GS SCORE [redacted]

Test - 07

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.

- Avoid unnecessary details
- Stick to question
- Good writing speed
- Analysis skills

Name JASKANWAL PAL SINGH BIR

Mobile No. [redacted]

Date 26/08/2017

Signature

1. *Invigilator Signature* _____
2. *Invigilator Signature* _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

Roll No._____

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SECTION A

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

(a) Radical Humanism

(b) Mill as reluctant democrat.

(c) Compare features of deliberative and representative democracy

(d) 'Veil of ignorance'

(e) Complex Equality.

Ans 1(d) Veil of ignorance → This notion was propounded by Rawls in his theory of Justice as fairness. Justice is virtue of any state system just like truth is to thought system.

'Veil of Ignorance' forms the part of 'procedural aspect' given by Rawls to arrive at Principles of justice.

He argues that the rational negotiators who have to decide on the tenets of justice are in a hypothetical position called 'Original position'. In this position they are behind 'veil of ignorance', this symbolise that they

Remarks

no

have little idea about what will be rewarded or punished. They themselves are ignorant about the fact whether they are in an advantaged position or disadvantaged position. / Unaware of their ability, position, says, identity, gender etc

Thus reflexive equilibrium pushes them to decide principles such as to minimise the losses.

Rawls thus put forwards, it will lead to justice which will be fair to all in every circumstances.

Communitarians criticise that like Michael Sandel and walzer criticise that person can never be an unencumbered self rather constituted by ends.

Dworkin criticise Rawls ideas they are not behind 'thick veil of ignorance' rather 'thin veil of ignorance' having fair knowledge of economics and sociology. He calls

7

Remarks

for accounting the brute luck.

Ans 1(c) COMPLEX EQUALITY :-

Michael walzer in his book 'Spheres of justice' has put forward the notion of 'complex equality'.

He differs it from 'simple Equality' which can be procedural or substantive.

This concept originated in backdrop of Rawl's theory where he reflects about distribution of primary goods and secondary goods.

Michael walzer said there needs to be a manner for achieving equality so that person standing in one ~~one~~ sphere must not put him at disproportionate advantage or disadvantage.

He gives spheres conception. According to this different goods should be distributed differently according to different

Remarks

meanings they assign different communities and set ups provide to these different goods..

He further develops that nepotism is the trait of kinship family, it should not be brought in bureaucratic organisation culture. Money or profit belongs to sphere of business hence it should not be brought in family.

He says that goods like respect, recognition, fame power, money may be received differently in different customs and societies.

Michael Walzer through his conception enriches the understanding of equality and provides alternative approach towards equality.

Write criticism also

7

Remarks

Ans (c) :- Representative democracy includes participation of people in political process and decision making, where they exercise their power through elected representatives. Burke had further the intellect, intent of the representatives and marked it important for democracy to thrive.

Representative dem. can be elected through ballot, or first past the post system. Proportional representation provides voice to every constituent section of the electorate. Representatives are helped by technocrats and bureaucrats to formulate ~~Govt~~ policies and execute it. Eg:- India.

On the other deliberative democracy emphasizes on deliberation through which informed decision making takes place. Deliberative

Remarks

democracy secures direct participation of people. Gandhi, M.N Roy and JP Narayan have been proponents of this type. Joshua cohen maintains that it is effective as person has to justify his argument through deliberation thus resulting in broad consensus. Joshua Cohen says it is time taking process and may not be suitable where electorate is illiterate. Countries like Switzerland have deliberative democracy.

Needing more content

6

Ans (b) Mill is regarded as father of liberalism who have been an avid supporter of liberty in a democratic set up.

Mill is a reluctant democratic he is unwilling to introduce democracy in colonies.

He says it is attained through struggle of century and is not a free

2

Remarks

gift to be distributed to everyone. He emphasises democracy requires certain ~~pre~~ prerequisites to prosper.

He pushes for plurality of voting rights for those who hold property in more than one place. Proposal of weighted system to those who are educated and wealthy.

This reflects although he supports democracy, yet he introduces 'Aristocratic elements' in democracy and turns out to be a reluctant democrat. Leaders like Jawahar Lal Nehru disagree with his notion and propose democracy to brought at footstep / doorstep of people without reluctance.

Ans 1(a) :- # Radical Humanism # This concept emerged from ideational journey of MN Roy who emphasised that man is to be treated as free radical for the propagation of

5

Criticism?
- Distrusted of common man's wisdom
- Supporter of Liberty, JBB!
- Extended to woman, kids, ers.

Remarks

his view and development.

Radical humanism places 'human at the centre' and builds upon the system with individual as an actor.

He emphasises that in Marxist conception of communist society, man is under collective system of proletariat thinking. He criticises this system for imposing 'collective ego' on man who is rational with reason.

He calls for absolving human from this collective ego and move as free radicals participating in political process through 'Radical Democracy' where bottom up approach of decision making will be implemented putting it closer to deliberative democracy.

6

Remarks Answer should be balanced covering both positive & negative aspects.

2. Attempt all questions:

(a) What are the major debates on equality? Liberty and equality are anti-thetical to each other? Critically examine. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Communitarian critique to liberty over-emphasis on the encumbered self of an individual within the community and traditions , overlooking patriarchy within social structure including family. Comment. What are the other debates within communitarianism. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) "Locke is an individualist out and out". comment (300 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

(a) Gandhi and Ambedkars on views on 'social justice' is blend of contradiction and coherence, that ensembles to a common objective of human dignity. Comment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Political theory is viewed in three different streams-classical, modern and contemporary in terms of its evolution and growth? Bring out the major points of difference among all the three with special emphasis on methodology and content. (300 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) Compare and contrast the scheme of Justice in the light of classical political thinkers,with special reference to Plato and Aristotle. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

(a) While maintaining the essence of classical Marxism, later marxists gave their own interpretation as to why the industrialised societies could not eliminate the capitalist bourgeoisie through revolution. Comment. (300 Words) (20 Marks)

(b) Distinguish between Power and Authority. Discuss the "crisis of legitimacy" in capitalist societies. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Examine the idea of Natural Rights? Is it complimentary to Human Rights? Elaborate. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Ans 4(a): The essence of classical Marxism was that Marx is God whose predictions are bound to come true.

He predicted that capitalism is an inherently exploitative system and it will perish when violent overthrow of by workers will take place in advanced stage

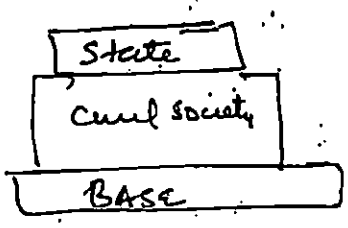
However it was witnessed that in case of exploitation people shifted far right rather than left.

Neo Marxist like Gramsci held that Marx had given 'monocausal' theory of economic structure as base and family, school state as superstructure.

Please keep it short

Remarks

Gramsci emphasised the importance of superstructures which prevent the cause of revolution



He mentions that capitalism perpetuates through 'manufactured consent' and hegemony of ideas of dominant class. In opaque civil society acts as a shock absorber and prevents the state from revolution.

This consent is manufactured through forces of religion, school, and intellectuals play most important role in creating hegemony of capitalist ideals.

Hence he proposes organic intellectuals from within the subaltern classes who could create a counter hegemony through 'war of position' and then take war of manoeuvre to overthrow the exploitative capitalist system

Critical Marxists like Marcuse presents capitalist has projected man as one dimensional through consumer of utilities and need is to look into the study of culture and scientific factors in sustaining the capitalism. he examples change in culture of food and classical music to promote consumption.

Althusser also held that superstructures are important but it is necessary that change can emerge from any superstructure rather than particular one. Change in political social structure may cause variation in systems.

It is concluded that their target remains the same of overthrowing capitalism, they differ only in means and existing factors which will bring revolution. ~~in the~~

Remarks

Avoid unnecessary details

14

Ans 4(b) Power is the central concept of Political Science. It is a contested notion.

Power is the ability of a nation to get its work done from another.

Power comes near to ~~force~~ ~~violence~~.

Pareto, Mosca, Robert Dahl have given elitist as well as pluralist view of power which includes that person within certain states have power to rule upon others not.

Dahl writes their many group influence exercise power which later he recognised along with Lindblom is deformed polyarchy.

Authority is the legitimate use of power. State exercise of power is authority, since it is legitimate as it represents 'popular will'.

Remarks

Authority = Power + legitimacy.
Max Weber has given sources of authority as charismatic, rational-legal as well traditional.

In capitalist state, system prevails because they contribute in terms of taxes, which as redistribution is used in the welfare of people across the state.
Habermas has given the concept of 'legitimation crisis'. He mentions that there is a limit upto which capitalist can contribute their profits towards socialist goals of welfare. As people demand goes on increasing, it will lead to a deadlock of deliveries which causes the state to suffer from 'legitimation crisis'. Many dictatorial regimes were overthrown when they could not

Remarks

fulfil the demands of their people.

Ans(ii) :- Idea of natural rights emerges from the conception of 'State of nature'.

Natural rights were enjoyed by man in state of nature, hence they also need to be preserved by state or sovereign under social contract.

Locke and Hobbes have mentioned that when law is made it incorporate natural rights into civil law.

Though Bentham criticises the rights as 'Anarchical fallacies' as language of terrorism as proposes legal theory of rights.

Remarks

Human right are the rights to endowed to man due to his existence as human. They are essential for upholding dignity of an individual.

Natural rights are complementary to human rights the inalienable rights to life, liberty and property are important natural rights which complement human rights

This involves preservation of life, liberty and freedom of thought and expression to develop rational and logical faculties.

This ensures state take steps and enact laws and provisions to give effect to these rights.

Need more analysis and content

9

Remarks

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~~Though they are complementary, some natural rights may be in conflict with Human~~

Remarks

SECTION B

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

(a) Critical Examination of the Anti-Defection Law

(b) Judicial activism

(c) Uniform Civil Code and Gender Justice.

(d) Nature and Evaluation of Land Reforms in India after Independence.

(e) Party sysytem is in transition in India

Ans 5(a) Anti defection law was incorporated in 10th schedule of the constitution through 52nd Amendment Act. The intent was to check floor crossing, horse trading in the parliament and instill sanctity of the house and strengthen democracy.

Provision of law :- 1) It states that if independent member joins the party, he is defected

(2) If nominated member does not join within 6 months

(3) If there is a split in the party

(4) If person elected on the ticket of one party joins another party after election.

There are certain lacunaes in Anti-defection laws :-

Remarks

(1) Role of speaker: Speaker is the deciding authority on defection, hence partisanship or partiality cannot be ruled out. Recent Arunachal Pradesh Crisis.

(2) Shallows merger with 2/3rd ~~majo~~ sub-does not allow split, thus leaving little scope for genuine ~~dissent and~~ discussion in parliament

(3) It should be amended that party whip should deals attendance and convergence on important issues like no confidence etc and leave other case of defection where legislator is not in line with party stand not curbing his freedom of speech and expression.

Cogent critiques also

Balance your answer

7

Remarks

Ans 8(b) Judicial Activism: Active state in chemistry is termed as one electron jumping into the domain of other orbit.

'Judicial Activism' entails judiciary transgressing into domain of legislature and executive.

Causes: Bureaucratic apathy and legislative delays do not deliver public service in the sound governance which cause aggrieved to knock at door of judiciary.

Further, Public interest litigation in social interest has widened and leveraged the scope of judicial activism in India.

Supreme court has done great service to the nation in various instances of judicial activism. Notice to polluting CNG buses in delhi to install CNG. Vishaka guidelines on rape laws has led to

Be precise save time

Remarks

progressive legislations. Art 142 also allows the supreme Court to pass judgements for complete justice.

Fallouts of Judicial Activism

→ It can't tread into overreach. Recent case of prohibition within 100 m of national highways had adverse consequences on livelihood and revenue of the state.

→ Directing centre to constitute executive commission for interlinking of rivers is case of overreach.

No need to discuss cases focus on critism of JA

Critics mention that judiciary is least accountable & lee representative and its should decided only on the constitutional law. It neither has time nor resources. As Bryce said feel the law if one is there, not ~~invent~~ invent it.

5

Remarks

Ans 5(c) : Uniform Civil code aim at securing uniformity in personal laws related to marriage, Inheritance, divorce etc.

In India most of the person laws have religious backing and are not in consonance with fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution.

Muslim personal laws like triple talaq and Nikah Halala have been biased against woman and abridge their right to equality. It was raised in Shah Bano case where she demanded maintenance under 125 of CrPC.

Similarly christian canonical laws makes woman wait for a year before they can file for divorce which cause agony female women are not considered for share or inheritance in their parents property.

We realise that personal laws are heavily biased against women and are unjustice to them. This led to demands of UCC but

most communities faceing it as curbing of their religious freedom and imposition of majoritarianism.

Hence there is need of building consensus within stakeholders to initiate reforms from within. eg. Recent declaration of rendering 'triple talaq' as unconstitutional and illegal is a 'positive development'. But reforming personal laws and securing uniformity through U.C.C still remains a daunting task.

Criticism of Hindu Succession act, Hindu Marriage act etc

(3)

Ans 5(a). Land reforms according Mahalek were taken to achieve an egalitarian society through land redistribution and raise productivity of agriculture.

NATURE: There is a widespread inequality in terms of land holdings. hence land reforms aimed at land ceilings, abolition of

Remarks

Zamindari and intermediaries, cooperative to increase productivity, tenancy reforms to give ownership right to tenants.

Land reforms followed top down approach like through state led as in West Bengal and Karnataka. Some bottom up movements like Bara and Bhoodan movement were part of land reforms.

Evaluation:- It was successful only in those states where government well matched the aspiration of peoples and socialist governments were there. eg West Bengal. In other political leaders themselves had vested interest in landholding and explored loopholes like transferring land to relatives to circumvent ceiling limits. Other causes of failure were lack of land records, corruption in consolidation of land holdings and failure to develop cooperatives due to social and caste divisions in the villages.

Remarks

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Ans 5(e) : Party system has showed swift transition from the past: with the rise of BJP in power at the centre and huge victory in UP elections .. scholars like Paishkhar and Meghnad Desai term it as return of single One party dominant system ..

We witness post independence till 1967, there was congress system as devised by Rajni Kothari . After that there was rise of left and socialist parties like JP through the emergency years with the loss of charismatic leaders like Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Congress witnessed decline in its position, Success of Green revolution and OBC's leads formation of new parties as Rudolph mention them as 'bullock capitalists' ; this leads rise of coalition politics at centre as well as state : so There is witness of single dominant BJP with huge mandate at centre and while congress marginalised in state also and left and Third front is absent.

Remarks

Stay to the question
Reasons behind downfall in party system

6. Attempt all questions:

(a) Environmental movements in India are an answer to several challenges which the Indian Society and Democracy face at present. Support the statement with special reference to their agenda, composition and strategies adopted.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(b) Comment on the trends in coalition politics in India . How has disappearance of Congress Dominance and emergence of coalition politics impacted contemporary Indian politics? (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) State Autonomy movements are much more than just a struggle for financial resources although Economic dependence of States on Union continues to be decisive in this regard. Elaborate. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

(a) Pressure gropus in India are identity base, in the light of the above statement discuss legalize lobbying in India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Discuss panchati raj system as empowering democary and women. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Nature of fundamental rights reflects true intension of of our contiututional framers. (300 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans 7(c) :- The essence of our constitution and preface is reflected in Preamble which reflects the minds of Constitution makers and fundamental rights manifestation to achieve those ideals. Some fundamental rights have been termed as 'heart and soul' of the constitution. For: Article 32 provides Right to Constitutional remedies.

The demand of fundamental rights was placed in Karachi resolution of Congress. Further Indian National Movement played and important role in development of idea of India that Constitutional makers envisaged.

Not needed

Remarks

Our constitutional makers wanted that freedom should not only be from foreign yoke rather from pathologies like inequality, injustice, communalism, untouchability and casteism. They want India to prosper in every sphere and establish rule of law to create conditions for progress. They envisaged freedom of thought, belief to person so as to realise their potential, personhood and dignity. In this regard Fundamental rights aim to provide political and civil rights to recognise individual sole as a citizen and lead nation to prosperity.

Indian society was ridden by inequalities. Thus Article 14 provides right to equality and provides equality before law and protection of laws which upheld rule of law to prevail.

Article 15 further prohibits discrimination on grounds only of religion race caste sex or place of birth. To ensure that

Keep short, avoid unnecessary details. You will not get enough time in exam

Remarks

even backwards sections and marginalised get gainful employment and education, provision of reservation through Article 15(4) and article 16 deals with employment. Article 17 bans all of untouchability and 18 titles to perpetuate equality of Individual.

Freedom is essential for any civilised country, thus Article 19-22 grants freedom of speech, press, expression, occupation, association subject to restrictions of public morality + order and health.

Article 23+24 secures children future of nation from exploitation through forced labour or begar and guards their health from hazardous employment.

To curb the tendencies of Communalism and strengthen social fabric Article 25-28 provide freedom of religion.

Article 29 and 30 protect religious and linguistic minorities to safeguard their separate culture which protects

Remarks

diversity of nation.

Article 32 provides remedies if any of the fundamental rights is violated or abridged through moving courts and issuing writs.

(13)

critical analysis is most in long answers

Ans 7(b) Democracy is the form of government is of, for and by the people. It ensures that deliberation takes place for ensuring participation of every individual and empower them through giving voice.

Panchayati Raj was envisaged as a step towards 'direct democracy' ~~proposed~~ though proposed by Gandhi, MN Roy and JP Narayan.

Rajasthan was the first State to instate Panchayati Raj system. Thereafter committees like Ashok Mehta, Balwant Rai Mehta, LM Singhvi committee proposed different schemes.

It was in 1992 when 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act brought ~~people~~ 'Constitutional Status' to Panchayats

Come to the question directly

Remarks

and established thrice the level of governance and uniformity across the State.

Panchayati Raj empowered democracy as it increased participation of people in decision making. They could plan for social and economic development according to their need as envisaged in democratic decentralisation, for units of local self govt. They perform important task of public service delivery, MGNREGA works, social audit, targetting and identification of beneficiaries.

Need more content and analysis.

In addition to this Women reservation in Panchayats has led to female perspective in planning, empowered women as it breaks dichotomy between personal and political. They could work more vigorously for women issues of health, sanitation and representation in execution of decisions.

This provides a 'rosier picture' but there are challenges of 'Proxy Sarpanches'

Remarks

as women feel shy to participate in the process. Further caste and class divisions and illiteracy mar their prospects for effective participation.

The Panchayats according to Mani Shankar Iyer has led to decentralisation of corruption and suffer from lacuna of funds, functions and functionaries, political will to devolve.

Thus there is need for greater devolution of power, literacy, reservation to women (50%), bureaucratic change in mindset and incentives to better performing Panchayats as in Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyan.

Ans 7(c) Pressure groups according to 'Finer are invisible empires', Pressure groups according to Almond form important role of interest articulation.

They are groups which influence decision making and policy formulation from outside and are not part of political parties.

Remarks

They constitute an important identity base like Associational groups (FICCI, CII) have focus on business interests.

Non Associational groups based on caste, religion, identity serve as important factor of mobilisation as well meeting political demands. eg: Patidar Andolan for reservation

Anomic groups is an spontaneous collective behaviour regarding issues which ~~touch~~ touch aspects of entire ~~life~~ life. eg: India against corruption; Nirbhaya rape case marches.

Institutional groups are part of system, they have strongest influence on decision making eg: Bureaucracy.

Lobbying is rampant ~~and~~ in countries like India and USA but it is legal in USA. There have been demands for legalising it in India

Remarks: Avoid unnecessary details and write within context.

10

→ This will ensure transparency and accountability in the system as it will in public domain who influenced and what was the criteria, terms and conditions for acceptance of their demands

→ This can cause competition among groups for lobbying, which ensures diversity of views and more 'informed decision' making.

Fallouts :-

(1) It will provide power asymmetry to those with superior power and wealth resources

(2) It may cause nexus as leaders will entertain only those who further their political interests

(3) This may cause further marginalisation of disadvantaged and backward sections like SC, ST, OBCs. Therefore need is to ensure effective consultation in a transparent manner & responsible decision making involving consensus of all stakeholders.

Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

(a) Woment movement failed evelove in India, discuss major initiative taken in india fir women emanicipation. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Discus changing nature of federlism in Indian, how far it is correct to say cooprative federalism iis in infant stage. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) What has been the nature of new Social movements in terms of their goals and support base? Why their achievements so far can only be described satisfactory at best? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans 8(a) :- Women had a liberating experience in movements like civil disobedience movement. Postindependence with growing militant ~~political rights women~~ debut leading movement for their grievances.

It was in 1970s ~~that~~ movements like Saheli for reproductive, Shahada by Bhils against liquor ~~was~~ voiced women concerns. There was widespread agitation after Deorala Rape case.

But women movements have failed to achieve anything substantive as Madhu Kishwar puts that movements have led to just 'Bizzare pieces of legislation'.

The another accuse for failure as Usha Thakkar but it is lack of unity

Remarks

as movement got divided along caste and class lines. The issue of UCC got communalised with fragmentation. Institutions like National Women Commission set up after Committee on Status of women report were envisaged to have emancipatory step but it was marked by pathologies like inefficiency, corruption and politisation.

Steps for Emancipation:-

(1) Political :- Government has made efforts to increase their participation in election making through 33% reservation in Panchayat to women.

(2) Legislations like Domestic Violence Act, PCPNDT against female foeticide, Sexual harassment at work place act have empowered women through stringent punishment to perpetrators ~~and~~.

Remarks

Socio-
(3) Economic → They are provided livelihood opportunities through MGNREGA, Ajivika Mission. Programmes like Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog and Janani Suraksha Yojna have focus on improving health of women. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao also emphasis on protection, survival and education of girl child.

Religious, political leaders and civil society are organising workshops in addition to government efforts to shun prejudices and biases against the 'fairer sex' and attain equity ie equality with justice with ~~male~~ men.

(8)

Ans 8(b) Federalism is derived from Latin word Foedus meaning constant. Indian federalism is a unique case distinct from USA where states have right to secede.

Remarks

Indian federation is an indestructible union of destructible states. K.C Wheare calls Indian federation as Quasi federal as it has unitary features. Granville Austin calls it as 'bargaining federalism'. DR. BR Ambedkar mentions that it can turn into unitary to meet the exigencies of situation and federal for needs and aspirations of people.

The Nature of Indian federation is dynamic and is changing as per the demands of polity while upholding constitutional benefits. It has matured over the years given the states being recognised as important players to meet national goals of development and economic growth. The cooperation among states is required for the execution of policies of centre and address regional imbalances, inequalities & disparities.

Remarks

The Cooperative federalism has been the new buzzword in Indian polity and we see instances where it has been reflected:

→ Increased devolution of funds through 14th finance commission

→ Institution like NITI Aayog to promote bottom up decision making.

→ Recent passage of GST Act

→ Programme of Smart cities where states were chosen based on their performance and presentations.

Inspite of this cooperative federalism is said to be at infant stage owing to disputes between states over inter water sharing, ineffectiveness of zonal councils and Inter State council to bring cooperation and coordination. States as para diplomats stalling projects of national interest. eg: West Bengal in Teesta water dispute.

However cooperative federalism has been growing as our Prime Minister mentions its transformation to competitive federalism to attain the ideal of 'New India'

Remarks

stick to the question
more content needed

8

Ans 6(a) :- New Social Movements are distinct from old social movement in their composition, goals and strategies.

New social movements are being led by intellegentia, journalists, students and civil society in place of traditional tribals. ~~combat~~

The nature of new social movements its comprises of those who are not directly effected in terms of livelihood or sensual but have concern regarding the issue at enhand. It can be against environment development projects; repressive laws, voicless rights. 'Quality of life'

The have support of various NGO's, media. Social Media widens their reach to global audience providing funds and support to the movement.

These have strategy of voicing of their concern through sign petitions,

Remarks

pamphlets, online campaigns, plays at nook and corner of the cities whereas old social movements followed protests like sitin (dharna) processions or bringing city to halt.

These movements are not composed of people of particular class or community rather it transcends those dimensions and promote diversity of identities which causes their reach to widen and huge public support.

They are not fighting against petty livelihood issues rather focus on wider perspective such as western model of development, dictats of World Bank, IMF controlling economy of developing countries. This more pronounced in countries of South ~~we are also~~ the rise of Anti Globalisation movements can be seen in developed world as evident from G20 protests

Remarks

Their achievements can be described as satisfactory at best as they have not caused widespread consensus building or pressure go on the governments to ~~concede~~ their demands.

It has secured few concessions or legislation for tribals ofcourse! Forest Rights Act (2006) which itself is not implemented in letter & spirit due to vested interest.

They turn into processions which can cause law and order situations and hence usually are restricted to a particular area. Sometimes they create "nuisance for non issues".

Many of these movements create only 'Media frenzy' with little concrete achievement eg: Not in My Name and returning of awards by eminent writers and public protest against lynching.

However they have raised important issues concerning life of people, awakening them, mobilising for their cause strengthening democracy.

Remarks

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