

GIS SCORE**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.

30/9/2017Name SHUBHENRA KUMARMobile No. [REDACTED]Date 28/9/17Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Rawls' Idea of Basic structure of society and original Position
- Legitimation crisis and Jurgen Habermas idea of legitimacy based on 'ideal speech situation'
- Aristotle idea of Equality
- Locks' conception of property
- Hannah arendt conception of 'Action'

(a) In John Rawls much celebrated work of A theory of justice (1971), Rawls has evolved a unique methodology for arriving at a unanimous procedure of justice. Rawls has envisaged an 'original position' by abstracting the individual from their particular social and economic circumstances. These individuals are symbolically placed behind a 'veil of ignorance' where they are supposed to be deliberating as 'rational agents'. They are totally aware of their wants, interests, skills, abilities, ~~as well as~~ of the conditions which lead to their discrimination and conflict in society.

According to Rawls, in such a

Remarks

with a con - communitarian
 Sen
 Nonce
 period A?

State of uncertainty, the rational negotiator will choose the least dangerous path. In other words, each individual will hypothetically place himself in least advantaged position.

As a result of hypothetical negotiation under such condition, Rawls was able to derive three principles of justice in such a society under original position →

- Principle of equal liberty
- Principle of fair equality of opportunity
- Difference principle

b) Legitimation crisis - Ideal speech situation

Legitimation crisis refers to a decline in the confidence of administrative functions, institutions and leadership. The term was first introduced in 1973 by Jürgen Habermas, a German sociologist and philosopher.

According to Habermas, a legitimation crisis is a state of jeopardy that arises

Remarks

Principle are free welfare state
contradict capitalism

Pop. civ. not rationality clearly

because of contradictory motivations of suboptimal within a self enclosed system Habermas analyses the modern state as a subject to endemic crisis, which arise from the fact that state cannot simultaneously meet the demands for rational problem solving, democracy and cultural identity. Here the social science to which Habermas appeals is more sociological or functional. Legitimation crisis in present context can be seen in state of Tunisia, Libya and Yemen as well as US and European union.

5

An ideal speech situation was a term introduced by Jurgen Habermas which is found when communication between individuals is governed by basic, implied rules. An ideal speech situation requires the participants to have same capacities of discourse, social equality and their words are not confused by ideology or other errors. According to Habermas, by the idea of ideal speech situation, he con-

Remarks

how public sphere in modern capitalist societies deprived of healthy discussion & political action

conceive the ideas of justice and equity interlocking.

c) Aristotle's view of equality

It is unjust to treat equals unequally and equally unjust to treat unequal equally. Aristotle.

According to Aristotle, the theory of justice and theory of equality are interrelated for the continuation of the state. In essence on the basis of equal equality and unequal inequality and also of the idea of slavery on the same grounds Aristotle supports a system of differential reward and meritocratic society.

This is actually a critique of socialist ideas of equality of outcome. We can accept Aristotle's view subject to the condition that some leveling process in society must be according to Aristotle.

To achieve equality, it is necessary

Remarks

proportionate equality distributive

How related to theory of justice collectively
- idea of citizenship build around it

that state perform affirmative action in favour of weaker sections. In this regard Aristotle gives the principle of proportion. Awards and goods to be distributed in proportion of different persons' contribution to the society. Similarly in the rectificatory aspect also, proportion to be the principle.

d) Locke's Conception of property.

Every man has property in his own person. To him nobody has right but himself.

John Locke

Locke has provided justification for absolute right to property. According to him,

there are three inalienable rights.

- Right to life
- Right to liberty
- Right to property

Man has been given life by god. God has also given him the means of subsistence. Property provides opportunity to fulfill

The requirements of substance and so lead to a good life. Locke substantive absolute right to property. Property has something in which man has put his labour. Men have absolute right of an in the property as

3 limitations → a right on the product of his labour, labour of his horse and labour of his slave.

Locke was opposed to the ownership of property by force or fraud. Locke put 3 limitations on man's private property →

- Property to be created by labour → gives value
- Property for use and not to destroy or waste → to the property

Waste
Sufficiency → Not to deprive others from earning

Man has created state so that he cannot to enjoy right to property with greater certain ty and security.

Marcusson's critique ?

Remarks

e) Hannah Arendt's conception of action

The indelible relationship between speech and action is an honorable existence is what Hannah Arendt examines throughout her much celebrated work of the human condition - the immensely influential 1958 book that gave us Arendt on crucial difference between how art and science illuminate life.

According to Arendt, with word and deed we insert ourselves into the human world, and this insertion is like a second birth, in which we confront and take upon ourselves the hoped-for aspect of our original physical appearance. Action is therefore the most optimistic and miraculous of our faculties, for it alone gives rise to what had not existed before - it is supreme force of creation.

Remarks.

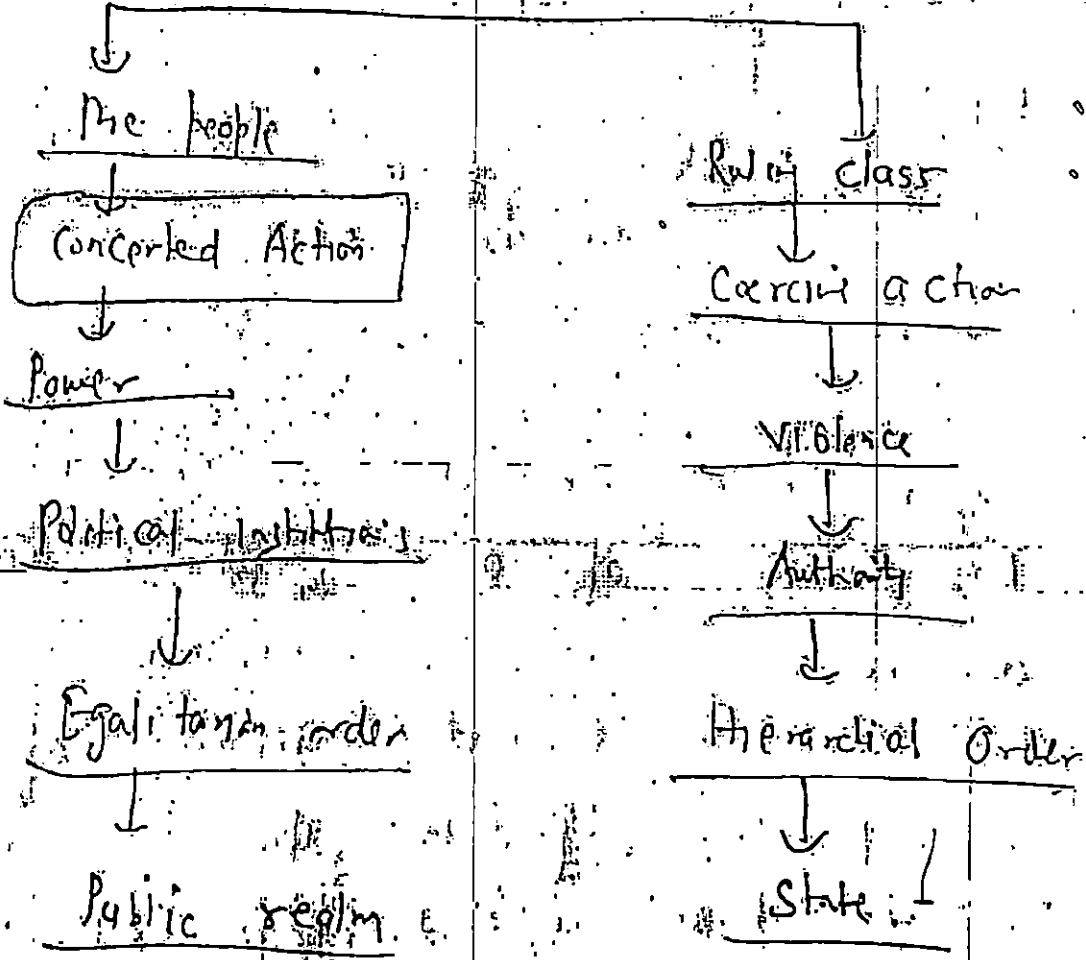
public sphere of debate & discussion.

↓
diminishing in modern soc. leading to totalitarianism.

Hobbes argues that action is always opposed to violence which ends it and by force always look to dissolve the public realm.

Hannah
Hobbes
concept of
society
↓
Society

explain
need apt in
power



Remarks

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)

2(a) Pandit Nehru in his book discovery of India mentions Kautilya as Indian Machiavelli. Max Weber in his book 'Politics as a vocation' writes that in comparison to the king in Aristotle, Prince in Machiavelli's world appears to be harmless. Machiavelli appears to be a moderate realist and Kautilya as brutal realist.

Both Machiavelli and Kautilya were guided by political realism and were in the favour of unification of their respective country.

However, Machiavelli principles are too much based on history, Kautilya did not use historical approach.

→ Machiavelli goes for complete separation

Remarks

religion and politics and keep the
justice above morality. However, Kautilya
does not make a separation between
Dharma and riti. King has to follow
rajyadharma and is not above brahmins.

→ Machiavelli supports monarchy but not in all
situations but only in corrupt societies. In
societies where people are virtuous or good
Machiavelli supports republican form of
government. However, contrary to this,
Kautilya is always for monarchy.

→ Kautilya is more bold in his prescriptions
than Machiavelli and he is more detailed.

→ Machiavelli believes in justice theory
but Kautilya believes in karma
theory.

→ Machiavelli's main concern is security of
the state while Kautilya believes in
expansion of state.

Hence, there are both similarities and

Remarks

- period in which they were written?

K - state had a moral purpose

M - differentiated b/w necessity for king & state

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differences as they belong to different time and space but their approach were always pragmatic in nature.

2(b) Gandhi's critique of western civilisation is much reflected in his book Hind Swaraj and to some extent was similar to Rousseau's concept.

Gandhi addressed modern civilisation as 'Satanic'. He did not oppose 'modernity' per se just because it originated in west. Gandhi opposed modernity because of its negative implications as it has degraded religion and ethics and has put self interest at the centre.

9

Concept of Savdai & Trusteeship Council

It has atomised society and created & breakdowned the community life. Worst manifestation of western civilisation has brought imperialism, colonialism and Fascism with it and it has made human being comparable to animals.

Remarks: market economy disrupts village self-sufficiency. heavy industrialised - degrades environment.

consuming ~~the~~ utilities.

In his book Hind Swaraj, Gandhi is
his book Hind Swaraj has grown an
understanding of Indian civilisation which
according to him is making us better
human beings rather than making us
animals. True civilisation, according to
him is not maximisation of wants but
minimisation of wants. In this regard,

Gandhian Swaraj means rule of one

on oneself

Swaraj is a state of enlightenment
where person does not require any
external agent to govern him. He bet on

village
republic
↓
rule
of
5 people

panchayat raj, village based economy,

land reforms and people participation in

parliamentary form of government to achieve

this Swaraj. Completely discarding the
western civilisation methods.

Remarks

Inner Swaraj - elimination of ignorance,
greed, jealousy

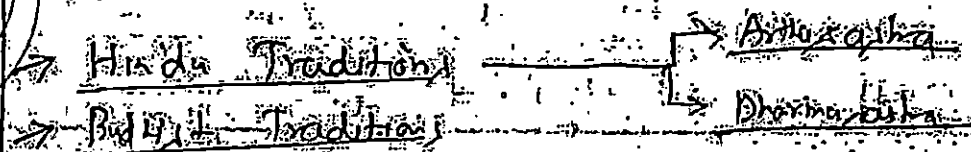
Outer Swaraj - Parliamentary Democracy
freedom from colonial rule

In Indian context, he suggested necessity of production by masses rather than mass production and use of decentralized politics.

Hence, it is illustrated that Gandhi concept of Hind swaraj has come as a critique of Western civilisation and understanding of Indian civilisation.

2) Core features of Ancient India polity thought

Ancient Indian Tradition consists of two traditions



According to British Parekh, there is enormous continuity in Indian thinking from ancient to modern times. But Indian is not entirely a different tradition. Indian political thought were evolved by great intellectuals in ancient times. Manu and

Remarks

country of the ancient Indian philosophers
had devised highly valuable political
and administrative ideas and policies.
Although the theoretical basis
of Arthashastra initiated inductive reasoning
and a greater realism into political
thought, the Dharmasutras are basically
deductive in nature. They also shaped
the guidelines for their social and
religious code of conduct which
Hindu monarchs enforced as the
part of religious duty. However the
Dharmasutras highlighted upon the
social and religious conditions of
ancient India, family life, gender and
caste based distinctions and
principles of ancient jurisprudence.
Manusmriti is controlled by
leaders like Ambedkar who suggested to
put dynamism to Vedas and Manusmriti.

Remarks

Manusmriti is criticized for its inegalitarian approach, neglect of human dignity, establishing supremacy of Brahmins and inferior status given to women.

Arthashastra tradition is also criticized for its over emphasis on state supremacy.

The ancient Indian thought which has evolved over time has a strong factor

contemporary social arrangements of society which were entirely different from current society which is highly

reconstruction. Having said that, its influence on Indian political thinking

cannot be neglected.

- Influence of ethics
- Legitimacy to Valva system
- No clear distinction b/w state & society
- Monarchy as form of govt
- Role of King - justified

- an ideal society
- No feeling of Nationality
- Single concept of society
- had multiple meanings

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)

Q.1. John Rawls, a contemporary American philosopher, in his celebrated work, A Theory of Justice has pointed out that a good society is characterised by a number of virtues. Justice is the first virtue of a good society. Those who argue that justice should not be allowed to come in the way of social advancement and progress run the risk of causing the moral degradation of the society.

John Rawls has developed the tools of unawareness, of original position and level of ignorance to describe the justice in its most adoptable form. As a result of the hypothetical negotiation under such tools, three principles of justice shall

Remarks

↳ what is the knowledge of awareness of people at this stage

be accepted by all

→ Principle of equality

~~Principle of full equality of opportunity~~

~~Principle of justice which implies that~~

~~any departure from equal distribution of~~

~~primary goods can be justified only~~

~~if it is to be to the benefit of the least~~

~~advantaged.~~

Rawls introduced the idea of

the chain connection which implies that

in order to strengthen a chain, we

should start with strengthening its weakest

link.

Amartya Sen Critique of Rawls Theory of Justice

Sen argues that the excessive emphasis

on liberty in Rawls Theory of Justice is

problematic in itself. He argues that

hunger, starvation, medical neglect and

other such issues should be given more

importance than personal liberty.

Sen problematizes the difference

principle due to its straight connection

Remarks

strengthen the capability

other criticisms? —
— communitarian — feminist
— Marxist

between available means and opportunities.
A differently-abled person can do for less
with same level of primary goods and
income. Sen strongly argue that an access
to only primary goods will not enhance
the capabilities of people.

The most important criticism not
Sen proposes is in the difference between
Aristo centred and Marx centred approach.

Sen blames the Rawlsian theory of justice
representing the political conception of good.

Justice by creating a base just for
institutions and ignoring the inescapable
relevance of actual behaviour of people
as well as social realisation of these

principles. Further Sen criticises the Rawls
theory on its contractual notion as well
as lack of global perspective.

3.6) Liberty and equality as anti theoretical
notions.
Whereas the principle of liberty

Remarks

demands the encouragement of a variety of interests and opinions. The principle of equality leads to the pursuit of conformity of opinions and attitudes; hence the antithesis between liberty and equality.

French philosopher Alexis de Tocqueville in his celebrated work Democracy in America observed that the principle of equality whereby all distinctions of social status are gradually eroded was the ruling principle of modern history which has resulted in the tyranny of majority and subsequently the result was curtailment of individual autonomy and loss of liberty.

In fact, Tocqueville was not against equality as such. He only warned that the demand of equality should be pressed that it results in suppression of freedom. Isaiah Berlin in his famous work of Two Concepts of Liberty argued that the state could

Remarks

20

only protect negative liberty of individuals.
FA Hayek in his constitution of liberty
argued that individual differences in
skills and abilities under the conditions of
equality before the law result in
inequality of income and wealth.

However, liberty and equality
compose the foundation of a just social
order. Conflict between the two arises
only from their biased interpretations of
an economic sphere, if equality is
interpreted as equal share for all
disregarding merit and need, it not
only destroys liberty but makes a
mockery of equality itself. Moreover

in legal political sphere, a reconciliation
of the principles of liberty and
equality is not all difficult, but
their relation in the socio economic
sphere is much more complicated and
anti-tactical approach can be countered by

Remarks

Just interpretation on case to case basis.

c) Challenges of participative democracy

Political participation denotes the active involvement of individuals and groups in the government processes affecting their lives. When citizens themselves play an

active role in the process of formulation and implementation of public policies and decisions, they form participatory democracy.

Advocates include CS Mackpherson, JJ Rousseau.

However, champions of participatory democracy insist only on increasing citizen participation within the existing democratic system. They do not suggest any alternative system for its implementation.

Advocates of participatory democracy seem to be too optimistic. People participation in a democracy can

Remarks

level of competency literacy
ordinary citizen is often burdened
with pol decisions.

ES SCORE

may lead to majoritarian rule
reasonably be increased to a small
extent. Beyond that it may
be harmful. Ordinary people are not
endowed with adequate patience and
insight that would enable them to
make a correct assessment of the
situation.

When ordinary people are reduced
to a crowd, it becomes extremely difficult
to keep them in discipline or control which
poses a challenge to the participatory
democracy.

Due to existing challenge of participatory
democracy, concept of deliberative
democracy embodies an attempt to
reconcile two different models of
democratic thought.

- Democracy as a popular rule
- Democracy as a bywork of personal
freedom.

Name of deliberative democracy

↓
People representative to be
Constantly accountable to them
Report and justify their
decisions and actions regularly

try
writing in
points

space of public debate
by citizens in public
policy making

Democratic
Decision
making

Reflects the
popular will

exercise of
personal freedom
Outcomes

Deliberative democracy can provide a suitable
alternative since people representatives are
constantly accountable to them and
reflects the popular will.

- Hobbes
- John Locke
- Rousseau
- Gandhi

direct
democracy
participatory

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

5 (a) Article 35 A of the Indian constitution

empowers the Jammu and Kashmir state

legislature to define permanent residents

of the state and provide special rights and privileges to those

permanent residents. It was added

to the constitution through a presidential

order No. 1954.

Article 35A was added to the

constitution as a testimony of the special

consideration the government has given to

the permanent residents of Jammu &

Kashmir.

It is argued that the parliamentary route of lawmaking was bypassed when

Remarks

the president incorporated article 35A into the constitution since only parliament is authorised to do so by article 368(1).

A writ petition filed by NGO the citizens has challenged the validity of both article 35A and 370 arguing that it is against the very spirit of oneness of India as it creates a class within the class of Indian citizens.

In January 2017, CM of J&K, Mehbooba Mufti of PDP has commented that anybody raking up article 370 & 35A is hurting the soul of Kashmir.

The primary subject to abolish article 35A on one hand and subject

in favour of these articles to have a calm atmosphere in the valley on the other hand has made the

Situation complex and a constitutional bench is proposed to be set up by supreme court.

Remarks

- * decisions of S.C.
- * views of political parties
- *

b) Democracy and Interest groups in India →

Interest groups constitute important channel for mobilising citizens. Ideally, they work to ensure that the views of a wide range of citizens are considered in the democratic process.

In India, the political institutions determine the shape and activities of interest groups and their main targets. India has a good number of interest groups and are organized mainly around traditional loyalty to caste, religion, region, language and ethnicity.

Moreover, interest groups constituted on the basis of occupational and economic interests. Such as trade union, peasant organisations, teacher student group, women organisations, business org. have become

Remarks

Strengthen democracy by bringing issues of minority / poor section to limelight
 - increased competitiveness
 quality of discussion

important and their impact ^{is quite visible}
on the Indian democracy
In India's multi party system
due to lack of party discipline and
ideological commitment, interest groups
have worked more effectively among the
elected representatives.

In Indian democratic system,
every interest group by its own nature
and characteristic employs different approaches
methods and tactics. In a positive way,
interest groups provide a necessary
link in the functioning of our democratic
political system and in extending the concept
of representative responsible government.

C) Role of India's contribution in social transformation

The process of social transformation in
India has been conceived through benefits
of various aspects of society. The
objectives of social transformation in
India which is revolutionary in content and

has
certain
group
up
the
national
with
high
money

ends
every
link

2

Remarks

found with a
generalised
any

and evolutionary in strategy has been conceived through the Indian Constitution.

The Indian Constitution lays down the normative principles which are the overriding elements in the entire strategy for social change. Its emphasis on parliamentary democracy, justice, freedom and equality - along with liberty & fraternity comprises

the fundamental values to which all other processes of social change - the economic, social and cultural should be subordinated.

The social transformation envisaged through the Indian Constitution is pluralistic and voluntaristic with the state having the crucial role through Directive Principles

made of the constitution made it flexible enough to afford changing norms of society. eg - Education has been added

in fundamental right for the DPSP.
eg - Abolition of untouchability, women right to vote etc.

Remarks: Mention constitutional provisions of Preamble for SC/ST/women/minorities Amendment & their role in changing soc. CAA - 44, 73, 52

d) ethnic issues in Indian politics

India is pigeon holed by more ethnic and religious group as compared to other countries of the world. Indian population is polygenetic and is an astonishing merger of various races and cultures.

Rajni Kothari (1970) has scrutinized the relationship of ethnicity and politics through evaluating the issues as to what happens to political system because of the votes of ethnicities. Owing to varying parameters of the process of identity formation and role of external factors ethnic conflicts and politics in India have waxed and waned.

The conflict in Punjab for instance had a dominant linguistic thrust mid 1960s and so that of the Tamil equation in South Indian politics. The varying pattern of conflict formation and continuation are likely to

3/2

Remarks

how their gender influenced national politics
North East? - Naga, Mizo
Kashmir issue? -

persist in the future. For instance, a communal and fundamentalist conflict such as the conflict between Hindu temple and mosque in Ayodhya seems to have lost its militancy and violent thrust after climaxing in 1990-91.

Moreover, the movement of Tribals in Jharkhand region and Nepali and Sikh in Darjeeling and language have become sufficiently politicised to create flashpoints.

e) Judicial review statement by P. B. Mehta

The action of judges themselves, and not federations, or the reparation of powers -

most cogently explain changes over time in

the exercise of judicial power. Court ruling

are the main means of institutionalising judicial - review. In India as elsewhere

it is not only the formal allocation of powers but an evolving constitutional jurisprudence that has enhanced the power of judicial

Remarks

B

Review of society that the degree of
independence which a judiciary asserts
itself a creation of judicial power.

Hence the thought that
judicial review cause itself is probably
as good as any other, to the
principle of judicial power.

The history of judicial power and
its exercise in India suggests that the
separation of powers doctrine is a highly
misleading metaphor. Policy making in the
- regard has become a routine part of judicial
role in many contexts be it banning of
alcohol - along the highway or banning of

diesel engine in NCR region. The
separation of power doctrine has been
hampered though the judicial review cause
itself doctrine and now now be come
the case of judicial overreach.

explain the cases through which
power of J. Review

Remarks

Judiciary to give
- G. S. Oberoi
- Kesavananda
- Minerva Mills

Art 13(e) / Interpret
32
tath

3. 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)

Original Constitution provided reservations in public employment for any backward class of citizens. However, Constitution has not defined the criteria for backwardness. Government has extended reservations to SC and STs and constituted Kaka Kelkar Commission and later on Mandal Commission to extend it to OBC (Other backward class) with a provision of creamy layer. In Indira Sawhney case, Supreme court has held that for determination of backwardness, caste to be main criteria.

Many political scientists since then like Andre Beteille and R.C. Mukherjee have

What were early criteria of reservation?

Socially backward

Remarks

Proposed on the Justice and negative implications of caste based reservation. Accuracy to long reservation in India.

is highly politicized issue with no scope for rational discourse.

Debate on reservation in India generally more heat than light. He also considers

that reservation for SC & STs may be acceptable but for OBC it is counterproductive.

Line of pol parties based on caste lines?

Caste is the reality of Indian politics and reservation have made it the only reality. As pointed out by Rudolph Heredia, though reservation justice seems to be done and even after

has it influence national politics

six decades of such policies, we are ambiguous about their outcome.

The recent uprising of Patel and other advanced socio economic class for demand of reservation

has seen an upward trend of

Remarks

articulation of caste interests & their success - ?

low-reservation could be nullified?

— cultural interests, educational facilities

— New Soc. Meth.

mass mobilisation in view of reservation
 Hence, with changed and evolved
 times, Reservation has become a
~~key~~ tool of mass mobilisation in
the backdrop of obliquistic politics.

b) New social movement in India

New social movement in India often
 challenges the authorities on behalf of
 the people, major classes and masses
 to alter the prevailing structure and culture
 or to arrest a decline in nature
something desirable that is lost.

To Nelson Pichanda, USM theories
 are a recent development that emphasise
 both the macrohistorical and microhistorical
 elements of social movements. India is
 a transitional society with the different
 sections simultaneously living at different
 phases of tradition to modernity.

Remarks

has arrived postulates that new social movements are making appearance in India in the context of overall crisis of political and economic systems and ideologies.

Rajni Kothari in his reflection on the people's movement and grass root politics in India delineates the trend of what he calls the non party political process and locates it in the larger context of declining role of state in social transformation in India and so called democracy being undermined by corruption, criminalisation and repression and depoliticisation of larger masses of people with precariously livelihood conditions. eg - Anna Hazare Anti Corruption Movement (2011)

Correlation between environment movement and women's movement in India →

eco feminism in India deals with the participation of environment movements in India. These grass root movements following Gandhian non violent tradition.

how different in India?

not a localised issue

include diverse class participation

elite leadership

quality of life

Remarks

is expanding in India. It concerned with both environmental preservation and issue of economic equity and justice.

Amrita - Devi Bishnoi, a pioneer in Chipko movement, has shown the way that how women's lives are most affected by environmental degradation.

Which was followed up in Narmada Bachao Andolan, western

ghats movements.

- Vandana Shiva in her 2004

article on ~~biology~~ women advocates against

the prevalent patriarchal logic of

exclusion, ecological destruction and

industrial catastrophes threaten daily

life and maintenance of these problems

have become the responsibility of women.

Hence there is a greater articulation

of environmental movement & women movement.

With the later emphasizes on the latter form.

Q12

Q13

Remarks

Bina Aggarwal

3C) Diverse perspective of INM -
 Perspective is an approach or a paradigm.
 Indian national movement which took place
 in India from 1857 till 1947 is being
 viewed differently by different school
 of historians ranging from Marxist,
 radical humanist, socialist to
 Dalit perspective of INM.



The Indian national movement was
 undoubtedly one of the biggest mass
 movements in modern society that I have seen.
 Young leaders like Nehru, S.C. Bose, J.P.
 Narayan were influenced by idea of
 Marx and Gandhi at the same time
 and have contributed to socialist perspective
 with a primary aim of achievement of
 political freedom for common man.
 They conceive political freedom not an end
 but means to an end for common man.
 Dalit perspective of INM
 was critical of Congress nationalism and

Remarks

strived for equality of depressed
secta of society under the guidance
of prominent leaders like BR Ambedkar,
Jyotiba phule and PV Rameswamy Nayakou.

Radical humanist perspective of
INM is led by the contribution of
MN Roy who wanted to give a humanist
approach to INM. Similarly Marxist
perspective of INM is India in transition.
MN Roy emphasized on empowering the
common masses.

Liberal nationalist like Surendra
Kant Berajee, Lokhale and Naraj did not
accept impartialist or Interpretation. However,
despite giving strong they of cultural
nationalism they have been accused of
giving rise to communal character to
national movements.

Amidst these all perspective the
main goal of Common man was to
gain political empowerment and contribute.

Remarks

to a nation in making their approach
 for a mass mobilization to overcome
 the colonial conquest has finally
 been fulfilled when britishers were
 forced to quit India in 1947.

Gandhian perspective
 strategy

Influence of socialist
 Nehru, social equality &
 rights