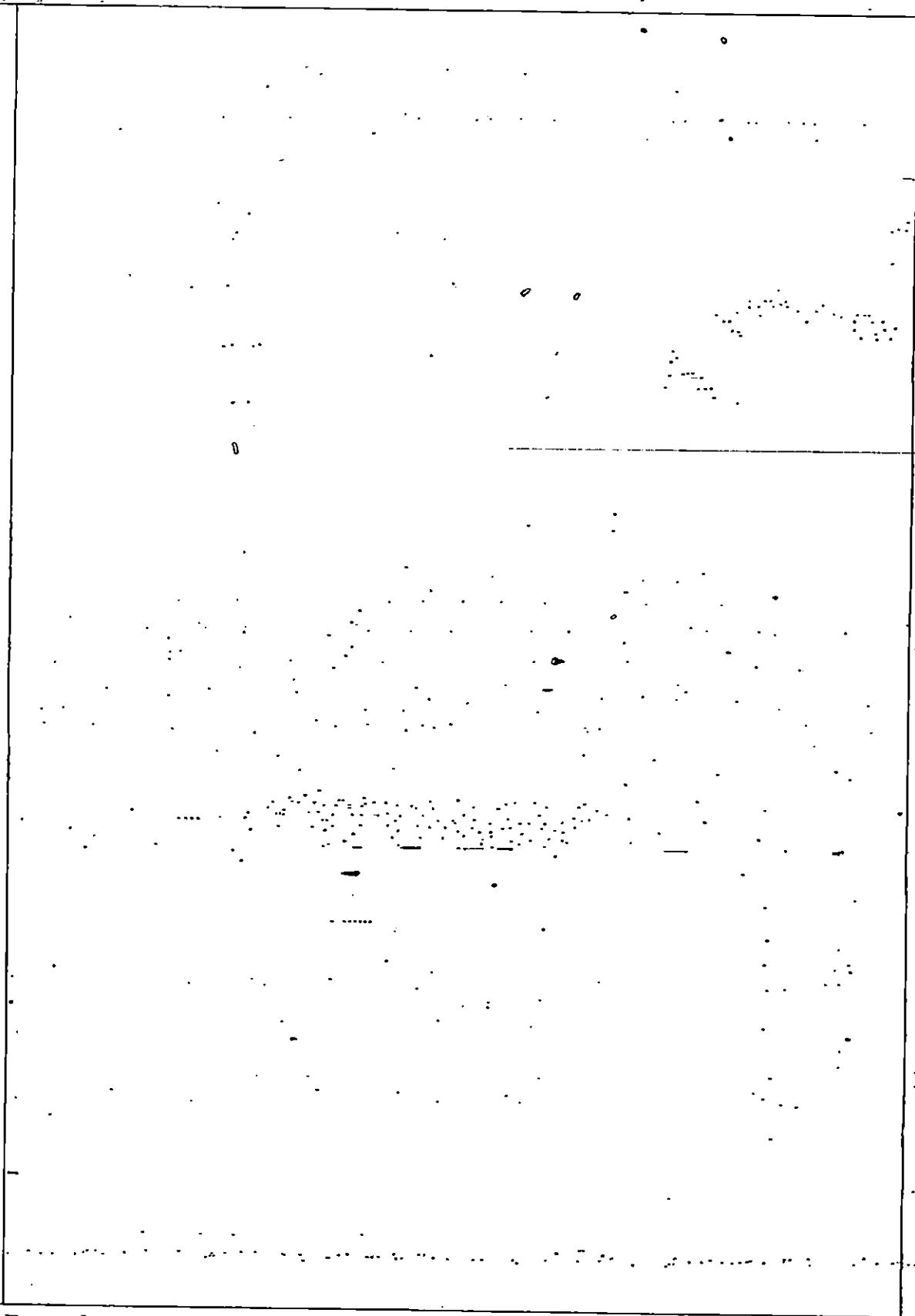
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*Remarks*

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*

**GIS SCORE**

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*Remarks*



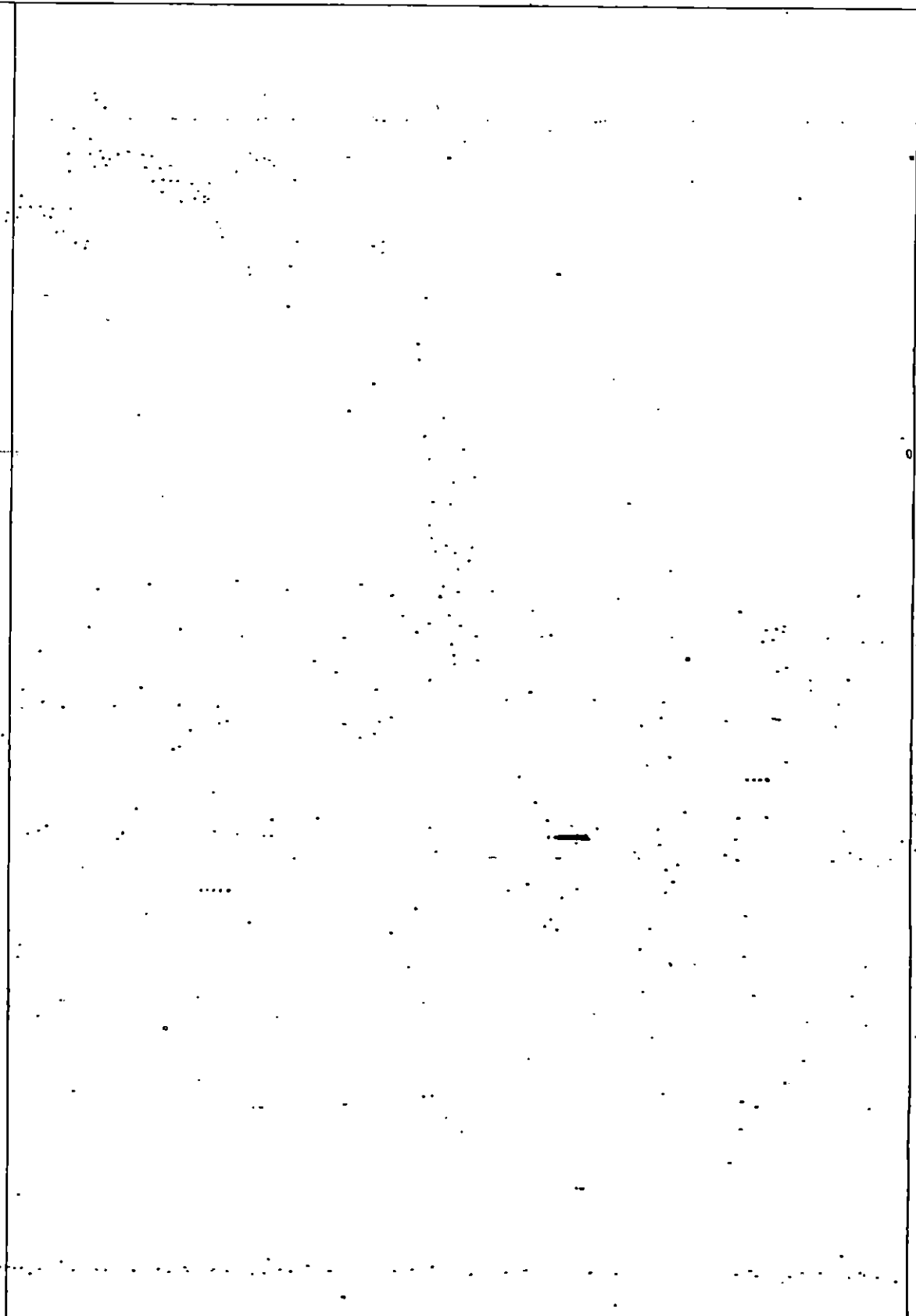
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*Remarks*

The central portion of the page is dominated by a large grid. The grid is composed of several vertical and horizontal lines. Within this grid, there is a faint, low-resolution map or data visualization. It features a central horizontal band of points, possibly representing a road or a specific data series. There are also scattered points and some faint lines throughout the grid, suggesting a geographical or spatial dataset. The overall appearance is that of a technical drawing or a data plot that has been scanned at a low resolution.

*Remarks*



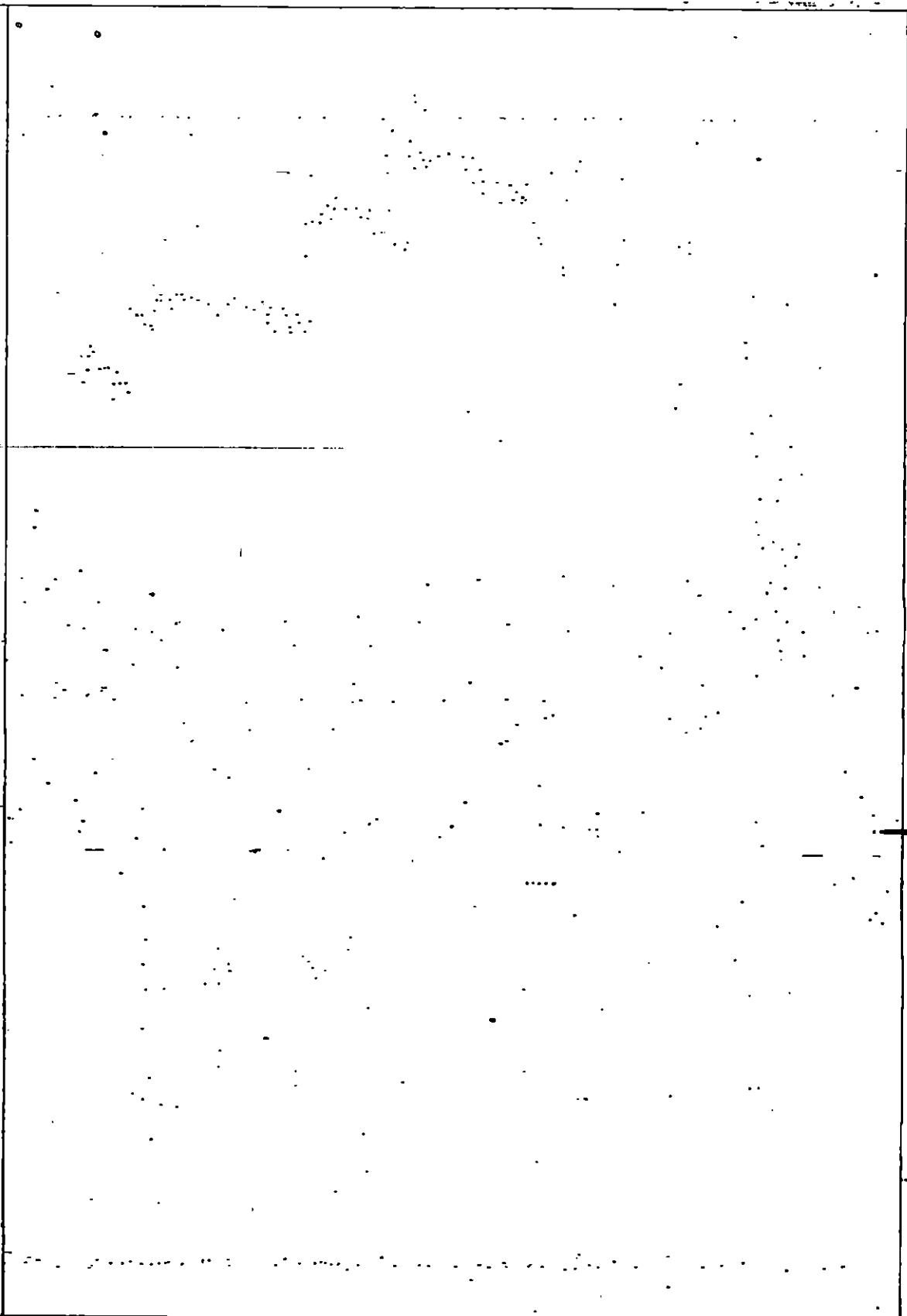
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Remarks



*Remarks*