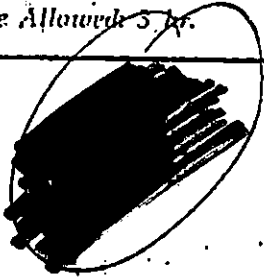


POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 5 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.

Name AKASH ANUPWAL

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 04/10/16

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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1. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words) (12.5 × 4 = 50)
- Analyze the Challenges to the successful functioning of Local Self Governing institutions after the enactment of 73rd and 74th Amendment.
 - Electoral reforms in India have come a long way in addressing the maladies of electoral system of India.
 - The role of pressure groups in policy formulation and their implications for Indian democracy.
 - Critically analyse the composition of Indian Constituent Assembly.

(a) 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment Act (CAA) has been one of the greatest move towards the 'decentralised democratic system' in India. It has empowered the local self governing institutions. There are however ~~are~~ still many irritants in path of successful functioning of these institutions.

(i) ~~Proper implementation of rules and procedure on ground level.~~

(ii) ~~Administrative and financial viability~~

(iii) ~~Red tapism and bureaucratic hurdles are still prevailing~~

(iv) ~~There are challenges with regards to schedule area. Difficulty in proper implementation of PESA (Panchayati Raj extension to schedule Areas)~~

(v) ~~There are lack of fund, functions and functionaries.~~

Remarks

Applicable attitude of bureaucracy, illiteracy, Corruption, Dummy Candidates etc

(vi) ~~Norms~~ Objectives have not been achieved on ground levels.

However above irritants can be overcome in following way.

(i) Strong political will, ~~to~~ it is going to make sure that things do move on ground level,

(ii) stringent laws and fast track court to deal with law breakers.

(iii) Availability of infrastructure, including adequate funds and manpower.

(iv) Intellectual stature of society should generate awareness ~~regarding~~ PRI's.

(v) Media can play a constructive role.

(vi) That there are many vacancies in PRI's, it should be filled at the earliest.

Jawahar Lal Nehru had said that too much centralisation will decay the tree of democracy. These institutions of local self governance is a step in right direction, we all have to make sure that they work properly and achieve the desired objective.

9002
effort.

7

Remarks

(b) 'Election' is a festival in a democracy, 'one ~~of our~~ PM Vajpayee said that in India there is one way or another election is happening. There have ^{been} following problems with respect to election system

- (Crory Capitals)
- (i) politico-industrialist Nexus ~~that tends to~~
 - (ii) Many times political parties are going above the allotted budget in campaigning and advertisement
 - (iii) Many times parties tends to give freebies to collect vote.
 - (iv) Parties align themselves with Dalit-leaders etc to earn the vote of peoples following particular ideology
 - (v) parties tends to brake Model Code of Conduct (MCC)
 - (vi) A huge amount of Black Money generated and moves which destabilised the economy
 - (vii) There have been many times talk of Electoral reform and many Commissions like Comm. to Review the Working of Constitution, Comm. on Centre - state relations have given

Remarks

their inputs on electoral reform

(i) ~~With~~ Election Comm. will announce the date of election and with the announcement MCA will come into effect and a state will not transfer any official without permission of election commission

(ii) Generate awareness and sensitize people regarding the manifesto of parties so that they can vote the sublime and mobilise team

(iii) Form tribunals to check hawala and Black money moving during elections

These election system in India is among the very best of global practices world wide, above reforms will go long way in addressing the remaining malaises of system.

Read the Question carefully. You have to analyse the reform undertaken up to now & how far it has gone. No doubt in so much

2 Remarks

(c) 'Pressure group' are people or group of persons who do not directly seek political offices but wants to ~~make~~ influence public policy in their favor. For e.g. Academician, Environmentalist, industrialist etc.

Pressure group have played major role in public policy. They lobby the corridors of power to make their voice heard. Their implication of Indian democracy have been mixed, positive as well as negative.

(i) Environmentalist had played significant role in project ~~like~~ climate related laws ^{and big business houses}

(ii) Industrialist have been successful in providing insights to laws which have direct effects on Indian economy.

Example

It is true that all stakeholders should come together to make the policies which affects them. But in the end ~~with~~ after taking suggestion from everyone it is the government of the day that has to decide.

me write about
OKOP
Pat
Agitation
Pabbar
Nishkary
Car

Remarks

mention their negative implications as well

(d) Indian Constituent assembly had people which were not directly elected, but they represented the will of people as they were chosen by the ~~directly~~ ~~also~~ the very people in constituent assembly. Came back to parliament after 1st general election in 1952. There was majority of Congress up till 1967 not only in centre but also in states.

Focus on the composition of the Assembly

The policy making in that scenario was tough as the nation just came out of a 200 year colonial rule. As a result like Tagore had said that, 'British will one day leave India but they will leave behind them mountains of dirt and filth'. However as there was majority of same party both at the union and in states, hence a consensus could be built.

Only one key point refer to

In the Constituent assembly there were also people nominated by princely states. In summation, the assembly did not have direct representation but they did have 'overarching consensus' which could be seen in the election of independent India.

Remarks

2

2. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) The country has travelled a long way from the principled politics of 1950s to personalised politics today. Critically analyse the statement with specific reference to the major political parties and their ideological bases.
- (b) From one party dominance to a multi-party power sharing model, India has seen diverse phases of Coalitional politics. Describe this evolution briefly phase wise. Do you agree that benefits and challenges associated with Coalition governments exist simultaneously?

(a) India has come a long way in these 70 years after independence. A lot has changed including the politics in general election of 1951 to 16th Lok Sabha election in 2014.

Just after independence there was one party rule at centre and in the state, many members of Constituent assembly came back to the parliament. Indian National Congress (INC) was the only major party with stalwarts like Nehru, Patel and others. Party was based on specific principle of 'nation building'. And subsequently institutions like 'Planning Commissions' and 'National Development Council' came into existence.

Remarks

what was the ideological perspective of Congress after Independence? Similarly table about Jan Sangh & Communist perspective as well?

There were positive effects of Principled politics but there were also some incidents, as many people within the party wanted to come to power and hold important portfolios. The party broke and new party among congress emerged which was led by Indira Gandhi as INC Congress(I)

In today's scenario personality cult has gained immense significance with visionary leaders like Jayprakash, Advani. People instead of voting for party, vote in the name of particular person. They align themselves with a rightist ideology with personalized politics there are some flaws like there is no instance of breaking away from party which helps in effective functioning and long term planning.

However there are also challenges with personalized politics of Hindu rightist ideology that is minority does not feel secure. There is resentment & insecurity among them. They feel marginalised and

Analyse Party wise the Policy Ideology

Role of dynasties in family

Remarks

~~the to that~~
an atmosphere of intolerance have been manufactured.

In my view India is the most tolerant nation ⁱⁿ ~~among~~ world. The atmosphere has been created to ~~undermine~~ the credibility. Both the major parties have put forth their effort in nation building and to take India forward. We as a citizen have duty to support our leaders, whoever we have sent to the corridors of power. And it is their duty to hear all stakeholders while dealing with ~~critical~~ critical matters in policy making. We both have to move ~~a~~ forward together then the country will move forward.

Vague conclusion
Prefer to write for more specific content on this

①

Remarks

(b) Coalition party came into existence when a clear majority of any one party cannot be formed. The advent of coalition party dates back to 1998, when Atal Bihari Vajpayee formed first coalition government.

That was the first coalition gov.

There are benefits associated with it. Different opinion can be expressed and best can be incorporated.

(i) When there is no party to rule, there is no leadership. Coalition party is the only alternative.

(ii) State leaders get opportunity to work at centre and see things from different perspective. That way state has adequate voice in policy decision that affects the states.

However, there are following challenges associated with it.

(i) Since there are too many parties, sometimes voices get echoed and no effective decision can be taken.

Remarks

(ii) Rule is unstable, means party different parties can withdraw their support and destabilise the government. E.g. when Smt. Jayalalitha took her support back, Mr. Vajpayee had to ~~lose the~~ give resignation as he lost majority on the floor of house.

(iii) State leaders ask for important portfolios at the center, as there are limited seats mandated by Constitution. It is hard to satisfy everybody's demand.

(iv) State leaders many a time tends to favour their own state instead of thinking of nation as a whole.

(v) Nepotism tends to get poor leaders favor their own child or relatives, which promote nepotism.

Coalition for government has its pros and cons. But to quote PM Narendra Modi, 'Government comes and go. What remains is Country'. We (Government, opposition and citizens) have to work toward countries development by avoiding the irritants and

Remarks

Ans 1
Partly
Answer is completely missing. Refer to link



GS SCORE

adopting the positive practices.

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

(a) Caste and class in India have their distinct identities in terms of structure and economic status. Is this a universal truth in India or it has certain exceptions? Give your views. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Why the National Human Rights Commission was recently called 'A toothless tiger' by its chairperson? How valid is this comment and suggest possible measures which will make the body more effective and relevant for the victims of Human rights violation. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Is it correct to say that the interstate water dispute tribunals have become a barrier to development? What role has constitutional exception given by Supreme Court to tribunals played in this context? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(b) National Human rights Commission (NHRC) came into existence in 1992 after enactment of Human right Commission act (HRA). It has been recently called 'toothless tiger', by the reason being is that although the institution is there its mandate is not binding on government, they are not obliged to follow the recommendation of NHRC.

There I agree to the view there are many instances in which human rights have been violated by government but for ex. Narmada dam increase in right, Human rights violation because of AFSPA, etc.

Government
not
responsible

Remarks

2

To make the body more effective following measure could be taken

(i) Extend the provision of 1 year, means currently NHRC can take up issues 1 year old only, not older than that

(ii) Make ~~the~~ recommendations of NHRC binding on Gov.

(iii) Include more prominent people and subject expert, ~~and~~ from civil society

(iv) Adopt international practices of institutions like 'Amnesty International'

(v) There are severe shortage of infrastructure and funds which hampers administration. To provide sufficient manpower & economic power is need of the hour to take up the case.

Policy makers and NHRC officials have to be on the same page in that way only victims of human right violation could be able to provide Justice.

Give binding power
include
PIL
&
Amend
powers
in its
ambit

(c) India is home to many Himalayan and peninsular rivers. These rivers flow through various states in India. That is the sharing of water in these rivers are bone of contention among the state. In this context, the Constitution there is a concept of Inter-State water dispute tribunal (ISWT) - Yes, that has become the barrier to development in states. Recent example shows dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu government over Cauvery river water sharing.

The only way forward to break the logjam is that both the states should sit across the table talk about the new order given by the tribunal.

As in the recent case when Union Minister of Water resources has called chief ministers of respective state to ~~talk of lay~~ down the roadmap for ~~future~~ progress to end to logjam.

That's already being suggested. Such simple to solve.

What was the logic behind this? It is excluded members of Supreme Court?

Remarks

5



what was he going to say in this statement?

(a) Gandhi said 'Religion and politics can not be separated,' In some way when we look at Indian political system, caste and class cannot be separated. It has been seen in last 70 years that caste plays a role in electing leaders. In this context the opinion tends to vary from opinion in private ^{in public}. Many times leaders tends to align themselves with the particular ideology of a freedom fighter or a dalit leader to fetch the votes.

I would not say this is universally true in India but yes we cannot escape from it as it had been evident from past practices that ~~as~~ they are interconnected.

In my view, India is a vast country of 130 cr people which follow different religions and different customs. When we choose our leaders we have to rise above the caste & class line because the leader is not going to make policy for that particular

Remarks

faction of society but for whole of nation.
 And in this shopping world order of India
 is to play a decisive role the electors
 have to elect those who are sublime of
 getting elected: instead of ~~not~~ searching
 for same last name. As Roosevelt, has
 rightly said, that 'A nation grows only when
 elect masses choose the Leaders wisely'.

when did
 the issue of
 leaders come
 from? This about
 caste & class
 refer to hindu
 Congress.

3

Remarks

4. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) The healthy working of Indian federal system has been severely affected by the overarching and interfering attitude of Union governments. How has the mechanism of president rule in States intensified this debate, illustrate with newly emerging debate on this topic.
- (b) Is it correct to say that the judiciary in India has compelling reasons to adopt an activist approach? Verify the claim that this activism has led to 'Judicial Overreach' on several occasions with suitable examples.

Remarks

5. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words)

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Indian parties and their attitude towards federalism.
- (b) India's position on Non-Agricultural Market Access in WTO as a symbol of its growing assertion at global trade regimes.
- (c) Socialist perspective and contribution to Indian National movement was governed by need for social reform for the deprived. Comment.
- (d) Factors and forces working against Secularism in post independent India.

(a) "Federalism" ~~concept~~ is one of the basic structures of constitution. ~~The~~ Indian parties have shown mixed reaction with respect to Federalism. Like all concept of political science it is also a Contested Concept.

After 1st gen election, Nehru and Patel wanted India to have strong centre. But Ambedkar wanted to give power to states. In the Constituent assembly there is found an extensive debate on the Concept of Federalism.

Indian parties, in present scenario, want federalism but to the extent only when it suits them. The party in power at centre tries to there have been instances that take over the administration of state by foul means or some ~~and~~ provisions.

This extent & control is uncontested. The concept itself is well accepted.
 he nice comment

Remarks

Recent example shows that there have been instability in Uttar Pradesh and in Andhra Pradesh it was manufactured to change the status quo. But Supreme Court has held the status quo ante.

In summation, K.C. Wheare, a renowned political scientist has said that Indian Constitution is unitary in nature with federal characteristic rather than federal in nature with unitary characteristic.

Vague, Over Simple
 (hardly any mentioning
 the view points of
 various parties on the issue

(2)

Remarks

(b) Recently held WTO Summit at Nairobi did not bear results which India was hoping. India's concern was public stockholding for food security purposes, special safeguard mechanism and export subsidy ~~for~~ to developed countries. India wanted public stockholding for food security purposes, but there have been voices in WTO members that India would dump their subsidised food in international market which will hamper their interest.

India wanted special safeguard mechanism (SSM) for their farmers. SSM means an increase in import duty to reduce the import of agricultural products, for the time being, however that demand have been accepted.

India is also sceptic about the Export subsidy that is allowed to developed countries, that has direct effect on Indian markets.

There have been positives and negatives of these Summit. But to a certain

Remarks:

Your answer barely has any relevance to the issue of Non Agricultural Market Access.

0

point India was able to put forth her ideas at WTO forum, the next summit will decide the course of action.

Remarks

(c) ~~It's~~ Indian socialism is different from world practices. Indian form of socialism is mixed of socialism and capitalism. Nehru was inspired by western socialism, which was called 'Fabianism'.

~~After the independence, there was the task of building the nation.~~

Indian national movement has seen socialism whose champions were Lohia, JP Narayan etc.

①

Remarks

(d) 'Secularism' word was not initially found in Preamble it was inserted along with 'socialist' and 'integrity' with 42nd Constitutional Amendment. Indian secularism is very much different from western secularism, scholars like Machiavelli and Hobbes have given western views secularism, which explicitly said that state dominates the churches.

Indian views on secularism is different, it mentions about no state intervention in religion. Means state will treat all religions as equal. There have been factors and forces working against secularism in India.

(i) Pan Islamic jihadist movement trying to break the secular fabric of India.

What
you
mean

Many faction of society change the atmosphere with communal violence.

(ii) Forces trying to malign election in India on religious line.

Q

In our Constitution art 25-28, deal with religion and promote secularism.

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) New social movements in India emerge around new scopes and range of politics but their success can be described as mixed at best. Substantiate the statement and also analyse the methods and strategies adopted by environmental movements in India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Through political party competition, the social divisions of a deeply divided society get expressed. Discuss the above statement with specific reference to social mobilization by political parties in India. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Reservation for some is the most potent tool for social justice and empowerment but for others it is just a mechanism to gain political advantage over rivals. Address the debate from both viewpoints with recent examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Its evolutionary path shows that success of the women's movement has not been in terms of the laws passed or the number of women appointed to office but in the fact that it has brought a new consciousness on the entire question of women in the Indian society. Can it be said that the movement has struggled to find an independent existence in India?
- (b) What were the strategies of the Indian National movement in response to the semi-authoritarian, semi-hegemonic colonial state? What purpose did the doctrine of non-violence in this regard? Elaborate.

Remarks

8. Attempt all questions: (250-300 words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) The evolving profile of legislators in Indian parliament offers both opportunities and challenges. Discuss. How has the changing nature of leadership in parliament affected its efficiency?
- (b) The cyber domain especially social networking and cinema are emerging as the new battle ground between conservative and progressive forces with governments and judiciary choosing different sides in this tussle. Elaborate.

(a) since independence there have been a tremendous change with respect to profile of legislators in india, following are opportunities associated with it

(i) more educated and expert in their field, e.g. legislators like Manohar prakar (defense minister) and Jayram ramesh (ex urban min) have been graduates of IITs.

(ii) More aware and sensitized towards the common man

(iii) They are seasoned and exposed to international practices

(iv) Constructive debate in the respective field

(v) There are more no. of to choose best legislators from among many.

is not true for whole of IS (R)

Really? what about Jayram & Ramesh is Parliament

Remarks

~~Very Vague Answer~~
~~Please refer back to link~~

GS SCORE

~~Following are the challenges associated~~

The profile of legislators not only send them to the corridors of power but it helps in administration also. But there are challenges associated with it. As the expectation rise they have to make sure that they live up to that expectation. In 21st century India there are multi task a legislator deals with, they have to be at their toe always. There are also active media role in today's India. ~~The~~ Another challenge is that legislator is often said of taking bold decision due to media trial. ~~and not~~ Even a decision taken in benign office sometimes hurt the legislator back, which hampers their chance of re-election and they refrain from taking the decision.

Nature of leadership has changed very much today after nearly 70 decades. Earlier there were ~~at~~ single party rule in Centre as well as state, now there have been different parties at Centre and in states. Leadership plays a significant role in efficiency of

Remarks

~~The question is about changing leadership in Parliament~~

Dominance of Representative Constituents Politics

parliament. Earlier since there were one party rule many a times it had been seen that there was logjam and laws have been passed, bypassing the upper house. As an expert have pointed out 'certain democracy over uncertain tyranny' is good. But that was not the case. ~~many a times~~ The most suitable example was 42nd Amendment Act which is termed as mini constitution.

After the In today's, 21st century context, there is stark change in leadership. There is more efficiency in parliament, people are more sensitized towards democratic process and their rights.

Leadership plays an effective role in any movement or in any democracy. The crowd decide how long a democracy would be able to walk. But the leadership decide in which direction.

(2) ~~most of~~ ~~opinion~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~arguments~~
 is: Opinions & arguments

Remarks

(b) In 21st century there is ~~an~~ advent of new technology. ~~that~~ That give rise to cyber domain and social networking sites like Facebook & twitter etc. However that has led to tussle between Conservative and Progressive forces.

Recent example of facebook, on the death of Balasahab Thakre, there was demand to close Mumbai. A girl criticise this and another girl like the comment that had led conservative forces to lodge a ^{FIR} complaint against those girls then led to their imprisonment.

Incident happens with respect to Sec 66 of Information Technology Act (IT Act)

however the ^{supreme} court after hearing both sides by using 'Doctrine of Severability' have struck down section 66 of IT Act and upheld that - they (or any person) is free to right whatever they choose to so long it does not impinge others right to freedom. It is an example of Judicial activism which shows that ^{supreme} court is the ultimate guardian of constitution.

Mention such example

Remarks

There have also been tests in the field of cinema, where many movies have been banned or ~~cut~~ trimmed. The government has ~~been~~ by a statute formed censor board which looks after this. The Board gives the final go for a cinema to release after inspecting it.

There have been voices in this field that government is impinging on their right of freedom of speech & expression and they are unnecessary trimming or banning the movies, that leads to tension b/w conservative and progressive forces. It leads to question the credibility of many institutions like this.

what is the solution to this problem?

In conclusion, to quote Hon'ble President Pranab Mukherjee at recent republic day address: "let us continue to debate, discuss and even revolt, but within the ambit of law".

All state govt have to make sure that they do not impinge on their citizens right of freedom of speech & expression. And citizens also have to

Remarks

Rational role played by SC in this context

7

make sure while dealing with cyber domain, ~~that~~ or have to be extremely cautious that their freedom to swing their hand should not hit somebody else's nose.

Remarks