

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

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

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name SHUBHENDRA KUMARMobile No. [REDACTED]Date 11/09/2012Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

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.

a) Radical Humanism

The concept of radical humanism was conceived by M.N. Roy in his basic principles of radical democracy. One of the main assumptions of radical humanism was that party politics was inconsistent with ideal of organised democracy.

Radical → It was radical because it rejected many of the traditional political and philosophical assumptions of society of early 20th century India.

Humanism → It was humanism because it focussed entirely on the needs and situation of human beings. Radical humanists aim to overthrow

Rationality, reason, morality of

Remarks

or transcend existing social arrangements.
In radical humanism seeks transformative
emancipation and critical analysis of
modes of domination.

As per radical humanists,
it was not just religion, but politics which
could stifle free thinking and spirit of
enquiry.

44/2
Though radical humanism, MN Roy
devised means to ensure human
freedom and progress, but this concept
has faded away after his death.

In present extent, humanist movements are
typically non-religious movements. typically
aligned with secularism and today humanism
typically refers to a non-utilitarian life
stance centered on human agency and looking
for science.

He focused on materialist aspect
rather than rationalism, Marxism,
spiritualism

Remarks

b) Mill as a reluctant democrat →

The 19th century was century of consolidation of capitalism as a social economic and political system.

Mill was a democrat only from the standard of 19th century point of view.

As Mill in his work "Considerations on Representative Government" shows himself distrustful of democracy. He is a democrat because he believes that democracy alone gives freedom, the means to prosperity and happiness for

However, he was reluctant to which have democracy everywhere in order to have counterp safeguard and protect it in future. esp. East, India, Africa. He distinguished between false and the

democracy. The democracy of numbers which is the degeneracy of all governments is false democracy. The principle of every man to count for one and no one to count for more than one would mean a government of less educated class and moneyed larks. On the other hand a democracy.

Remarks
Universal
Adult
Franchise

Weightage voting system
Elaborate his idea of Edu.
Did not prefer one person one vote

Which gives weight to all the different elements of society and thereby obviates the undue preponderance of any is True Democracy.

Mill suggested caution about democracy not because he did not have faith in it but to make it more effective.

Mill's fear of oppressive and intolerant public opinion was in part of a realisation that individualism of early liberalism was inadequate.

Hence, CL Wray has correctly observed that → there is no doubt that Mill is entitled to be regarded as reluctant democrat.

c) deliberative and representative democracy

Deliberative democracy or discussion democracy is a form of democracy in which deliberation is central to decision making. It adopts elements of both consensus decision making and majority

44/2

Remarks

rule. Deliberative democracy differs from traditional democratic theory in that authentic deliberation, not mere voting, is the primary source of legitimacy for the law.

active role of citizens in policy making

This term was originally coined by Joseph M. Bessette in his 1980 work deliberative democracy. Authentic deliberation is deliberation among decision makers that is free from distortions of unequal political power, such as power a decision maker obtained through economic wealth or the support of interest groups.

Other names: deliberative

Representative democracy is a type of democracy founded on the principles of elected officials

Names: which countries exist?

representing a group of people, as opposed to direct democracy. Representative democracy came into particular general favor in post-Industrial revolution nation states where

large number of citizens evinced interest in politics.
 - rule of persons
 - citizenry goes at back seat to self-interest
 Deliberate democracy can be practiced

Remarks

by decision makers in both representative and direct democracies.

d) Veil of Ignorance

Veil of Ignorance is a method of determining the morality of political issues proposed in 1971 by US philosopher John Rawls in his original position political philosophy.

As Rawls put it, "no one knows his place in society, his class position or social status. Nor does he know his fortune in the distribution of natural assets and abilities, his strengths and intelligence and the like.

- When such parties are selecting the distribution of rights, positions and resources in the society in which they live, veil of Ignorance prevents them from knowing who will receive a given distribution of rights, positions and resources in the society.

The veil of Ignorance is part of a long tradition of thinking in terms of a social contract that includes the writings

3
what is exact knowledge of people under veil

Remarks

Original position? Criticism? - communitarian

feminist
Marxist
A Sen

of Immanuel Kant, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Rousseau and Thomas Jefferson? How?

The much celebrated work of Rawls has used the concept of veil of ignorance in a deliberative manner to derive a difference principle and justice relevance.

e) Complex equality

Complex equality is a theory of justice outlined by Michael Walzer in his work spheres of justice.

(51) In formal terms, complex equality means that no citizen standing in one sphere or another can be undercut by his standing in some other sphere.

The theory of complex equality holds that the several spheres of society are not to invade one another. David Miller explores and develops Michael Walzer's notion of complex equality.

criticized idea of universal theory of

Remarks

distribution of good.
— talks about differentiated way for diff goods.

as a way of bringing together the potentially conflicting ideas of distributive justice and social equality.

Walzer's theory of the spheres of justice allows the construction of an understanding of distributive justice and social equality that is different from and superior to many main political philosophy.

As per Walzer, we have to understand and control social goods, we do not have to stretch or shrink human beings. He put a crucial point that human beings are not equal, they have far less in common than there are differences between them.

In his book 'Spheres of Justice', Walzer's highly complex equality points himself against egalitarianism. For example, John Rawls is representing

Remarks

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)

Equality in political science is most difficult to define yet it is the most politically ~~relevant~~ relevant concept. According to Lucas, we have been obsessed with the idea of equality. Out of the three ~~of~~ of liberty, equality and fraternity, this ~~we~~ we have forgotten about liberty and fraternity. Equality is not sameness but is a social concept. No one prefers equality in terms of going down but everyone prefers equality in terms of scaling up.

Debates of equality is a major theme of different schools of political science. While liberals see equality before the law and equality of opportunity as just, socialist theorists define equality in

Remarks

names of
peel thinkers?

terms of outcomes:
feminists view equality of
gender as a major theme. Recent
theorists like Amartya Sen have described
equality in terms of capability. In
Sovereign virtue Ronald Dworkin has
given the concept of equality of
resources.

Relationship between equality and liberty.

Scholar from different schools have different
view on relationship between liberty and
equality. Not only they have differences on
the relationship, but they also have difference
on the meaning of these terms.

Classical liberals give priority to liberty
over equality. For classical liberals, the idea of
equality is limited to equal before the law
and equal protection of law. Libertarians
like Robert Nozick, minimal state is inspiring
as well as night. Hayek, Friedman also have the
same view.

However, Socialists give primary to
equality over liberty. According to them the

Remarks

good explanation
No write names of peel thinkers
as well

The substantive idea of equality is social and economic.

Moreover, social liberals have tried to establish the balance between the two. According to positive liberals, the two concepts are not antithetical but complementary to each other. Hence, the state should go for positive discrimination in favour of those who are least advantaged. Thus, liberty and equality have to be balanced to achieve a harmonious society. Constitution of India reflects the liberal idea of liberty and equality.

2(b) Communitarianism

Communitarianism is to deal with social, political and psychological impacts of isolated man and communitarian critique of liberty deal

with community good rather than individual good. Robert Putnam in his book Bowling Alone talks about decline of social capital in the western world.

Hannah Arendt in her work of The origins of totalitarianism mention that

(5)

Remarks

in the absence of civil participation, state may become totalitarian.

However, responding to the communitarian critique, John Rawls believed that we can develop overlapping consensus on the application of his idea of justice. Liberal theorists such as Simon Caney disagree that communitarianism has any interesting criticisms to make of liberalism. They reject the communitarian charges that liberty neglects the value of community and holds an atomised or asocial view of the self.

As Peter Dutch pointed out it →

1 → Communitarianism necessarily leads to moral relativism ✓

2 → This relativism leads necessarily to a re-endorsement of status quo in international politics. ✓

3. Such a position relies upon a discredited argument that posits

Remarks

the foundational skills of the community or state,
 other critics of Communism emphasize
 close relation of it with neoliberalism
 and new policies of dismantling the welfare
 of state institutions of the third sector.

Hence, Communism's own emphasis
 on critique to liberty lacks the basic
 idea that it failed to deal with social
 issues. None of the thought has defended
 against patriarchy as in a community in
 order to gain out of the critique
 of liberty. The own stress has resulted
 in an imbalance growth of different
 section of the community especially
 the marginalised section and women.

Feminist
 critics
 by

There is no use of supportive
 statements without supportive
 political thinkers

debats -> mention

- sandel, walzer, MacIntyre vs
 universal vs particular
 priority of good over right vs
 right in good

unencumbered self vs encumbered
 state Neutrality vs Non-Neutrality

Remarks

(c) Locke is an individualist out & out.
John Locke is known as the father of liberalism. He belongs to the social contract tradition. He has given the theory of natural rights over the theory of divine rights of the king.

91

Locke's theory of individualism was a critic of the feudal system, aristocracy and social injustice. During Locke's time there were significant transformations in Europe: →

- Transition of absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy, later restoration of monarch
- Civil war, Commonwealth formation
- Glorious revolution

Locke in his writing displays himself as a rights theorist going individualist. He explains inalienable natural rights of the individual which cannot be taken away by the state.

As Vaughn has pointed out,

Remarks

Everything in Locke's system revolves around the individual.

He accorded fundamental position to innate natural right of life liberty and property. Professor Downing has pointed out, Locke equals rights are so wrought in his explanation of political institutions as to appear indispensable to its existence.

Locke bases the government on the consent of the individual. If the state breaches trust, people can withdraw consent.

Locke assigns state purely negative functions. He emphasized on minimum interference of state only to protect individual rights.

Locke's view on property confirms him as an out and out individualist. He says that property that was held in commons become private property when an

Remarks

Individual mix it with labor

Bentham

His individualistic approach can also be seen in his pleasure and pain theory which explains all the actions of an individual are motivated by desire to maximise pleasure and minimise pain.

In fact Locke was criticised for taking individualism to such an extreme. As Laszki states individualistic approach of Locke reduced state as a negative institution, a kind of gigantic limited liability company.

Naypherson's critic?

- judicial basis given to state
- state for convenience of man

Remarks

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)

Contemporary debates on Marxism focus on the relative importance of its basic tenets and identification of some new forms of domination and conflicts emerging in the present day society.

The most popular notion of Karl Marx that the dictatorship of proletariat and further evolution of classless society in his much celebrated work of Communist Manifesto have failed to happen. While

many critics have their own agenda regarding Marxism in this regards, the later marxists have their own interpretations of this class struggle in modern times.

It is not believed that the superstructure is wholly dependent on the base. class consciousness → unite worker class against bourgeoisie

Mention what Marx said about conditions of revolution

Remarks Lenin → Role of Vanguard
 Stalin → Rev in soviet union
 Mao → unity among peasants & workers

The most famous neo critical school of Frankfurt school sought to evolve an alternative path for social development in accordance with the essence of Marxism as understood by them.

The exponents of critical theory advanced new interpretations of Marxism in several directions and various spheres of learning including those of philosophy, economics, political science. Leading figures like, Theodor Adorno, Herbert Marcuse, Jürgen Habermas advanced a cultural critique of bourgeois society particularly in terms of technological domination rather than capitalist domination.

Furthermore Antonio Gramsci in his work of Prison notebooks have developed Gramscian notion of Marxism which deals with cultural hegemony, hence to find an alternative,

Remarks

Contemporary Marxist thought has developed in two directions: humanist and scientific. The humanist strain of neo-Marxism draws particularly on the works of Karl Marx and constitutes the main theme of Critical Theory. Herbert Marcuse brilliantly portrayed the conditions of alienation in bourgeois society which have reduced the human being into one-dimensional man. On the other hand, scientific direction of Marxism in current times deals with structures as well as importance of cultural, ideological and social factors.

Hence to sum up, Marxism in contemporary times is rejuvenating itself to find its relevance and works of later Marxists are ~~not~~ striving for the same.

Remarks

Power and authority ... Crisis of legitimacy

Power means ability or potential of an individual to influence others and control their actions. Authority is a however, a

formal and legal right to give order and take commands.

Power + Authority → legitimacy

Power + Coercion + Consent → hegemony

As TH Green observed, Will and not force is the basis of the state. If power is a naked weapon, Authority puts this power in scabbard. Authority of the state comes from the consent of the governed because state functions many useful functions

Authority basis → Traditional basis

Authority basis → Clan's matrix basis

Max Weber → Rational legal basis

In all the societies, all basis of authority exists. But which will be dominant will depend upon the nature and

Remarks

State and society. The theory of power and authority was developed by liberal scholars against marxist notion of state as an institution of coercion and source of exploitation of working class.

Crisis of legitimacy →

Capitalist societies

Legitimation crisis refers to a decline in the confidence of administrative functions, institutions or leadership. Jürgen Habermas, a German sociologist and philosopher has described about legitimation crisis in capitalist societies in detail.

Due to increase in state intervention in the economy, as the state seeks to mitigate dysfunctional side effects of capitalism during its free liberal period. The legitimation

crisis occur when society or people deny to obey the governing authority because institutions loose legitimacy in the eyes of the governed. When in a capitalist society, the demand from people for more freedom

economic
need

Remarks

primitive accumulation
for welfare capitalism

and conflict gets started. The capitalist class feel the pressure of loosely profit by government decisions. Whereas mounting demand of society for more freedom.

Expansion of democratic setup and people in this backdrop have started to demand more and more and this led to crisis.

(c) Idea of Natural rights, it completely to Human rights.

Rights can be defined as social-claims. The idea of natural rights comprises of rights that are considered natural-given by nature. Coined in the 17th century against the backdrop of Revolution against monarchy, Natural rights seeks to recognise the rights of individual in a society.

Jeremy Waldron in his theory of rights suggested that the concept of natural rights can be contrasted with

Remarks

The concept of legal right. A natural right is one that is claimed to exist even when it is not enforced by government or society as a whole. Perhaps the most famous doctrine of natural rights is found in the rights of John Locke, with the growth of idea of individualism in 17th century, natural law doctrines were modified to stress the fact that individuals, because they are natural beings, have rights that cannot be violated by anyone or by any society.

Human rights on the other hand refers to inherent, universal rights of human being regardless of locale or other factors, such as ethnicity, religion, nationality or gender. Human rights are participatory and inclusive and embody equality and non-discrimination. The idea of human rights developed in relation to the belief that each

Remarks

person as part of the species
no matter what place or society
he belongs to... deserves rights that
are over and above right to exist,
right to freedom.

UN declaration of Human rights
enlarged the conception of rights in line
with time and place of 1940s post
war society. Thus in present context,
the world has moved on from biological
conception of National Rights to social
conception of Human rights.

Good

2

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 system is in transition in India

5 (a) Critical examination of Anti defection law
The 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 provided for the disqualification of the members of Parliament and State legislatures on the ground of defection from one political party to another.

5 If an elected member voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party or he abstains from voting against the directive of political party, then he is liable for defection.

Later, the 91st CAA of 2003 omitted an exception provision of split.

Though the anti defection law been hailed as a bold steps towards cleansing our political life of the country, it has revealed many lacunae in its operation.

Remarks

By the

and failed to prevent defections in toto.
 It does not make a difference
 in between dissent and defection. Its
 distinction in between individual defection
 and group defection is irrational.
 Moreover, its discrimination between an
 independent member and nominated
 member is also illogical.

Accountability of
 L.S. speaker
 is ambiguous
 Explain
 with recent cases

In present context individual MPs
 and MLAs need to be empowered to
 think independently and reforms in anti
 defection law to make parliament more
 accountable and healthy is required.

b) Judicial activism

The concept of judicial activism originated
 and developed in the USA by Arthur
Schlesinger. In India, the doctrine of
 judicial activism was introduced in mid
 1970s. Justice VR Krishna Iyer, Bhagwati
 laid the foundation of judicial activism in
 India.

It denotes the proactive role played

Remarks

by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of the citizens and in the promotion of justice in the society;

It implies the ascriptive role played by the judiciary to force the other two organs of the government (Legislature and executive) to discharge their constitutional duties. In Indian context, the concept of judicial activism is closely associated with the concept of public interest litigation.

add more cases of this here
Since 1970s, judicial activism ^{review} is associated with these cases. SR Bommai, Keshavananda Bharati case, Sharada case, Banoo case etc. However, in present context, it has now been diluted to ^{low standing} interfere with the power of the government to take decisions on the range of ^{constitutional issue} policy matters.

In recent times, original beneficial and unacceptible character of courts' activism has been largely converted into

Remarks

how debate of separation of power merged

good
a general supervisory jurisdiction to
correct actions and policies of
government, public bodies and authorities.
Decisions like interlinking of rivers, alcohol
ban on highways, 377 ban have converted
the much anticipated judicial activism
to judicial overreach in India.

c) Uniform civil code and gender justice

5
The implementation of uniform civil code
and issue of gender justice, these are
closely connected to each other in Indian
socio-legal perspective. Notwithstanding

its needs and importance, the state's
politico-legal stand about its implementation
attracts in depth legal enquiry.

On the other dimension, the
basic issue of ensuring justice and
equality to women is getting trapped
in many contemporary issues like religion,
secularism and freedom.

Women empowerment in core
areas like social status, gender bias

Remarks

health, security and empowerment are of urgent necessity.

Article 44 expects from the State to secure a uniform criminal code exists. The criminal law is equally applicable to all citizens irrespective of their religious affiliations. However in the case of civil law particularly in the matter of personal laws there is no uniformity.

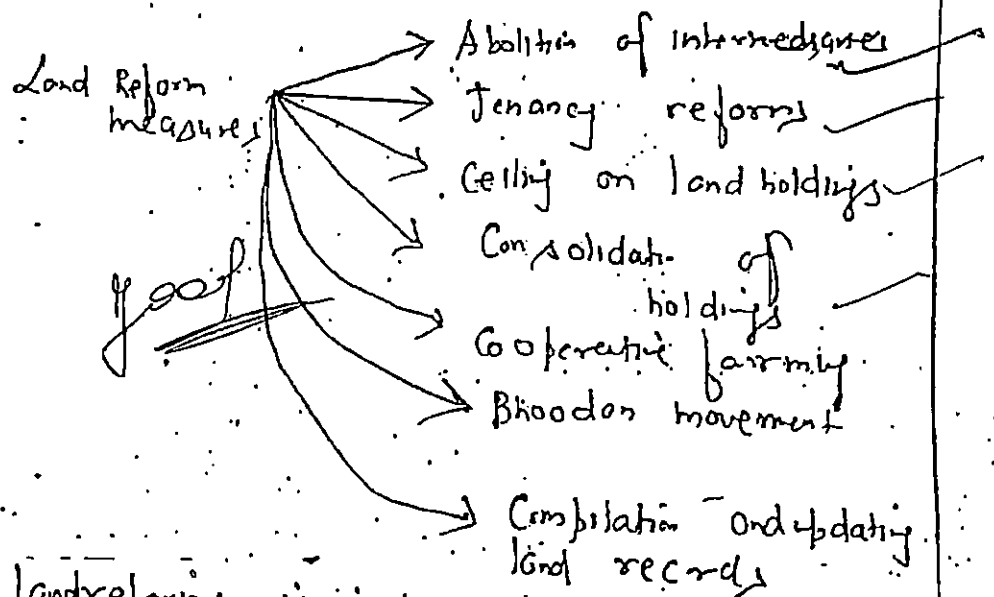
Cases? Shyama Prasad Mukherjee?
 Personal laws sensitive
 making
 sensitive

Article 44 state that state shall endeavour to secure for the citizen a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India. Hindu laws of marriage, succession etc have been drastically changed in the first decade of the commencement of Constitution but there has been resistance from Muslim Community in this respect and for avidity any resentment on their part. Political parties in power remained reluctant to enforce a uniform civil code.

Recent judgements - Triple Talak?

Remarks more theoretical analysis needed - his nation young - differentiated citizenship

d) Name and evaluation of Land reform in India since independence →
 The British in India were not keen at all in adopting progressive land reform measures for the rural farmers. It was only after independence that serious efforts were made to introduce land reform measures.



However, land reforms in India has been given undue advance publicity and there has been an inordinate delay in enacting land laws. Malafide transfer of land and loose definition of term 'personal cultivation' as well as lack of social consciousness among the tenants has led to the partial failure of land reforms.

Remarks

aspect

commentaries

in India.

In a country like India characterised by a tradition of inequality and exploitation of the poor, the land reform measures can lead to a real burst of enthusiasm, a genuine release of energy among the working peasantry. What it needs is the proper implementation of land reforms. There are two barriers that hinder proper implementation - (1) ignorance of the poor and (2) selfishness of the rich.

e) Party system in transition

India is a multi party parliamentary democracy. Political parties form the core of India's democratic system. Since independence, the party system has passed through several transitory phases such as first a single party dominance, to multi party system in 1977 and onwards.

The present phase of transition seems to be full of contradictions and

Remarks

paradoxes. The hegemony of family families of each party has ensured that power stays with the family. eg - Congress, RJD in Bihar.

Party leaders who are dissatisfied with apex leadership simply split and establish a new party. Moreover, there has been an increase in pre-poll alliances grouping with disparate ideology. eg - BJP-PDP alliance in J&K. Black money is popular as election rhetoric for all parties, but no party takes step to reform election financing. Rise of a personality cult revolving around a single individual which is anti-ethical to the idea of party system is also a trend. Moreover, opposition parties obstruct legitimate legislation in the parliament to be of relevance.

Write in phase by explaining character of each 1950 to 1967 1977-90 post 1990s

Multiplicity of parties has increased diversity and representation. However, it has also increased fragmentation, horse trading in support of assemblies and confusion among people that who will be suitable party to vote for.

Remarks

Why coalition? → Rise of regional parties
Global economic reforms → Decline of national party at regional level

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Women movement failed to evolve in India, discuss major initiative taken in India for women emancipation. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss changing nature of federalism in Indian, how far it is correct to say cooperative federalism is 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)

Women movement in India is a set of movements aimed at defining, establishing, and defending equal political, economic and social rights and equal opportunities for Indian women.

Despite the progress made by Indian feminist movements, women living in modern India still face a lot of issues of discrimination. India's patriarchal culture has made the progress of gaining land ownership rights and access to

education challenging. In the past two decades there has also emerged a trend of sex-selective abortion.

The status of women has been the central concern of many reform movements before and after independence.

Remarks

Leaders of Brahmo samaj and Arya samaj were concerned with issues like sati, polygamy, divorce etc. Justice Ranade criticised child marriages, and non access to education.

After independence, the Indian Constitution granted equality, freedom from discrimination based on gender. The

Sixth five year plan was developed as a women in partners theme.

Initiatives taken for women emancipation worked for two goals:

- liberation or uplift of women.
- equal right for women and men.

All India women association (AIWA) and several self help groups have been functioning to provide

gainful employment. Scholars like Vandana

Sinha have related ecological and sexual

exploitation by men. Marxist scholars like

Vijā majumdar,ivedita menon, Medha Patkar

have devoted their life for women emancipation.

Other initiative taken in this regard include

Remarks

- Most of the movements are spontaneous.
- No radical independent women's group emerged.

divided category of women

National Commission for Women, 33% reservation for women in local bodies, Pille Chaddi campaign and the very recent triple taluq judgements.

However, women movements in India still have a very long road to follow and given the participation of women at political and economic arena, as well as to uplift their conditions, more initiative are need of the hour.

b) Co-operative federalism in India

India take great pride in describing itself as the world largest democracy. However,

the democracy is meaningful significantly because it is encapsulated in a federal structure. While democracy represents

the majority opinion, federalism accommodates and links it to the voice of the minority, leading a flavour of social justice.

In Indian context, the rise of regional parties, the formation of coalition governments

6

Remarks

active role of the judiciary, the shift from right to the left / have shaped the trajectory of federalism by swinging the pendulum from cooperative to confrontationalist and vice versa.

not need this system. Moreover devolution of focus horizontal tax from 32% to 42% as per recommendation of 14th Finance Commission and subsequent acceptance of proposal by the cabinet, scrapping of powerful erstwhile planning commission and setting up of NITI Aayog a think tank are some recent initiatives to promote cooperative federalism in India.

However, given the challenges faced by federal units amid the challenges of globalisation, rise of non state actors, terrorism, naxalism and coalition as well as opportunistic politics,

remarks

- 1950 - 67 → Centralised federalism
- 67 - 90 → Bargaining
- 1990 - 2010 → Competitive
- 2010 onwards → Cooperative

Cooperative federalism and the initiative for cooperative federalism is in nascent stage. Every centre-state and inter-state dispute is at least a political dispute. Both central and state governments must attend to the task of preserving our relationship through constructive cooperative federalism which requires a great deal of commitment.

c) New social movements

Numerous social movements from mid 1960s differed from their precursors, such as the labor movement, which has previously been seen as ~~too~~ focused on economic concerns.

The new social movement instead of pushing for special targets/changes emphasize social change in identity, quality of life style and culture. Some NSM theorists like F. Parkin argue that the key actors in these movements are

Remarks

social activists
elite intellectuals

SCUR

different as well as they are more likely
to come from the middle class

rather than the lower classes, NSM
consists of an informal, loosely organised
social network of supporters rather than
members

NSM is larger than single issue

campaign and wish to see changes on
an international or national level. They
may adopt the tactic of a protest

campaign as part of its strategy for
achieving wide ranging change.

Examples of these new movements
include the women movement, the ecology
movement, gay rights movement and various

peace movements and others.

However, considering the variety of issues
around which NSM revolves, it
can be still said in its nascent
stage. There has been allegation that

independent
diff. classes
social groups
not localised

protests,
fasting,
conferences,
workshops

Remarks

NSM focusses exclusively on left wing movements and does not consider right wing.

The term new middle class is also amorphous and not consistently defined.

New social movements might be viewed better as a certain instance of social movements they differ than a brand new one.

9 As Harner has pointed out NSM, thesis has paid too much attention to the alleged cultural and social novelty of these movements and has not properly addressed how these groups are organised, what resources they used to assert their aims and in what way they interact with the state and other political actors.

Moreover, many theorists are failed to organise the continuing constraints of the action and constraints of NSM.

Hence, a still and rigid theory of NSM is not still to be developed amid the attention it has achieved in recent times.

Remarks

