

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 JASKANWAL PAL SINGH BIR

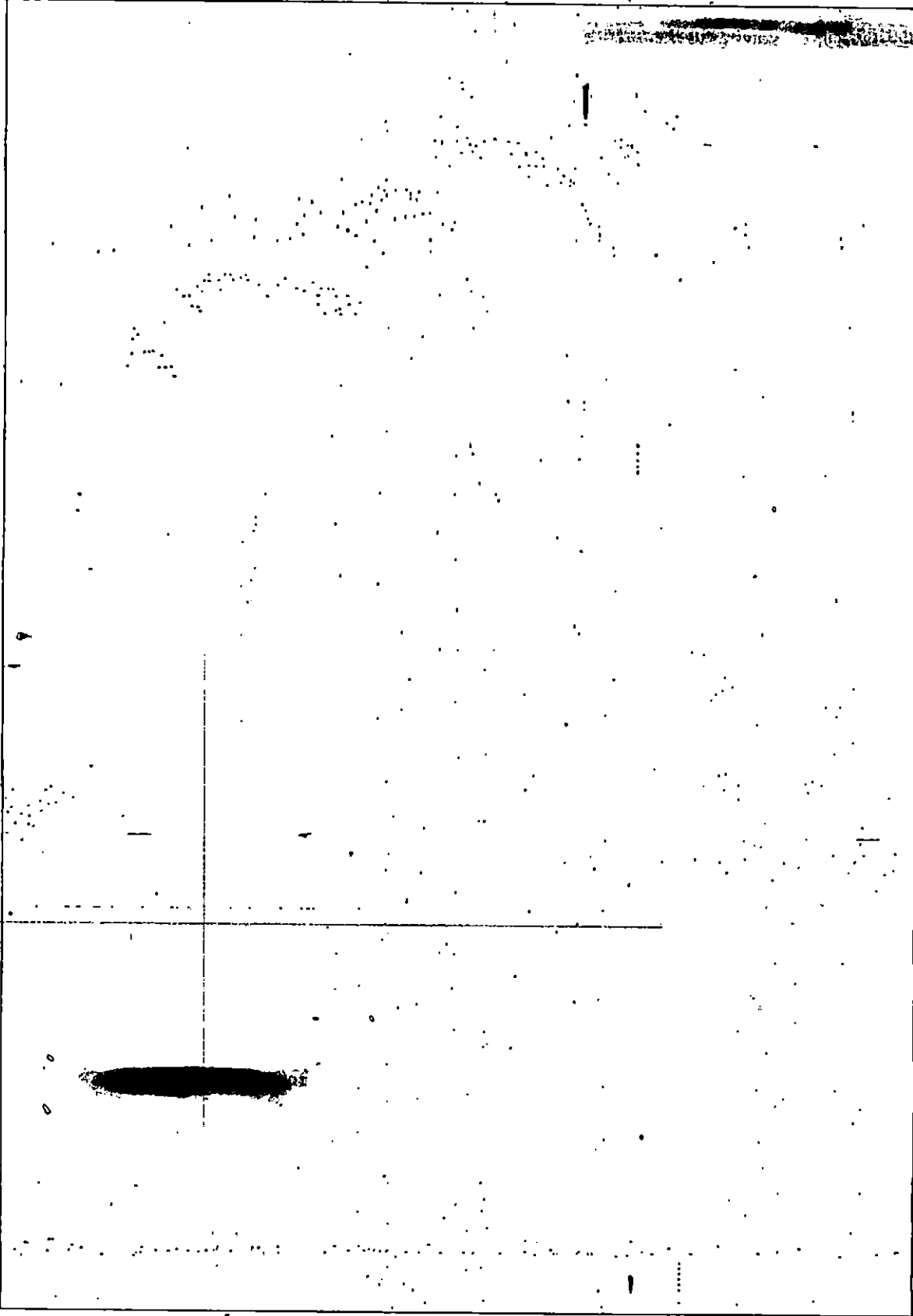
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Date 30-9-2017

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REMARKS

GS SCORE

		
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SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Rawls' idea of Basic structure of society and original Position
 (b) Legitimation crisis and Jurgen Habermas idea of legitimacy based on 'ideal speech situation'
 (c) Aristotle's idea of Equality
 (d) Locks' conception of property
 (e) Hannah Arendt's conception of 'Action'

Ans (a) - Rawls' idea of basic structure of society is reflected in his procedural theory of justice where rational negotiators are virtually disinterested individuals having no sense of which good talents will be at advantage and disadvantage.

He represents liberal society as he mentions rights prior to good and society is aggregation of individuals. He mentions man as atomistic individual in state unencumbered self having independent essence of his own.

Original position is a hypothetical position in his scheme to arrive at

④

Remarks

What knowledge do people have at this stage

GS SCORE

principle of justice. The person are behind veil of ignorance with no knowledge of what talents will be rewarded and economics and sociology.

He is confused by Dworkin who says people are behind thin veil of ignorance not thick and original position is not possible

Critical
Lambert?
Gov?
Nondk?
Commentators criticize him for placing right prior to good and held that man is situated and embedded self whose ends are defined by community.

Ans (b) Legitimacy is the consent of the governed. It is recognition of power. The legitimate power translates into authority.

② neo Stabernas has established an examination of socialist versus of capitalist model of state. These social welfare programmes to provide social justice are started to wipe off the

Remarks

revolution

The programmes are funded by the taxes on capitalist. Habermas holds that the state will suffer from legitimation crisis when needs and aspirations of people continue to increase and those of ability to contribute of capitalist is saturated.

Need to be more precise

Ideals speech situation is legitimately garnered

on the basis of promised ideals like social justice, equality and liberty.

How? public debates discussion

This may even lead to rise of demagogic leaders who occupy the leadership on fear and aspiration of people. When they fail to deliver on their promises, it leads to legitimation

crisis

pol / Gov crisis
materialised crisis

Remarks

Ans 1(c) 1- Equality is central to the concept of political science. Aristotle has analysed the politics of various nations, he has ascribed inequality as the major cause of revolution.

His theory of equality emanates from his concept of justice, which states that it is unjust to treat equals unequally and unequals equally.

24
 relatable
 more

Aristotle establishes that inequality should be curbed for state of revolution to be given.

It establishes that person should be compensated according to his talent and contribution. This he introduces

element of proportionality

proportionate equality

idea of citizenship categorised around it

Remarks

Ansca) Locke is regarded as father of liberalism. He gave concept of inalienable right to life, liberty and property.

He talked about right to property in detail, He states state has been transferred all other rights on the pretext of the preservation of these three rights of which right to property is beneficial for material existence and progress.

He said that world in beginning was held in common, but then it was divided between those who are hardworking and industrious. So he established that person have the right over property which he acquired through his labour, or labour of his slave.

3

Remarks

Invitations or Prop → Labour
 sufficiency
 after by Macpherson?

He was against the property acquired by fraud and indecents
 He said that property could be acquired by state but should be duly compensated to the person from whom it's acquired.
 His ideas are reflected in constitution of USA.

Ans (c) Hannah Arendt in her book "On human condition" has analysed the life human actions into labour work, Action.

She establishes that Action can be labour, work, politics, war, love. But Action (vita Activa) is more important than thinking of essence (vita contemplativa).

Explain the 3 stages —

Remarks

Why pol action is relevant who are people involved in it?

She holds that labour is to meet the biological needs which animals also commit. Work is to satisfy the material needs. This is not applicable to animals. ~~What~~ She holds that animals and humans are different in Zoo politiken i.e. participation in political sphere is highest of all human actions.

She has analysed totalitarian regimes and concluded that it is the result of non participation that regimes like that of Hitler erupt as fearful people embroiled in their social life hand over their vision to demagogic leaders.

draws parallel to Aristotle

Remarks

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Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Compare Kautilya and Machiavelli with special focus on difference
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Gandhian critique of western civilization and understanding of Indian civilization lies in his understanding of State and swaraj, Discuss (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Discuss core features of Ancient Indian Political thought, what are major issue are there in reconstruction of political thoughts. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Ans 2(b) - Gandhi was a critique of western civilization as he termed it as against the ethos of the civilization.

The inspiration of Gandhi's critique of is from Edward Carpenter who studied the role of science in health sector.

Gandhi said that western civilization is materialistic and renders man a consumer of utilities for the satisfaction of wants. Man to satisfy his wants is destroying environment as his materialist aspirations raise greed. He mentions that of western

Remarks

continues with the same pace we will need 'nine' more earth to satisfy these aspirations. He referred this model to be unsustainable.

Gandhi believed that western civilisation has turned humanity into satoni and behaviour of beast.

7. The true civilisation is based on the pretext of making man more humane. It has no place for greed and is focused on 'minimisation' of wants.

Parliamentary This conception is rooted in the

Swamy in political, economic and cultural inner sphere. He said state represents the 'force' or coercion. Person should have 'self control' so it does not need external agency to discipline him.

Remarks

- Imp. to Village Republic
- Rule of few
- Law days - Trusteeship Council

In economic way he proposes 'Self-sufficiency' of village and working through Chakras.

He criticised that machines in labour rich world country like India will ^{replace} village economy cause unemployment. ~~It is his~~ ^{environment} ~~degradation~~

Hence, this conception of swaraj and state established governance and independence for critique of western civilisation and discourse for the future model of development for India.

Arsha) Kautilya and Machiaveli belong to realist tradition and have propounded guidelines to King for staying in power and management of power.

Kautilya belong to Ancient phase as the advisor of Chandragupta Maurya and accompanied till Ashoka whereas Machiaveli belongs to classical age and served at Florence of Medici.

Remarks

→ Kautilya's has written or treatise on statecraft 'Arthashastra' which concern issues war, corruption, foreign policy. Machiavelli in his 'Prince' has focussed

on factors responsible for lack of unity of Italy and advised king to rule with iron hand as man's toward, wicked and fickle nature. Thus therefore Kautilya is broad based in his approach while Machiavelli's is narrow focus.

→ Kautilya advocates outright 'monarchy' which is based on hereditary prince while Machiavelli's prince is a political 'entrepreneur' and he favours monarchy or republicanism according to the various nature of the people.

On nature of state
M - preservation & security
didn't believe in morality

Remarks

- separated religion
K - expansion of state
- Believed of morality & religion

→ The advice by Kautilya's King is more harmful while Machiavellian advice is not so dangerous.

→ Kautilya has given detailed narrative on foreign policy and importance of material well being for happiness of State. Machiavelli is more leaned towards maintenance of power.

But he says that every hunter is child of his time. Similarities between the two may be superficial but differences are for real.

Ans 200 Ancient Indian political thought is contained in Dharmashastras and Naradashastras. Western scholars have

denied the existence of any political ideas in Ancient India. But Bhabhu Prasanna says there is no translation for word 'Dharma' in English.

It is derived from word 'Dhr' mean

Remarks

to hold. It is a cosmic law 'dharma' which maintains order.

King has to follow his key dharma (duties) to establish just rule.

Core features!

→ It is based on scriptures which are revelation of cosmic law. Dharma law

→ Dharmashastras relate to moral and ideal principles. Dandaneta refers to the realist prescription of punishment and serve as legal source.

→ They have divisions of functional specialisation based on caste and 'Varna dharma'.

→ They are realist and glorify war as opposed to Buddhist thought which is pacifist and establish war is painful to both victor and loser.

Remarks

The major issues in reconstruction of political thought is the understanding of world at that time given the huge temporal and spatial differences Case or

Venudharma has delegated to state system, its understanding is limited in modern times. But the ancient established

dhya issues are there but it enriches our understanding on various political ideas of justice equality and statecraft as 'Mandala' Uddhanta forms the basis of '

Udalpolitik' action of foreign policy of India a '

Sauv dharma Sambhavi'

points toward modern conception of

Secularism which entails peaceful

coexistence of all religions. vanidher

'Mittambalam' points towards cosmopolitanism any

in our approach

Remarks

- On both is as Phalana
- Role of King as Monarchical govt
- no separation of state & soe

5/12

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Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Examine Rawls' theory of justice and its critique by Amartya Sen
(250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Examine liberty and equality as anti thetical notions
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Examine challenges of paritipatory democracy, how far delbrative democracy could be treated as alternative
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Ans 3(a) | - Rawls consider justice as first virtue of state system like the truth is a virtue of thought system.

Rawls propounded 'Theory of Justice'. He establishes grand theory of justice as fairness to all in any circumstances.

He does not give the principles of justice, rather 'procedural' justice i.e. ways and means to arrive at principles of justice.

He established that those who arrive at principles of justice are rational negotiators.

He Rawls proposes hypothetical model of 'Original Position'. The negotiators are in this 'original position' behind veil of

Remarks

Ignorance = They have no knowledge of their privileges and do not know which talents will be rewarded or are at disadvantages.

In this situation they will think themselves to be least advantaged and will follow

'max-min' principles that enough Reflexive equilibrium will tend to minimize their losses.

They list three principles of justice in logical order

1) Maximum liberty of all = He proposes liberty to all, thus indicating total freedom.

2) Equality of opportunity = He proposes public offices are open to all through competitive examination.

2(a) Difference principle ⇒ He holds that inequalities due to second principle will be justifiable if they benefit the least advantaged. He believed that the chain link is as strong as its weakest link.

Remarks

He is criticised by Resource Allocation scholars 'adversaries' that they are behind & thin veil of 'ignorance', and he calls for extra resources to offset brute luck through ambition and endowment sensitive auction.

Amartya Sen criticise equality of opportunities or resources does not matter. The justice is in providing capability and functioning. Liberty is when person has the ability to do what one values. He proposes capability

building approach to realise justice as providing books alone would not suffice, but we need capability of reading to attain

functioning.

Amartya Sen is also influenced by Buddhist principle of 'Niyaya' and 'Dharma'. He says that we may not know ~~what~~ about justice, but we can recognise injustices and endeavour

to minimise injustices and relieve the plag of marginalised and vulnerable RTE, Right to food are programmes reflecting Amartya Sen's model of policy making

Remarks

Commitment with
Feminist

842

Ans 3(c) :- Liberty and Equality are debatable concepts of political science. There are schools who thought it to be complementary and other as antithetical to each other.

Liberal scholars that any attempt to achieve equality on the part of state curbs liberty as it increases

the power of state and may turn authoritarian.

Libertarians like Mill and Bentham
 oppose state interference
 because it discourages
labour, industriousness and hardworking

They term that property is not falling from heaven to be equally divided. They term totalitarianism as 'bonded labour' and curbing liberty.

Touguinelle
 Lead Action

Anti that cap.

Remarks

Marxists

Isiah Berlin mentions that if a free person is out of cage and fence, it is his choice whether to fly like eagle or swim like fish.

T. H. Green Hobbes

There are scholars which points that liberty and equality are complementary as it assumes that liberty or freedom of one does not curb the liberty of others in process of attaining equality.

This notion you has called for differentiated citizenship from which equalising by differentiating.

Ans. 34) (- Democracy in the narrow sense is procedural aspect of election. In broad sense it entails empowerment of masses through deliberation and participation. Participatory democracy is based on enriching and deepening democracy by

Remarks

acknowledging them as legitimate stakeholders
in policy formulation through their representatives

Major proponents? - Rousseau
challenges!

① System like first past the post does not
accommodate participation of many.

② Majority communities may outvote the
minority, thus leaving them further
marginalised

requires expertise
literacy
③ The decision may be biased towards or
against certain sections

④ The demands are usually populist and
may lack sound rationale

may lead to
rejection
Deliberative democracy, entails
deliberation where people justify
their decisions and those which
are acceptable to all are implemented

Habermas?
communicative action theory
- imp. to public debate &
discussion

Remarks

John Dewey learns it to be beneficial as
 - enhances lythm
 - every voice is taken due consideration
 - the truth emerges through dialectics
 But he points that in nation like
 India it can be challenging as the
 deliberation will cause delay in
 decision making. And is slow.

Hence it is advisable to make
participative democracy a deliberative
 one through consultation with
stakeholders before drafting laws and
 seeking public opinion on matters
 concerning life of electorate.

5/2

Remarks



Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Identify features of Foucault notion of power and organizing principles used by Foucault to explain how individual human beings become subjects:
(250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Post colonial conception of state is rejection of eurocentric state, Examine.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss Aristotle's division of constitution, why he counted democracy as worst rule.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

GIS SCORE

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- J&K and article 35(a) of Indian Constitution
- Democracy and Interest Groups in India
- Role of Indian constitution in social transformation
- Ethnic issues in Indian Politics
- Judicial review causes itself

Ans 5(a) → J&K is provided special status to through Article 370 after Instrument of Accession was signed in 1954.
 It has provisions like orders being applicable only after presidential and state legislature consent. It reflects asymmetrical federalism.

Article 35A also provide J&K to provide special privileges in matters of property, education, employment, award of scholarship. It decides the status of who are permanent residents of state. Others cannot buy property or

3/2

Remarks

connect it to Art 368
what are the political stands on this issue?

large public sector jobs in J&K.

It is criticised on the notion that it creates a class of citizens within a class and is violative of Article 14 (Right to Equality) and Article 16 and 21.

how discriminated to Kashmiri women

It also breaks the psychological integration of J&K with India which otherwise is an integral part of India.

Ans 5(b) - Interest groups are the collection of people who advocate for their interest by influencing decision making by the govt. They are classified as

Caste groups
Almond

- > Communal -> those demanding reservation benefits like Patidars, Patel, Kapus, Jats.
- > Institutional -> They are part of the government and can influence the decision making.
- > Associational -> They are based on interest owing to associations like FICCI, trade unions.

Remarks

You need to dull the exact differences again -

or a multicultural union.

They deepen democracy as policy making is diversified by various opinions and due consideration of interests which might be hitherto neglected.

Critics terms they are weakening democracy as they sometimes create nuisance for non issues and divert attention from important issues.

It also cause powerful interest groups to eclipse the interest of weaker sections.

On the whole, they have raised issues which have resulted into progressive legislation for women, tribals, and transgender.

Student union → autonomy to universities
Trade / labour union → labour laws

Remarks

Mention how diff. groups have articulated their interests & strengthened or weakened democracy

Ans (c) Indian constitution is a supreme document entailing law of the land. It is product of ideals enshrined to be achieved by the nation. They are inspired during the course of Indian struggle for freedom which itself focused on social transformation.

Ambedkar held that political transformation was achieved by independence which social transformation could be realised through constitution.

Preamble itself lays the ideals to attain liberty, equality and justice. Fundamental rights grant civil liberties to develop their faculties and realise their potential.

Article 14 - provides equality
Article 15 relate to discrimination
prohibition and matters of employment.

The role of J. Review in the operation of articles.

Remarks

1. Amendments - 52, 73, 24, 44th
2. Commission - For free & fair election reforms

342
diversify
your
answer

It attains epistemic security through
 absolute bills and certifiability
 secular credentials allow all religion to
 flourish in peaceful coexistence.

Directive principles provide social and
 economic rights to attain the socialist
 ideals of constitutional makers.

Affirmative action in favour of
 marginalised sections give the required
 impetus for social transformation whose
 scope is provided by constitution.

Ans (2d) - Ethnic issues in Indian politics
 play important role. India is characterised
 by multireligious, multilingual societies.
 There are caste and religion ridden
 inequalities which form the basis of
 political mobilisation.

Christophe Jaffrelot has analysed
 that people don't cast their vote rather
 vote their caste.

Remarks

Rajni Kothari too held that it deepens democracy since in face of illiteracy, it acts as a force of political mobilisation for secular benefits.

C.P. Bhambhani criticises the role of caste as it is detrimental to unity of the nation and results into communalism.

Ethnic issues have also led to autonomy and secessionist movements as in Kashmir, Assam, Nagaland, Khalistan. They are threat to territorial and sovereign integrity of the nation.

In interstate also movements like 'son of soil' movement have underlying cause of ethnicity of majority vs outsiders on basis of socio-economic criteria.

The prong of inner line behind are also sensitivities due to multiethnic North East.

Remarks

frame your other answers like this -> few commentaries: basic info: common recent examples Names of pol thinkers wherever reqd.

54/2
good

It is imperative on the part to counter these threats as they can through good governance to address the grievances of ethnic minorities.

Ans (B) - Judicial review is the tool to check the constitutional validity of laws. It established rule of law check arbitrary use of power by the state. It maintains supremacy of the constitution.

It checks whether enactments do or not interfere or abrogate with the fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution.

But it is to check balance of powers between various organs.

However it has caused that judicial activism causes judicial review to curse itself and attend to the dynamic exigencies of the situation.

Remarks

preventing constitution to be torn out from
obsolete document.

It leaves scope to rectify
the judicial error in judgements.

As evident in the procedure of
arriving at Keshavnand B. Narai case
where doctrine of basic structure

was propounded established the scope
of judicial review where government
was bent on limiting its scope.

Critics hold that through this
Pootap B. Mehta says judiciary is becomes
self-perpetuating institution even
when it is least representative and
accountable.

It is statement by P. B. Mehta
write in framework of
new Judiciary its eff. formulated
provision of J. review
Mention cases - A. K. Gopalan
Golak Nath
Keshavnand B
Minerva Mitt

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

(a) The national electoral outcomes in India do not reflect a national mood but equilibrium of political forces that happen at the state level. Comment.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) The LPG reforms in India not only did altered India's relationship in the global market but also led to the reworking of the idea of state in India itself, and of the state's capacity to work on behalf of those who stood outside India's social and economic elite. Comment.

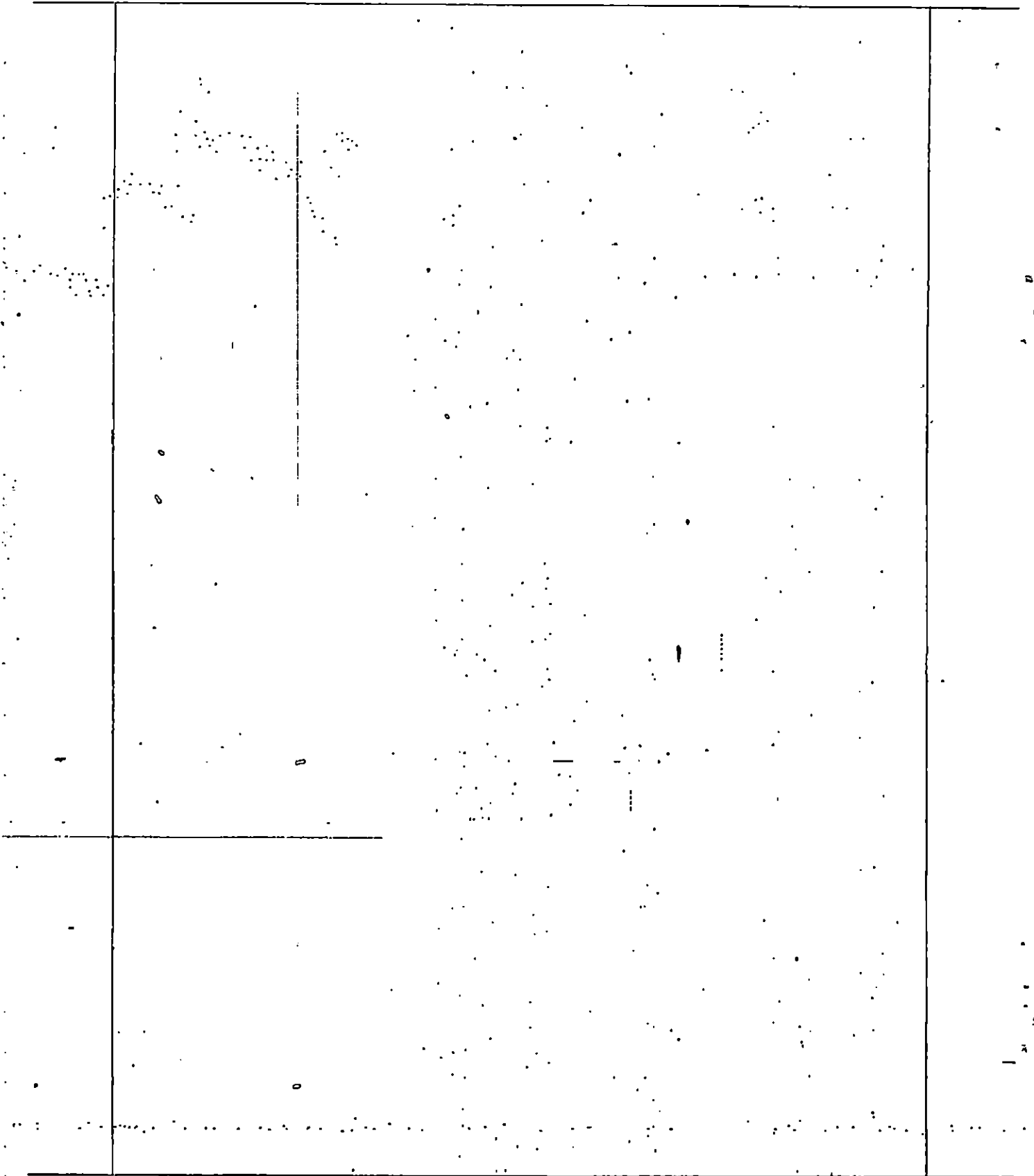
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) The idea of a consensual framework has undergone tremendous changes in the party system in India. Elaborate.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

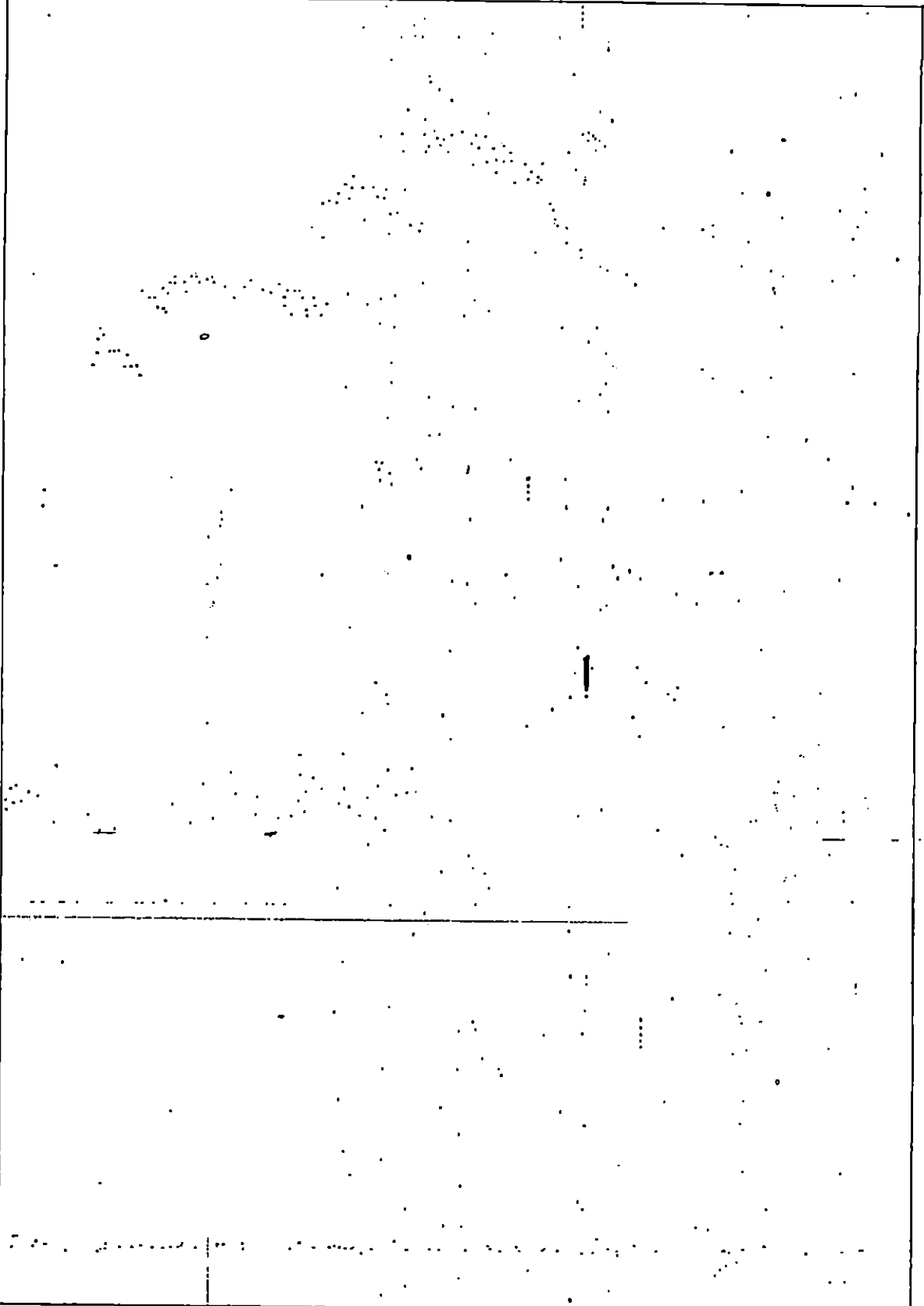


Remarks

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Remarks

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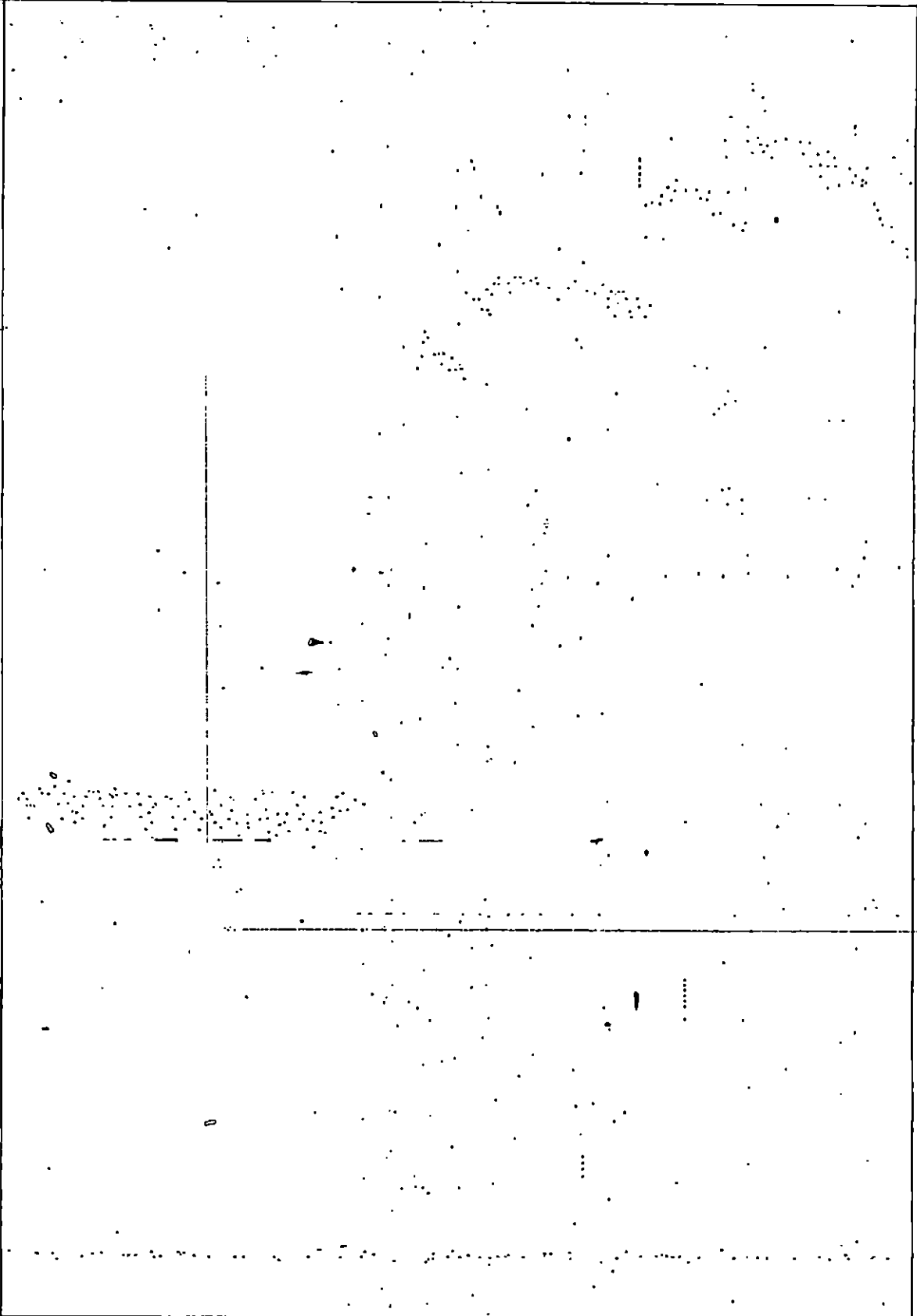


Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) The paradox of political representation involves a tension between the profile, policies and politics of those who represent and the desires and demands of those who get represented. Evaluate. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) The post 90's politics is seen through a shift from the priorities of 'need' and 'social justice' to the effective use of resources and economic growth. Trace the reasons for such a shift with suitable examples. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) What is casteism? Is caste system in India a product of British policy or had deeper roots in the traditional social structure? Can new social movements help in reducing caste identities? Comment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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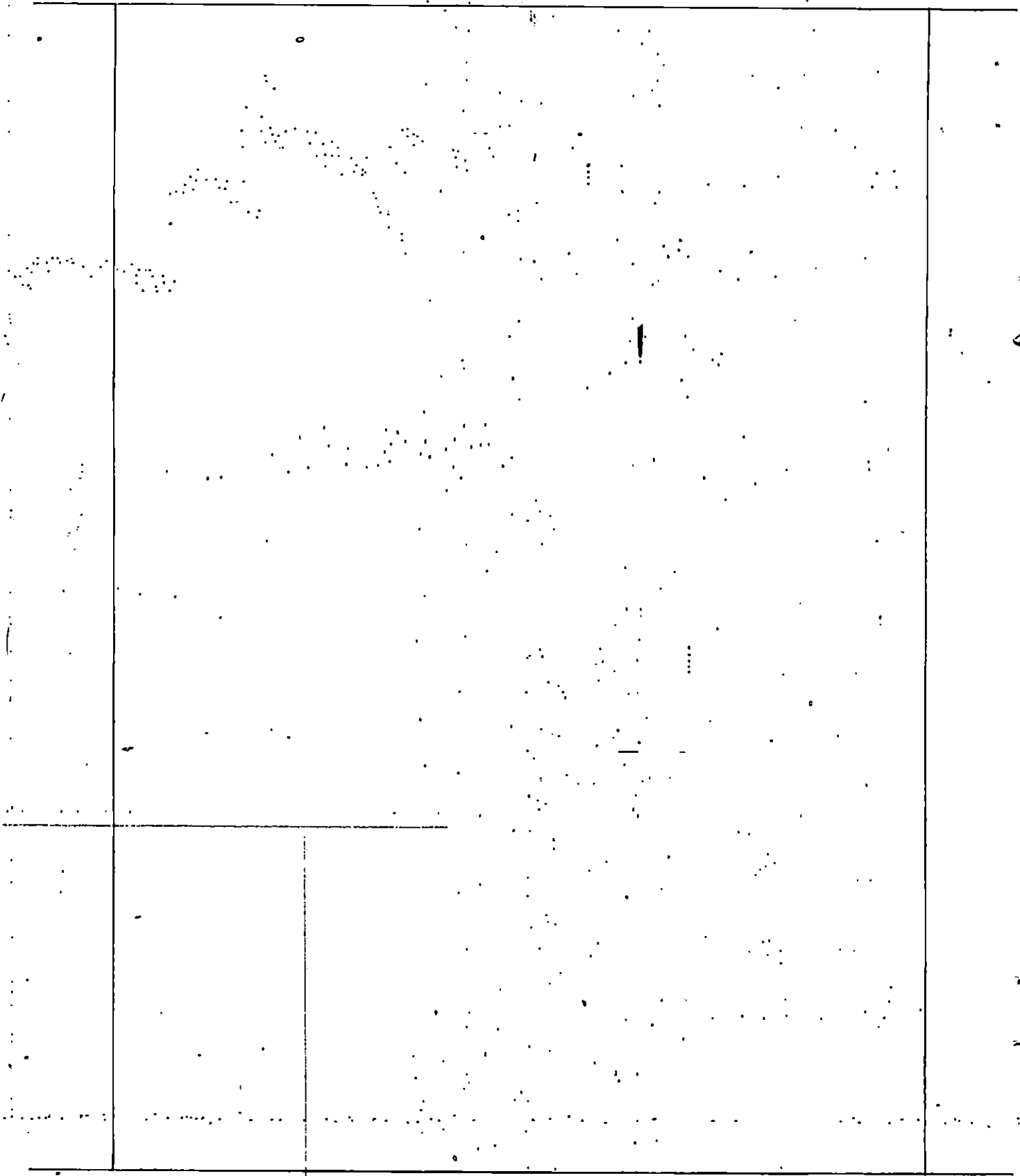
Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks



Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Reservation in India has gradually emerged as a political tool for social mobilisation losing its main imperative of reducing social and historical discrimination. Comment. What are the possible ways to nullify the very idea of reservation in India?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) New Social Movement in India emerged around new scope and range of politics. Comment. Is there any co-relation between environment movement and women's movement in India? Elaborate.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Indian National Movement was a blend of different approaches in which leaders united together with a common aim with their own diverse perspectives, methods and solutions. Evaluate.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Ans 8(a)! - Reservation to socially and educationally backward sections of society to affirm of Affirmative. It is positive intervention by the state to provide them level playing field in matters of employment and education. The rationale is to compensate them for the historical injustice and discrimination in social, political and economic sphere which put them at disadvantage.

Article 15(4) provides the scope of reservation in education and employment. In Inche Saubhrey case

Remarks

wrote with names of pol parties that are founded on basis of caste comm. leading to caste politics

case, it was held to be non-violative of the right to equality.

In the current scenario, it has more emerged as a tool for political mobilisation. As Rudolph and Rudolph held that post green revolution success saw rise of bullock capitalists and B.C.'s who then yielded political aspirations.

They moved to form parties based on caste to acquire power. Many depressed classes were too mobilised by Bahujan Samaj party, Samajwadi Party.

The cause is explained by Rajni Kothari he says in absence of literacy, caste plays an important role for demobilisation for secular benefits.

The recent stagnation in agriculture, distress, declining job opportunities in public and private sector cause these

Remarks

provide the hurdles potential reconciling grounds and fulfil their political aspirations, while masses feel they are advocating their rights
 Eg! Patidar Andolan, reservation demands by Jats, Kapshe. → Indira Sauchney case?
however we see benefits of reservation are appropriated by well off and those genuine are left out.

Yogendra Yadav says that any policy should be morally justifiable, Administratively viable, Politically sound and financially propnetary.

Ans 8(b) New social movement are the the form of collective behaviour to address their concerns regarding pressing issues which have effect on their self.

They differ from old social movement as they do not concern only with livelihood and material issues but are dealing with post.

Remarks

most material issues like quality of life and standard of living.

Their scope and range of politics include protest against western model of development alienating rights of marginalised. They held globalisation to be beneficial only to elites.

They do not subscribe to the policy dictated by IMF and World

Bank. They vie for tribal rights to their land, customs and minor forest produce.

New social movements are led by intelligentsia and several multitude of issues concerning public life and attract concerns through print-social media campaigning. Rendering sit-ins protest as form of movement obsolete

not a localised issue have diverse class interests
caste

Remarks

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 good

Environment movement and women movement had different concerns. One is related to protection and conservation of environment, while women movement is related to alleviate them of subjection and exploitation of patriarchal norms in public and private.

In spite of this there exist correlation between the two as they challenge the steps which are related to environment but affect women the most.

Randamer Shiva, the ecofeminist scholars have established deleterious ecology or had worst adverse affect on woman, who depend on forest for their food and shelter and same as source of livelihood.

Wofeminism
8m

Marnidei Buchao Andolan was led by women Arund Melhatekar

Remarks:

64 claim that women in environment
must will subsequently challenge
patriarchy.

GIS SCORE

and had huge support of women signifies
the correlation that issue of environment
have ramifications on the women.

Huge participation and brave face put in
Chipko and Apiko movement points
towards correlation.

But scholars like Ramchandra Guha
differ on account that these movements
are 'empty environmentalism' and Madhu
Kishwar criticised them as they achieved
only bizarre pieces of legislation.

Ans (c) :- Bipin Chandra demarcated
Indian national movement as one of
the most 'spectacular' mass movement
to shed participation of people from
all walks of life as they were
grievous, oppression against British
rule.

Remarks

The leadership factions and individuals suggested different approaches to achieve common aim of throwing foreign yolk out.

Moderates led by Gokhale, Ramkrishna, Narayan were proponents of peaceful, constitutional and legislative means. They used prayers, petitions, meetings to register their complaints and proposed participation in government as means to attain 'Dominion status'.

Extremists like dalal, Pal were advocates of direct action and believed moderate method was 'political mendacity' (A. Ghosh).

Revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh occupied the vacuum left by non-cooperation movement.

They assassinated infamous officers and enforcers of British rule and advocated marxist way of

Remarks

revolution through workers and peasants
solidarity

Gandhiji was the leader who provided
direction to movement and level mass
character. He propounded technique of

Satyagraha based on Ahimsa to develop

'counter hegemony' against the British.

He believed it will give 'moral

high ground to their struggle.

Subhasch Chandra Bose was disillusioned

with the the mode of struggle in 1930s.

He caused the formation of Asiatic

'Hind Party' to take directly on Britishers

and advocated socialist mode of governance

for independent India.

Thus we see, approaches started from
separating (1935), central tribal revolts,

along with different movement had different

leadership, but the motive was one to

see country as free from foreign rule.

Remarks

Nehru - socialist

M. N. Roy - Marxist!