

GS SCORE

Test - 08

*Very good
Content*

*No major
Issues*

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: N. Sri Ranganadh Reddy

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date: 07/10/2017

Signature: N. Reddy

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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15.1

Roll No. _____

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 idea of Equality
- (d) Locks' conception of property
- (e) Hannah arendt conception of 'Action'

(a)

JOHN RAWLS is a greatest political philosopher who wanted to create universal concept of justice based on "JUSTICE AS FAIRNESS"

In order to find the principles of justice, he identified the basic structure of society as the individual is irrevocable in the society based on Kantian categorical imperative. Rawls argued that distribution of social/primary goods is not natural but based on society. His emphasis on individual is reflected in his Lexical order of first preference to maximum equal liberty.

However, his difference principle reveals his moral individualism where he argued for

Remarks

Strengthen "weakest link in chain".

In order to derive basic and universal principles of justice, he argued for rational negotiations in the original position which is thought system where people negotiate under "reflective equilibrium" without knowing their advantages, strengths.

However, critics like communitarian scholars like SANDEL argued that man is ^{not} unencumbered self and impossible to be in original position and self is constituted by good.

(b) Habermas has observed the society and

state in post-capitalist era. He concluded that there could be fault lines between the political system and economic system.

Habermas argued that the post-capitalist state's interest in welfare measure would

Remarks

Good effort

7

raise the expectation of ~~from~~ society. He argued that ~~that~~ there is need of "prerequisite quantity of legitimacy" without which the state "loses legitimacy and results in "legitimation crisis". It is reflected due to unwillingness of capital class to provide funds for welfare measures.

In the context, Habermas' idea of "public sphere" where people could discuss and deliberate under "Ideal speech situation" where "communicative action" takes place. Ideal speech situation arrives where there

is capacity and coercive-free environment exist. It provides legitimacy to discussion.

Nancy Fraser has further extended by "transnationalising the public sphere" to

include subaltern class.

Remarks

good content

7

C

Aristotle is father of political science who depended on the empirical studies and his approach towards state as the highest of all association reveals his idea of Equality.

Aristotle's equality is proportionate equality where he argued that state should treat the equals equally and unequals unequally. It is reflected in his idea of citizenship where he gives preference to propertied men and natural born citizen.

He argued that the state if not follow the proportionate equality, it would result in "revolution" where frustrated citizens could revolt against state.

However, Aristotle's concern is all

Remarks

about civic participation in "public arena".

He argued for freedom and equality in the "public arena" where reasoned action is civic virtue.

For that reasoned action, there is need of rational and propertied persons which underlines proportionate equality.

Being conservative, Aristotle's reluctance to equality towards women, children is not argued well in the contemporary society.

Elaborate or sit more on this critique

6

d) John Locke can be considered as classical

liberal due to his conception of property. His emphasis on overarching rights concept revolves around property preservation.

According to Locke, every one has property in his own personality; It reveals that

Remarks

Lockean natural rights encompasses the
right to property, life, liberty

He argued that without right to property
 there is no value for life and liberty.

He also argued for theory of divine right in Gutter
 concept where he puts only modest, hard-
working could entail the property and
lazy people could not able to accumulate
property.

Though his Optimistic view of human nature
 provides state of nature as state of peace
 due to certain inconveniences he argued for
night watchman state which protects the
property.

Despite unconditional support to property
 preservation, he argued for three limitations

Remarks

6

good effort
 Analyze his
 importance & as
 see his
 thinker
 gave a clear
 cut idea
 of right to
 property

namely labour limitation where just property is required ; spoilage limitation where there should not be any spillage of property and no deprivation of others' rights

However, critics argued that it will increase inequality in the name of individualism.

e) Hannah Arendt is contemporary scholar whose methodology of "phenomenology" led her to call "thinking without barriers"

Her concept of power and its ^{extension in} "action" reveals her emphasis on civic participation

Arendt argued that any human being would deal with labour; work (Homo Faber) and action (open politics)

Labour does not entail freedom since it deals with biological needs where as work would provide "social world" where people

Remarks

work for their survival.

"Action" is the "public realm" where people participate in civil affairs. It provides freedom. She considered that participation in civil affairs is HUMAN CONDITION. Without participation, there is no difference between animal and man.

She argued "Action" entails power which is "self-generated". It is provided by acting in concert. Her theory of Action provides resemblance to Aristotelean "public arena" where reasoned action is civil virtue.

It also reflects in Habermas' "public sphere" in "Ideal speech condition". Hence, Hannah Arendt's "Action" is required in contemporary times for deliberative and effective citizenship.

Remarks

7
Brielly mention
has criticism
of Marxism
& focuses
on this
ground

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 issues there in reconstruction of political thoughts. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

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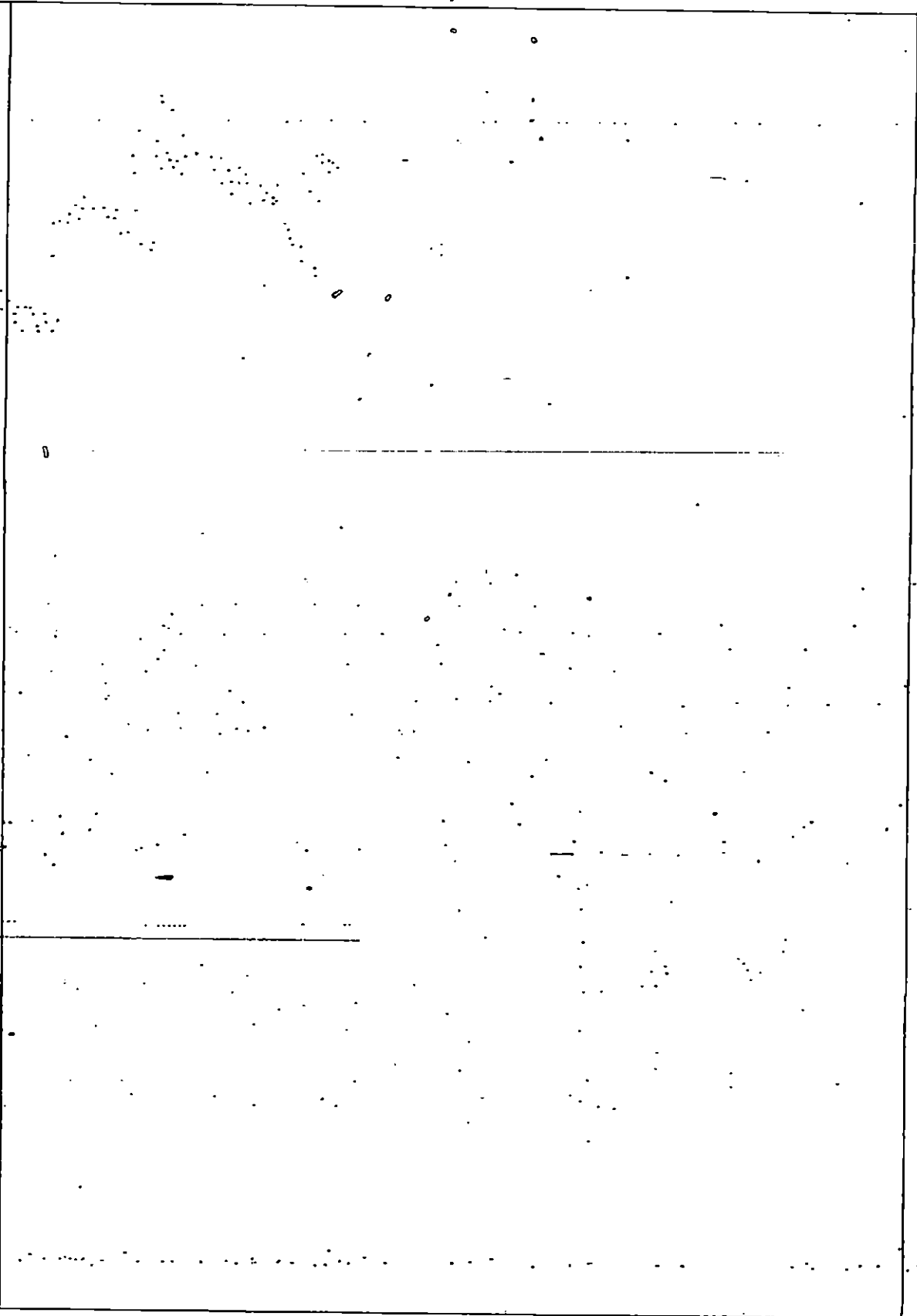
Remarks

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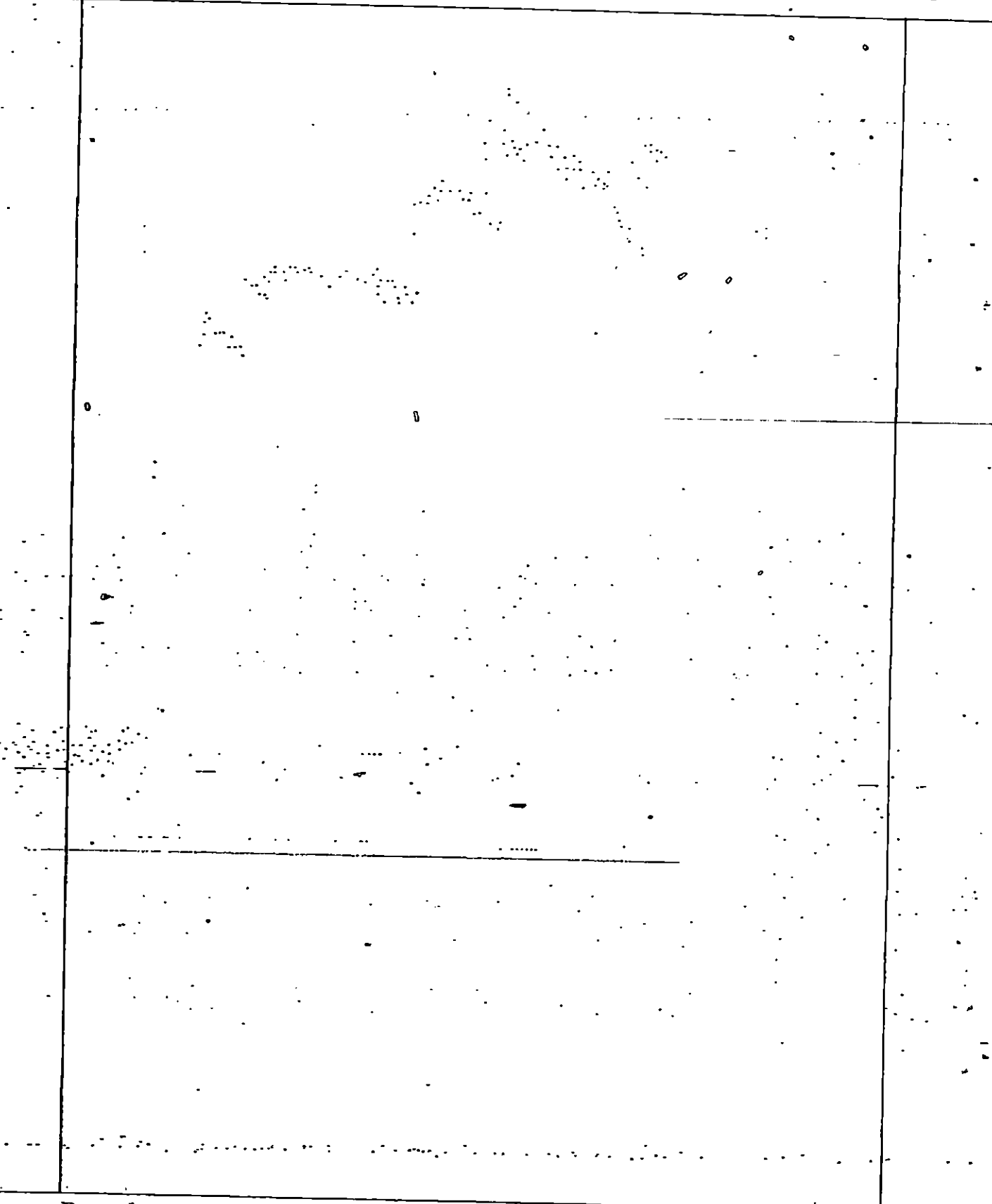
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Remarks

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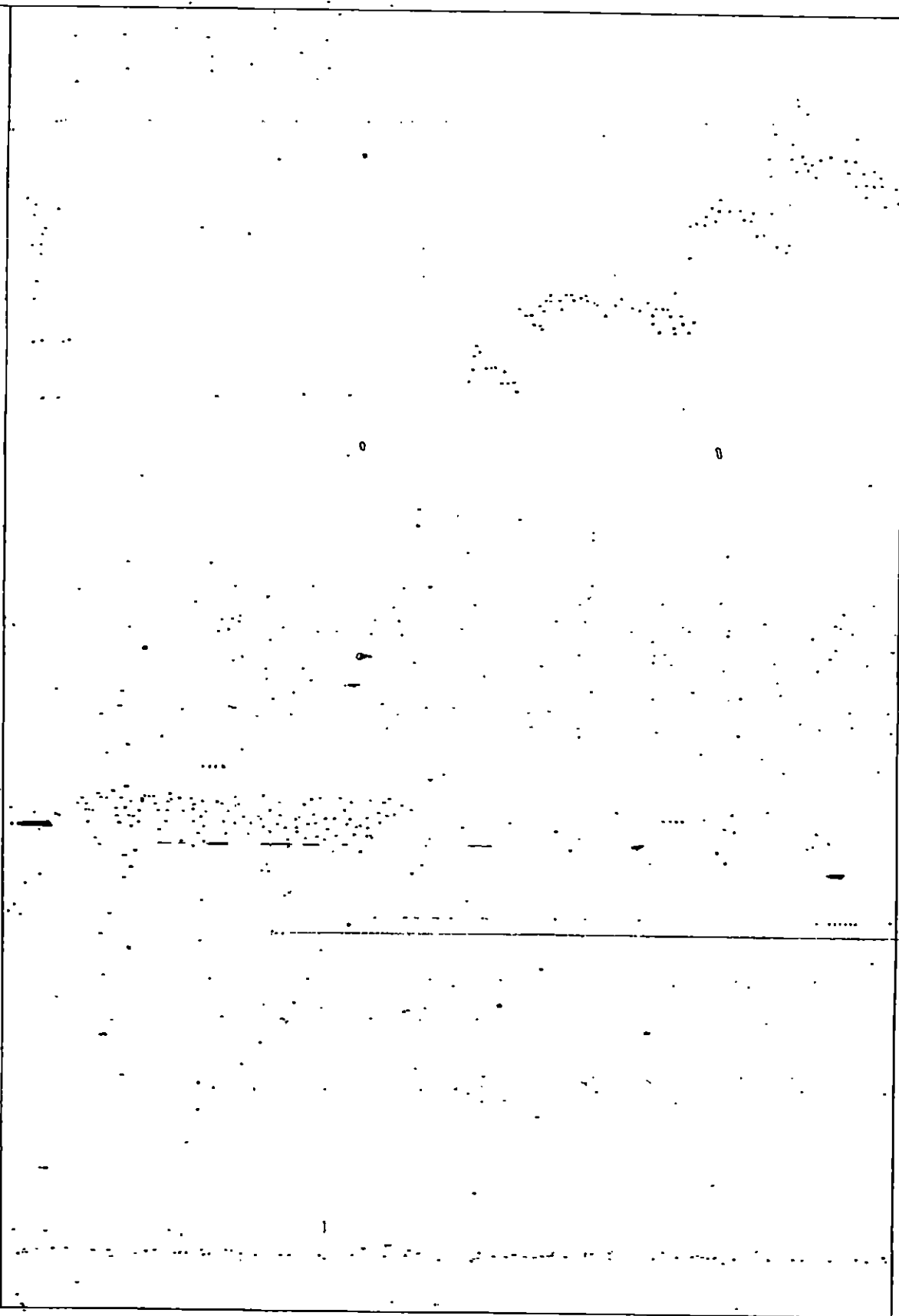


Remarks

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Remarks



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 democary could be treated as alternative (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(a) Rawls is one of greatest political philosopher of our times due to his concept of "Theory of Justice" and his approach for "transcendental universal conception of justice"

Rawls' Theory of Justice underlines the principles of justice which were negotiated by rational actors in original position behind the veil of ignorance under "reflective equilibrium"

The principles of justice are defined as :-

1) Maximum equal liberty :- It underlines the importance of "person as inviolable" as per Kantian categorical imperative. It ensures maximum liberty without depriving others

Remarks

2) Fair equality of opportunity provides positive affirmative action as well as meritocracy where public offices could be accessed on the fair opportunities.

3) Difference principle which reveals Rawls' "moral individualism" principle entails that the deviation in equality allowed if it provides greatest advantage to the least-privileged people. It reflects the "Chain-Loremation" where weakest link has to be strengthened for strong chain of society.

All above principles provides mix of egalitarianism; libertarianism and also communitarianism.

His efforts to create "justice as fairness" and universal principles of justice has been appreciated by Amartya Sen.

Remarks

Sen appreciated Rawls theory on the emphasis of justice as fairness; his efforts to put justice as constituent part; his rational actors approach.

However, Sen criticised Rawls theory for "rational choice" which does not ensure social realisations of justice. Sen also criticised for his emphasis on "universal concept" which does not reflect social realities ~~and~~ each one has their own conception of justice.

Sen also criticised Rawls over his emphasis on institutions rather than working. Sen argued for social choice theory where heterogeneity approach could provide justice to different conception of utility.

Sen also argued for social realisation not just principles. Hence we have "idea of justice".

Even Sandel criticised for Rawls "right prior to goods". Carole Pateman said it is "sexual contract".

Dworkin argued for "thin veil of ignorance".

Remarks

Analyze how Sen's capability approach is an improvement on Rawlsian Justice

12

However, in later stages Rawls has refined his principles to political sphere in his book "political liberalism" for developing overlapping consensus and reasonable pluralism, with each having their own comprehensive doctrines.

(b) Liberty and equality are the key normative concepts in political theory. Due to democratic nature of political science, there is varied views on both liberty and equality.

According to classical liberals, liberty and equality as anti-theoretical notions. Alex. de Tocqueville in his book "democracy in America" has cautioned that for the sake of equality at the expense of liberty would result in "tyranny of majority".

Remarks

Even Lord Acton argued that excessive liberty would provide more power which he argued that absolute power corrupts man absolutely.

Later neo-liberals also argued that both are anti-ethical in nature. Robert Nozick in his book "Anarchy, State, Utopia" argued that progressive taxation on the name of equality is immoral. He further extended that state should be "anarcho-capitalist" which only preserves property.

However, ^{modern} social liberals like T.H. Green, Laski argued that liberty and equality can co-exist. Laski argued that liberty entails freedom to pursue where equality ensures that Government / state provides capacity building.

Social liberals like John Rawls, Dworkin have given "equality of resources" for fair opportunities and also liberty to pursue them.

Remarks

dreams.

↓
 ↓ structure
 include arguments
 from libertarian
 scholars

marxist scholars argued that liberty
 is bourgeois concept which generates false
consciousness and argued for equality of
outcome.

9 However, there is emergence of convergence
 of both normatives in the current society
 where there is equality of opportunity as
 well as equality of resources.

10

Participatory democracy is the model of
 democracy which ensures participation of
various stake holders. According to AMY GUTTMAN
participatory democracy would entail capacity
building of citizens by public discussion
 and also diversity accommodation.

Instruments like referendum, initiative
 provides participatory democracy.

Remarks

However, recent times there is trend of challenges in participatory democracy. Recent referendums like BREXIT, Catalonia Independence, Kurdish national demand raises interesting questions.

BREXIT is considered as ill conceived due to the arguments put forth by leaders during campaign. There is emotive issues like self-rule; migration rather than rational discussion and pragmatic reasoning.

Other issues like binary a program of "Yes vs No" would degenerate the participatory democracy without much discussion.

Other challenges like transparency in working. Recent Turkey referendum - raises the question of integrity of process.

These issues - further aggravated due to emergence of social media where the

Remarks

Try to analyze the advantages which deliberative democracy enjoys over participatory democracy.

7

post-truth information is dominating.

Francis Fukuyama has raised post-truth world during Trump - Clinton polarised election demand. He argued that there is danger of information asymmetry.

To overcome these, Benjamin Barber argued for deliberative democracy which provides adequate chance of debate, discussion and discourse.

Joshua Cohen found deliberative democracy could provide broader continuity; acceptance of pluralism; emergence of legitimacy and finally productive outcome.

However, deliberative democracy also faces similar issues like information asymmetry, transparency, role of stakeholder.

Hence, there is need for effective tools for both participatory and deliberative democracy.

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)

(a)

Foucault belongs to post-modernist, post-structuralist scholar who dominant contribution is about "discourses" which are regime of truth and his notion of "power".

The main features of Foucault's notion of power deals with connection of knowledge and power. According to him, knowledge is function of power. It is used to sustain the power. It shows the sociological analysis of power.

He also argued that "power is dispersed" and follows in the intense network of society like "capillaries".

Remarks

He also argued that power is multidimensional and every one becomes vehicle of power.

He argued that power is operating concept and exercised over diverse values stored by person.

• He also argued that power is useful as it provides much needed identity to the individual and also ensures continuity in the society.

However, he raised the issue of confrontation by others by exercising the power. He gave the example of gay rights movement against existing power notion of society.

Foucault's power-notion has been linked to various other organising principle. In his book "MADNESS and CIVILIZATION", he argued that capitalist societies ensured that every man

Remarks

could contribute to the society in the productive way else he would be considered as mad person. It ensured productive life and economy generation. It made human being as subjects just ensuring productive activities. Similarly in his book "QUALITY and DISCIPLINE" he argued that human being became subjects by changing the discourse of punishment into humane treatment. He provided the role of institutions like schools, colleges by reward mechanism to make ~~one~~ sure that people consider it in their favour rather than punishment.

Similarly in his concept of Biopower, he argued that such discipline ensured the control of mind and body.

Similarly, Government ensures process of registration, voting rights to ensure Government.

Remarks

mentality" by state. It ensures legitimacy and provides people as subject to the state.

Hence, the comprehensive dimension of power and its related structures shows the "irreducibility of meta-narratives" as put by Lyotard.

(12)

After 1950's, due to emergence of independence of earlier colonial states provided enough fodder for political scientist to deal with new structures in post-colonial state.

Since earlier notion of eurocentric state which provides sovereign where law is command as propounded by monistic state scholars or pluralist scholars who argued for state is one form of all associations. post-colonial

Remarks

good effort
Briefly bring in the concept of Regimes as well

conception of state provides different structures.

According to Riggs, every post-colonial state is the prismatic state where is exist fission of functions as well as fission of functions, it is between functional specialization and functional integration.

Similarly, Gunnar Myrdal argued for "soft state" which lacks enforcing mechanism due to colonial legacy, freedom movement etc.

However, all these notions reveals the Eurocentric state rather than post colonial scholars.

In later stages, scholars like Lenin, Frantz Fanon who developed the concept of "dependency theory" where the neo-colonialism and satellite states exist as periphery as against core states which are metropolis, there is extraction of raw materials, provision of markets in periphery provides the power.

Remarks

Try to include more post-colonial instead of post-modernist views

18

in periphery and prosperity in core states,
 similarly, Hamza Alawi's "overdeveloped
state" also reveals the euro-centric faults
 like destruction of traditional structure of
power. Alawi argued that post-independence,
 many states are still under colonial legacy
 of mismatch of political structures and economic
structured development.

Hence, post-colonial perspective gave the
 credence to eurocentric state's fault propositions.

(c) Aristotle's "theory of forms" which entails
 classification of constitutions/state by studying
158 constitutions. provided central thought of
his proposition.

Being pragmatist, Aristotle has divided
 the scheme of constitution on basis of
quality of membership and number of membership.

Remarks

Based on number of rulership, he concluded three types viz. philosopher king; aristocracy; polity.

However, due to perverse nature of man, he concluded the extreme perverted constitutions based on quality of rulership into three types viz. tyranny, oligarchy; democracy.

His classification revealed that social conditions are important for any constitution to work.

It shows pre-configuration of Marx's ideas of society. He preferred polity which is men of democracy and oligarchy as the best form. Though philosopher king provides

enough good governance but little ensured that such "utopia" doesn't exist due to perverse nature of parents friends in family.

His consideration of democracy as worst form reveals his intention of "middle class" rulership as stability form.

Remarks

Aristotle who preferred proportionate equality does not believe in the "reasoned" action performed by all citizens. His democracy concept is due to ignorance of masses and arrogance of rich or elite class.

In democracy, rich would conspire to topple the democratic leader. It also been considered worst due to lack of "civic virtue" in whole citizenry.

Hence, he preferred for polity which is rule of middle class who would not face any problem from both rich and poor sections of society. His classification resembles the theory of decline of ideal state propounded by Plato in his "The Laws".

(a)

Remarks

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words)

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

(a) J&K is linked to Indian constitution under Article 370 which is temporary provision. It provides basis for J&K's own constitution and certain divergences with Indian constitution such as Article 35(a). Article 35(a) deals with special rights of permanent residents of J&K which encompass right to property; unlike other parts of India to gain property rights.

It also provides gender inequality where women married to non-J&K citizen could lose her property rights.

Remarks

Another key issue of amending the constitution for Art 35 (a) by presidential order puts the question whether president can do such amendments.

Recent supreme court had raised issue over Art 35 (a) in the context of gender equality.

Due to historical reasons, it is better to discuss with all stakeholders regarding Art 35 (a) which provides and allays concern of caste people over 'demographic inversion'.

(5) According to JAMES BYRLE, democracy is the process where sovereign obligation to rule is based on explicit consent of majority. In India, being largest democracy in the world where multiple interest groups exist to put forward their interest to the state.

Remarks

On what ground it is being demanded to amend Art 35?

As Fisher argued that Interest Groups are "power houses" due to their capacity of interest articulation.

In India, Interest Groups exist since colonial time like British India Association, Indian National Congress. also initially put forward as Interest Group.

In the post-independence, especially post-1991 there is rise of Interest Groups. Recent efforts of NASSCOM (Software service Interest Group) in the issue of IT-B visas shows the emergence of Interest Groups.

However, there are concerns over transnational networks. Rob Jenkins argued that recent foreign contributing allegations could raise serious legitimation crises.

However, there is need of Interest Groups to articulate their interests. Government need

Remarks

Need more present context based analysis

6

to further institutionalise participatory I G
for policy making for informed decision

(c) Indian Constitution represents General will
of people of India. In preamble, "WE THE
PEOPLE" shows the Indian Constitution represents
the aspirations of people of India

Pandit Nehru argued that Indian Constitution
is instrument for social revolution, since Independence,

Indian Constitution has evolved according to
social needs of the society: for the property

rights for land reforms, there is need of

change in DPSP and priority of DPSP

Art 39 (b) (c) over the Art 14, 19, 31

shows the need of redistribution of land

for eradication of rural poverty

Remarks

Even Supreme court has played its part in social transformation. Maneka Gandhi case reflected the re-interpretation of Art 21 i.e. adobe process of law.

Justice P.N. Bhagwati argued that Supreme Court of India would become Supreme Court for Indians. Supreme court role in Access to Justice in Hoskote case which later reflected in Art 39(A) shows the social transformation.

Legislature efforts like Art 21A for right to education and recent efforts of Supreme court in expansion of privacy right reveals "renaissance" of Indian constitution.

However, due to policy paralysis and divisive politics, there is frequent disruption of parliament which hampers constitutional reforms. There is need of re-invigoration of politics for

Remarks

social transformation

Discusses
more
challenges

6

(d) India being multi-cultural, multi-ethnic society, there is obvious impact of ethnic issues on Indian politics.

According to Paul Brass, Indian ethnic is floating identity which cut across the Indian politics. Hence we argued that ethnic issues could not lead to polarised, divisive politics.

However, there is case of ethnic identity for political mobilisation. KANLISH CHANDRA in her book "WHY ETHNIC PARTIES SUCCEED?" argued that political parties fill their candidates on the basis of ethnic count. It is even reflected in process of nomination of candidates; campaigning.

However, in recent times there is more emergence of ethnic issues in Indian politics.

Remarks

What kind of challenges can it pose for ethnic politics?



Recent Gorkhaland issue provided enough evidence for ethnic issues. Similarly demand for Greater Nagaland and political mobilisation on ethnic basis received enough support from public.

Atul Kohli argued that emergence of ethnic issues has two factors namely political economy which the leader of ethnic community want control over resources. Other one is more representation in power structure.

Hence, some times, ethnic politics divides the social order. Therefore as Ashutosh Vashney argued for greater civic cooperation across communities would act as agents of peace.

- (e) Judicial review concept deals with the power of judiciary to examine the executive orders as well as legislative works working. It provides broad constitutional framework over constitutionality of acts of Government.

Remarks

CONSTITUTION explicitly provides Art 13, 32, 226 which give scope for ample judicial review. Supreme Court has also explicit provision to review itself.

In the recent time, there is more review of their own judicial orders. For instance of divergent views of Section 377 exist in Naz Foundation case and recent puthi swamy case where right to privacy also entails sexual orientation.

Earlier in the evolution of Art 13 also reveals some thing. Cases like A. K. Gopalan & JDM Jabalpur case also reveal divergent views.

For this reason, P. B. Menka argued that Judiciary is self perpetuating Constitution changes according to its predilections rather than principles.

Remarks

Include more views & challenges with the concept

6

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)

(a)

Electoral politics in India, as put by James Manor, is diversity and fascinating in nature due to heterogeneous society of multi-ethnic, multi-cultural society.

Sunil Kishnani argued the Nehruvian politics was focused on the national issues in earlier 1950's. It led to Congress system,

as put by Rajni Bhargava. He argued that charismatic name of Nehru and efforts of Congress led to uniform electoral outcomes in national level till 1967.

Remarks

However, due to emergence of caste politics especially in 1960s, due to "democratic upsurge" as said by Yogendra Yadav, reveals the fragmentation of electoral outcomes both at the state level at greater extent and at national level at lesser extent. It happened in 4th Lok Sabha election where INC lost power in 9 states. It is due to more political forces that happened at state level.

By the start of coalition at centre in late 1980s reveals state political forces in the national electoral outcome.

Post-1991 LPG reforms, rise of local politics due to PRI system showed plebsianisation of Indian electorate. Rodrigue and Shankaran argued that local politics played crucial role both in state elections and national elections due to rise of local leaders.

Remarks

good analysis
But give
more
factual
examples
from state
politics
to show their
influence on
electoral
outcome

ZOYA HASAN also argued that decline of Congress system provided impetus for regional forces to reflect in national outcomes.

However, scholars like Suhel Pulkit have argued that recent rise of BJP system, there is tendency of national mood reflected in electoral outcomes. He argued that even state elections are seen as referendum for national leadership like BJP.

However, still rise of BJP, TRS, etc. shows regional forces continue to exist.

Hence, it is mix of both of national mood and regional forces reflects national outcomes.

⑥

Gurcharan Das said, LPG reforms are resulted in "unbound transformation" of Indian state. LPG reforms due to earlier BoP crisis has transformed Indian state relation with global market.

Remarks

It can be reflected in liberalisation of sectors, privatisation of firms and opening up of economy. Due to structural adjustment programmes of IMF, Indian state could take lead in opening of economy. It also reflected in economic diplomacy.

Raja Mohan argued that post-1991, New Delhi started looking beyond subcontinent to "Aden to Malacca" by ASEAN gateway, Israel

LPG reforms also changed the reworking of state-itself. Post 73rd, 74th amendment there is greater push for democratic decentralisation not only for local government but also in local self-government.

It also made federal economy more diverse. Rudolph and Rudolph argued that

Remarks

post-1991, Command Economy is translated in
 "federal market economy" where chief ministers,

became "market players" by citing the
 example of Chandra Bhanu Naidu, S.M. Krishna

Even Finance Commissions from 10th F.C
 till 14th F.C, made emphasis in more
vertical devolution of funds. Recent 14th F.C
 resulted in 42% of vertical devolution of
funds and emphasis on local self-government.

However, there is emergence of capitalist
state at the expense of socialist state as
 put by scholars, P. B. Menka in his

book "Retracting public institutions" argued
 that the corruption was resulted in
crony capitalism due to market-state nexus.

However, statistics show the poverty
level in 1991 (45%) to 21.9% (2011) is
 'the great achievement. Legislators like

Remarks

Provide a more staunch critique of post-al state with more examples

70

Right to food (NFSA Act, 2013) , Right to education
(RTE Act, 2009) ; Right to employment Act, 2008
has transformed entitlement - Governance.

However, recent survey by Lucas Wance
and Piketty about "Indian inequality" showed
less than 1% ^{population} wealth is equal to bottom 50%,
wealth.

Hence, there is need of Cooperative, Competitive
federalism and strengthening local self-government
for best mile delivery would ensure good
governance.

(c) Indian party system is "Congress system"

as put by Rajni Kothari in 1950's/1960's due
to charismatic leadership of Nehru and role
of Congress played in national movement.

However, in later stages due to
democratic upsurge and centralisation of power

Remarks

led to fragmentation and regionalisation
of party system.

Rudolph and Rudolph argued that there
is emergence of regional parties has caused
problem to national parties. They also argued

that there is reverse trend of emergence of
strong regional leaders within national
parties led to confrontation rather than
consensual framework.

KANCHAN KUMAR argued in her
book "Democratic dynasties" where she
argued that 21% of MPs in 15th LC scheme
belong to same family. It is not aberration
but lack of intra-party democracy and
access to power by some leaders.

She also argued that such efforts would
create problem in consensual politics within
structure of political system.

Remarks

Kogendra Yadav argued that the lack of consensual framework is also reflected in national political parties. He pointed out Congress, BJP where the decisions are taken by high command rather than by consensus and deliberation.

However, scholars like Mera Chandhoke argued that emergence of AAP as "post-ideology" party which depends on bottom-up approach and focus on moneta sectors could create some change to existing system.

However, in larger picture, there is certainly greater change in consensual framework which existed during Nehruman era.

Remarks

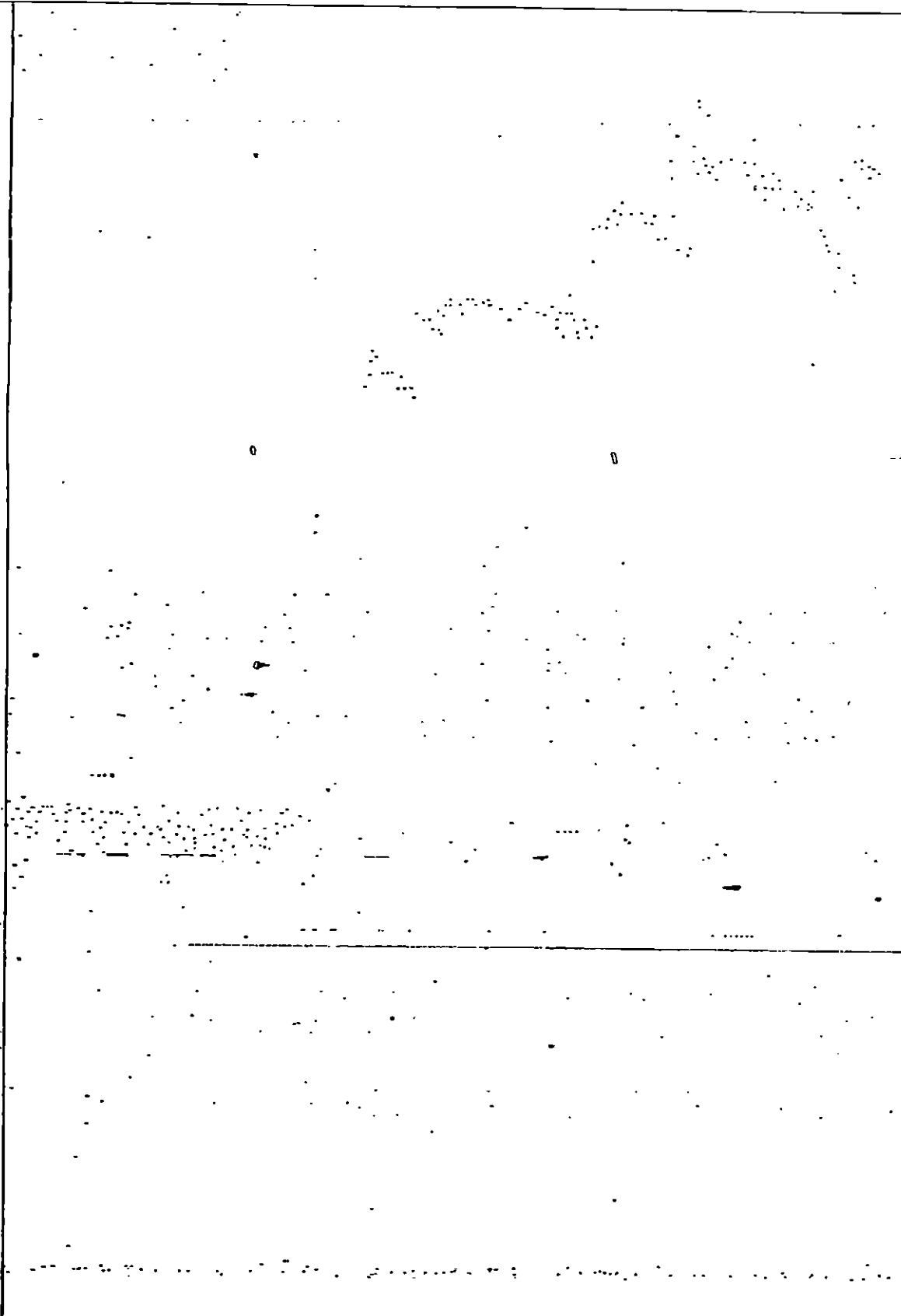
Good
view?
Case &
answer
Keep it up

10

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



Remarks

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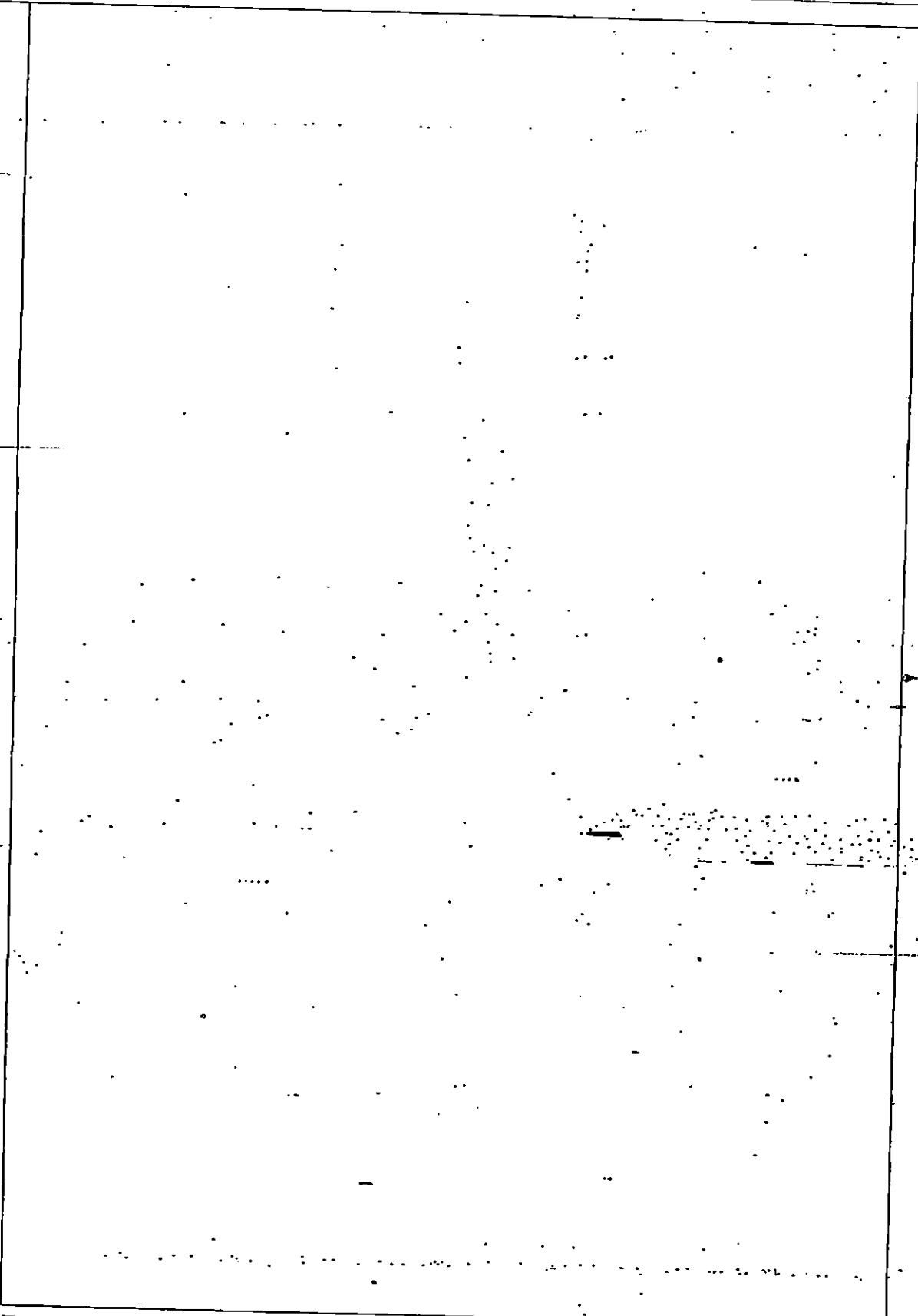
		
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Remarks

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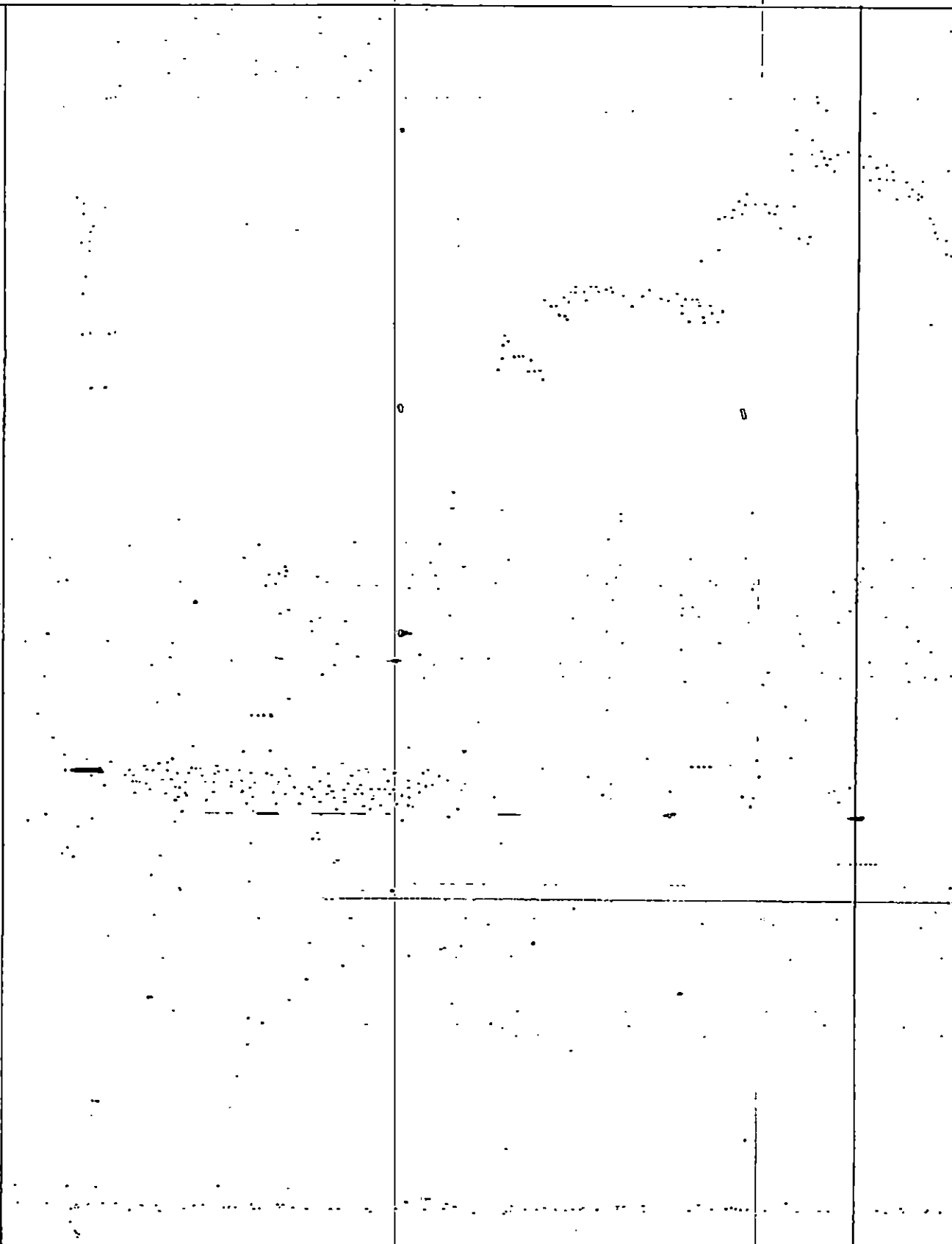
Remarks

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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.

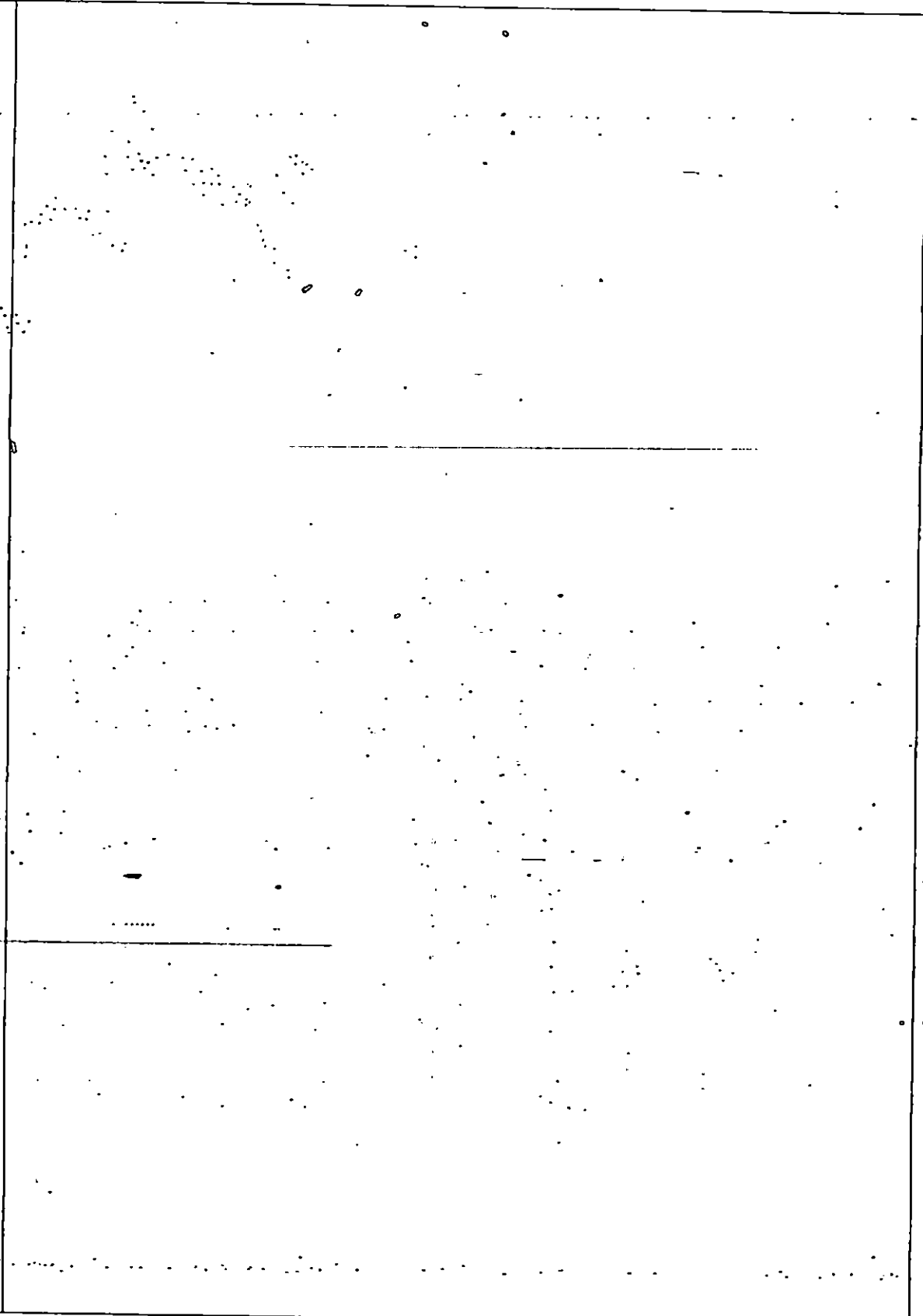
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(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)

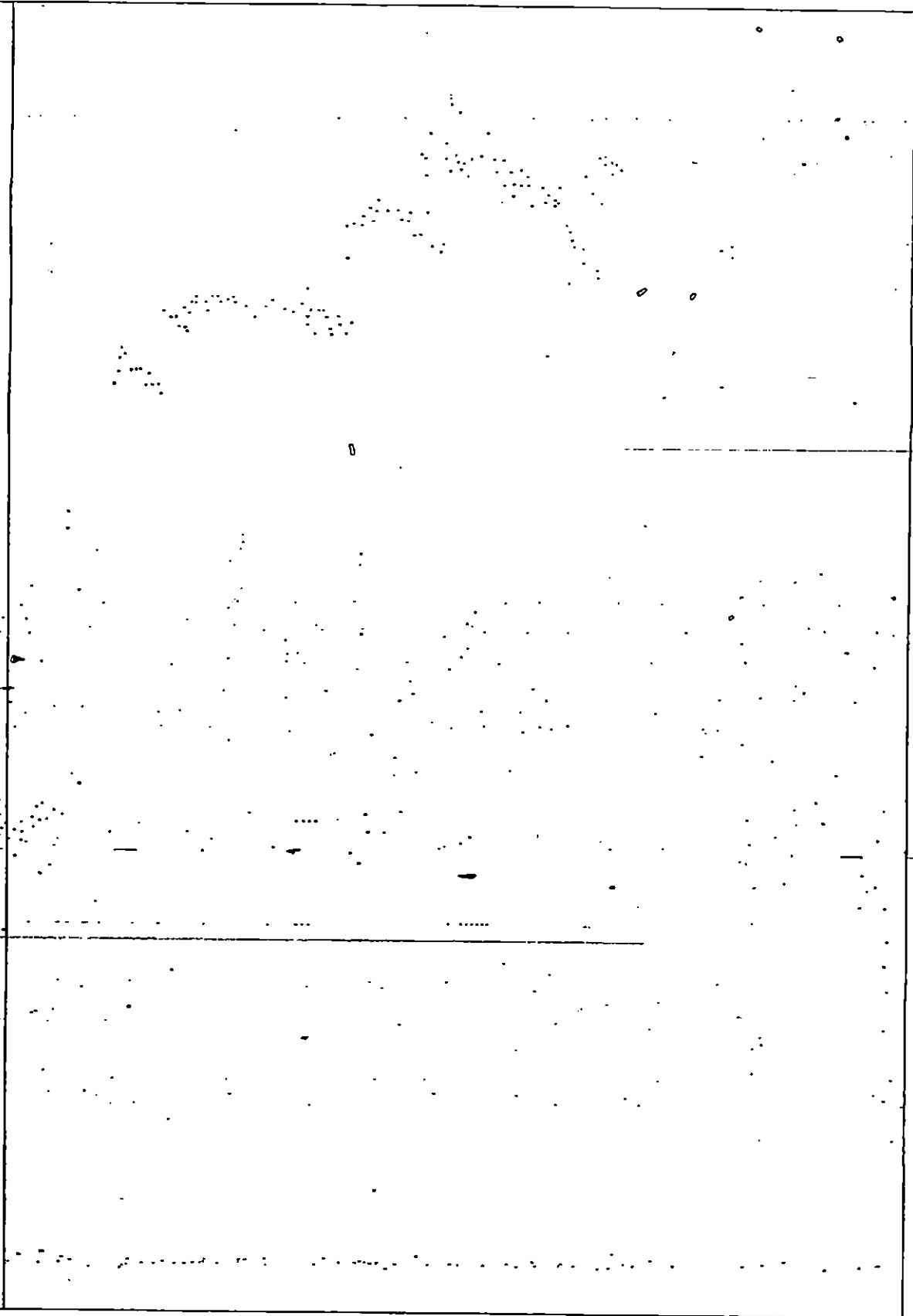
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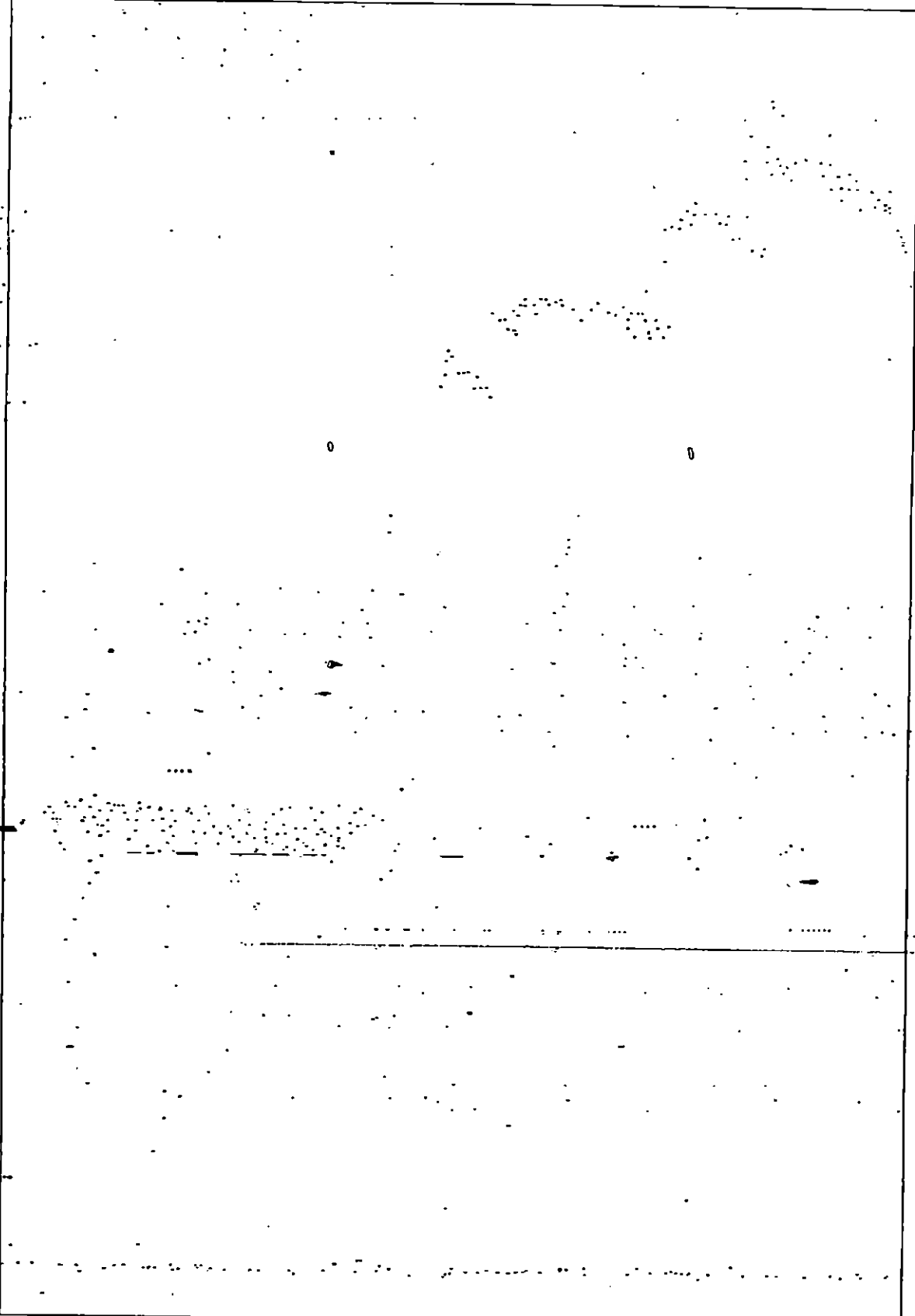
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