

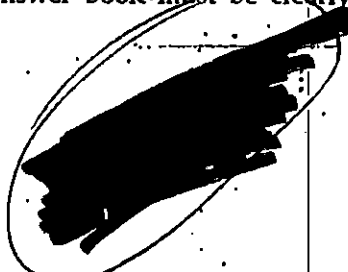
POLITICAL SCIENCE

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 GAURAV VATSMobile No. [REDACTED]Date 09/20/2017Signature [Signature]

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

(a) John Rawls, in his theory of justice, has given a procedural theory of justice by taking into account the basic structure of society.

According to Rawls, the basic conception of the society is universal, with some groups being in privileged position, and others have been marginalized.

Therefore, in order to impart justice in the society, Rawls contemplates individuals to get into the original position, to frame the principles of justice.

The original position is similar to the "state of nature", where individuals do not know the present time & history, nationhood, gender, their talents and preferences etc. This has

Remarks

Underline key points

been done to prevent any bias.

Further, the individuals are free to voluntary participation, and get behind the veil of ignorance to decide justice principles, on which society should be reconstituted.

In the original position, the principles of justice so emerged embrace the distribution of primary goods, followed by equality of opportunities & difference principle, in that order.

Here, even though Rawls' concept takes family as the basic unit of society, he does not ask for family reforms. This has been criticized by Susan Moller Okin, along with his use for "male terms" throughout the text.

Also, his theory of original position & veil of ignorance have been criticized as Utopian.

(b) Jürgen Habermas was a critical thinker and a neo-marxist, who predicted a legitimization crisis in the western democratic states.

According to Habermas, Western States

Good
 structure
 your
 own
 demands

Remarks

have been supported and fed by the capitalists, and so state has to promote the interests of capitalists class.

However, since the nominal conception of state is democratic, it is forced to undertake welfare measures, like social security, labour reforms, food security reforms etc. This is antithetical to the capitalist interests.

Further, the state when supporting capitalists, is forced to cut down welfare measures, thus inviting protests. This is a contradiction in itself, and will result in legitimisation crisis.

Western States have survived so far due to the decoupling of politics & economics, which has manifested itself in the form of neo-liberal policies.

Habermas has based its legitimacy on the "ideal speech situation". This is when the people participate in governance by discussing & deliberating the impacts of

Write
Comprehension

state actions on ordinary people lives. This is similar to the concept of deliberative democracy.

(b)

Thus, ideal speech situation will result in state being accountable to people rather than capitalists, and will result in equitable & just social order.

(c)

Aristotal has given the idea of equality while criticising the Plato's philosophy of ^{King} differentiation of classes.

Write
Key
Points

Aristotal, in his book Politics, has mentioned that every man fulfills his biological needs through family, social needs through village & society, and political & moral needs through State.

Thus, a person achieves his true self only when he realizes his potential of participation in state & politics.

All such persons are citizens, and have the right to hold property, and family.

Remarks

Further, Aristotle, while studying several constitutions, has been the votary of "Rule of Law". He says that law is a time-tested institution, and will result in prevailing of collective wisdom of all citizens. He criticized the idea of philosopher king as despotic.

Aristotle has supported the Plato's scheme of education, and supports education of every citizen.

Moreover, Aristotle, in his golden mean, has asked rulers to make efforts for an equitable society to prevent revolution.

However, Aristotle has supported middle class to form government, and opposes democracy.

Also, Aristotle has supported slavery, and denies citizenship to aliens. This has led Prof. Maxy to demand banning of "politics".

Add on ~~to~~ Gender Equality

60

Remarks

(d) John Locke is the father of liberalism, and of American Constitution. He has been the biggest votary of right to property, and consequently, right to property finds a mention in the American Constitution.

Locke was inspired from the Glorious Revolution, and has described the state of nature as peaceful, however, to avoid any inconvenience, Locke has asked the state to protect life, liberty & property.

Locke says that property is the biggest right, and subsumes in it the right to life & liberty.

Locke says that property is one's own hard labour, and one should be able to acquire as much property, as he can, without threatening the right of others.

Further, Locke subscribes to the labour theory of property, where he says that if someone has put his labour into any

Remarks

Try to present good value by small headings underlined

thing, that becomes his own property, and society has nothing to do with it. Thus, Locke is a supporter of possessive individualism.

Locke doesn't want spoilage of property and thus wanted currency system in place of barter, so that property could be converted into processed form (agriculture).

However, Locke has supported confiscation of property only in the case, when interests of very large sections of society are threatened.

(e) Hannah Arendt was a German Jew, who faced harassment at the hands of Nazis. She blamed it on the ignorance of German people that resulted in totalitarianism.

Accordingly, Arendt has given the concept of Vita Activa, in which she classifies into work, labour and action.

Labour corresponds to the biological needs of the person, whereas work refers to the society & work. However, the most important

Comments
criticism

Remarks

Underlined

of all B action, which requires people participation into public/political sphere. This results in people becoming the full citizen of the nation. Thus, the influence of Aristotle is evident here.

Arendt has put action over mere contemplation. She is a votary of active citizenry, where people deliberate on the state policies & its impact. She has criticized Plato for subordinating ideas to action.

Arendt has also derived her notion of power ~~of~~ from action. She says that power belongs to people acting in concert. Also, institutions decline, when people don't perform action, and this gives rise to totalitarianism & demagogues like Hitler.

Thus, Arendt has cautioned people to save themselves from serving under a totalitarian state.

Remarks

Commentary
to
this concept

6.0

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)

(a) Kautilya was the ancient Indian thinker, and Machiavelli, the medieval/modern European thinker. They have been the subject of comparison in both India and Europe.

Both the Kautilya & Machiavelli have been realist thinkers, who have written their book on Arthashastra, as an address to the kings.

Both of them have asked king to surpass morality at times, and advised an aggressive foreign policy.

Both of them asked the king not to interfere in the social life unless

you can give Fabular 20 m

Remarks

required, and employ all means for the benefit of people at large.

Even Nehru has called

Kautilya as Indian Machiavelli.

However, the differences between them are more substantial.

Kautilya was concerned with the stability of large Indian empire, whereas Machiavelli desired the unification of Italy.

Kautilya belonged to Indian school of thought, and did not subscribe to dichotomy. Therefore, he did not advise the king to separate politics from ethics. However, Machiavelli calls for

the autonomous sphere of politics, separate from ethics & religions.

Kautilya says that King is the upholder of Dharmaśāstra laws, whereas Kautilya says that King is Machiavelli.

Remarks

Write
Key
Points

the creator of law, and above morality.
 Kautilya advises king to ignore morality only for the welfare of the people, whereas Machiavelli has advised king to ignore morality even to protect his position.

All these differences are due to different conceptions of man. Machiavelli believes man is greedy, coward & avaricious, whereas Kautilya believed that man also has inherent virtue & goodness.

(b) Gandhi has been a votary of preserving the Indian civilization from the excess of modernity. He has criticized western civilization as excessively greedy & materialistic. He criticises their notion of excessive capitalism, possessive individualism & liberalism.

Gandhi says that Indian civilization is different from west, and we should

Remarks

Write small headings to your answer

not blindly adopt their values. India had a large population with many poor, so the excessive machines will cripple employment. So, he advocated a different mix of employment & education.

All of this can be attributed to his idea of Swaraj & State. According to him, Swaraj has the following components:

- Renunciation of British rule & welcome of self-government
- Empowerment of individuals as enlightened citizens
- Open circulation of power between different local groups, as opposed to centralized state

Remarks

Thus, Gandhi believed that Swaraj is not merely freedom from Britishness, but it is an all-encompassing value for the empowerment of citizens as self-governing enlightened citizens.

Thus, Gandhi belonged to the enlightened Anarchist school of thought.

Gandhi believed that when the soul of individual meets god, the objective is complete. This can be achieved through non-violence love, in a broader context of Ahimsa.

Gandhi wanted an egalitarian society, where every profession was to be respected, contained in his theory of bread labour. He favoured education to contain science, along with home science, vocational education, teaching of Indian values etc.

Remarks

Give
Comment
11/5

He subscribed to neither Capitalism nor Communism, and advocated for production by masses instead of mass production by machines. Thus, he was for limited modernity.

Gandhi believed that when such a society with self-governing individuals will emerge, there would be no need for state. Thus, he is a votary of minimal non-coercive state.

(c) The ancient political thought stems from various fragmented sources. There is no single source such as "Politics" or "Republic" exclusively focussed on politics. Dharmashastra & Arthashastra are the prominent traditions, and give the basic features of Ancient Indian Political thought.

Indian Political Thought is based

Remarks

on the principle of non-dichotomy between ethics & politics, ~~man~~^{body} & spirit, and man & nature. Therefore, we find that ethics & religion have been closely associated with politics.

Further, it majorly subscribes to the mix of divine ~~of~~ & contract theory of state, where king is the upholder of dharma created by god. It mainly subscribes to monarchy. However, Buddhist thought promotes republics based on contract theory.

Further, the society is divided into different castes, and the Kshatriyas from the state, deriving their power from Brahmins. The Vaishyas are the producers, who with Shudras the serving class. Thus the society was ascribed and hierarchical.

Remarks

The king was the upholder of dharma, and has to exercise power for the benefit of people.

However, Parekh has brought out major shortcomings:

- Indian thought is fragmented & incidental.
- Indian thought is divisive, conservative & non-apologetic of social order.

Thus, he calls it as overtly conservative and call for reforms.

Some western scholars have rejected that anything such as Indian political thought exists.

However, McIntyre & Morris Jones have said that this rejection reflects the parochialism of west itself, and Indian thought is comprehensive in dealing with problems of society.

Remarks

85

Good
Keep it
improved
Underline
Key
Point

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)

(a) John Rawls, in his theory of justice, has given a purely procedural theory of justice.

Rawls has asked people to voluntarily participate in the formation of basic principles of justice. This is when they enter into an original position, similar to the state of nature. Here, they are behind the veil of ignorance, with no knowledge of history, gender, preferences & taste, location, etc.

Thus, the following principles of justice will emerge:

- The unlimited distribution of primary goods such as liberty etc.

Remarks

Here, the natural primary goods like talent cannot be distributed, but the social primary goods like liberty will be distributed.

- Equality of opportunity for all people in all fields.
- The difference principle, where the inequalities to be rearranged, so as to favour the marginalized.

Further, a reflexive equilibrium will examine the progress of new order over the old order.

Thus, Rawls says that these principles are universal, and applicable to all civilizations.

However, he was criticized by Amartya Sen who gave the capability approach.

Sen held that different parametric variations like personal health, socio-cultural constraints, environment & family structure affects change in the capabilities of ~~each~~ individuals.

So, Amartya Sen has called for state to enhance the capabilities of individuals through health, education etc. This will allow them to use the primary goods ^{12.0} in right direction, and gain attainment equality, or the freedom to choose equal functioning in the field of their good choice.

Otherwise, they will be restricted to shortfall equality, i.e. equality to their respectively capabilities.

Amartya Sen's concept has been incorporated by UNDP, as well as Indian government development agenda.

Remarks

(b) Liberty is the core value of liberalism, and equality is the core value of socialism.

Therefore, these two schools are the rotary of thought that liberty and equality are antithetical.

Liberals like Adam Smith believe that liberty is the prerequisite for the development of individual & society. Open competition will lead to increase in choice & efficiency in society. Whereas, equality of outcomes will lead to loss of work to perform, and accordingly lead to inefficiency. Therefore, they subscribe to the formal notion of equality of opportunity, in harmony with liberty (negative).

Remarks

However, socialists held that in the inequitable social order dominated by capitalists, unrestrained liberty will lead to accentuating gap between haves & have nots.

Therefore, not only starting point equality, but also equality of outcome is required to create a just & equitable social order.

Also, they believe that liberty leads to inequality, that leads to exploitation of one class over another. So, they prefer only limited liberty.

In response to the above debate, the school of positive liberals stood against the notion that liberty & equality are antithetical.

Remarks

Scholars like Laski, Barker, G.D.H. Cole etc held that liberty is not merely absence of intervention, but also presence of welfare provisions to remove obstacles in full development of individual. Equality is also in this

direction supported by affirmative action. Thus, their notion of positive liberty is perfectly in sync with notion of equality in welfare state.

(c) Participatory democracy refers to the institutional setup when the representative democracy is not enough. It is supported by Gandhian notion of Panchayat Raj.

Participatory democracy refers to the creation of institutions and offices for local governance, which are beyond the formal institutions of representative

Remarks

Write
Contextual
Comments
base
be aware

democracy like Parliament, state legislative ministries etc.

Thus, Panchayati Raj institutions, Urban Local Bodies, local governance for universities, schools etc are all examples of participatory democracy. It has given power to people to participate in local governance.

However, it has been manifested with various challenges.

We have seen that many people act merely as proxies of traditional elites. Thus, women, SC/ST etc are proxies of other powerful groups.

Further, other MPs/MLAs and also the bureaucracy act as impediments in the vision of participatory democracy. This can also be seen in the reluctance

Remarks

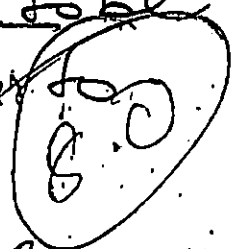
of provinces to delegate subjects & powers.

Moreover, working class being busy is not able to find much time to participate in meetings. More so in the case of women, owing to household.

Deliberative democracy, contained in the works of Beethle on American govt, provides an alternatives there, all the people deliberate and form the rules on which they are to be governed. This is similar to Rawls original position.

However, this is time-consuming, and difficult to arrive at consensus. Also, it requires people to shed ignorance and participate in debates. This requires a large behavioural change on the part of people.

Write
Scholarly
view
Write
Contextual
Communitarian
criticism



Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

(a) Identify features of Foucault's notion of power and organizing principles used by Foucault to explain how individual human beings become subjects:

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

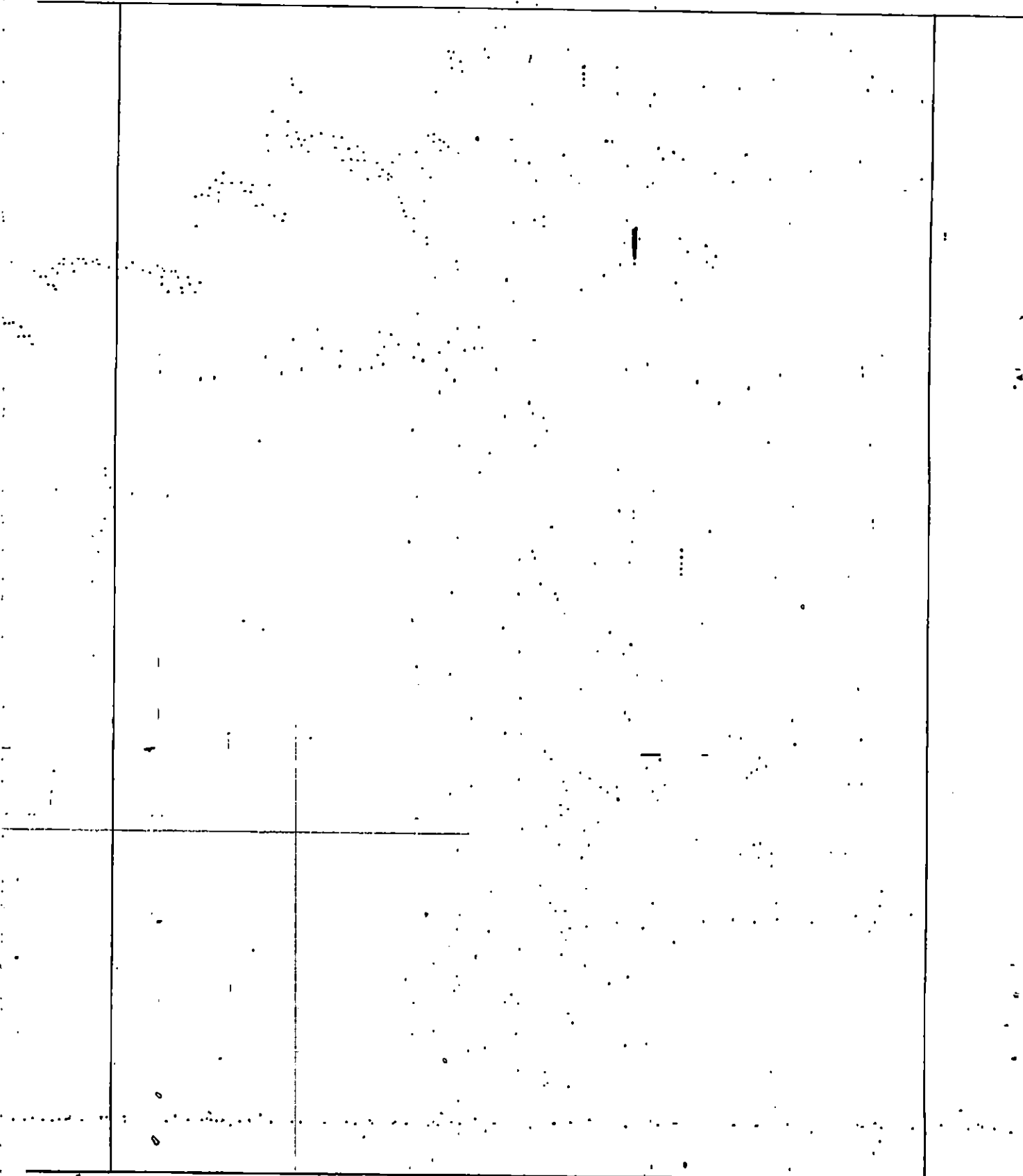
(b) Post colonial conception of state is rejection of eurocentric state, Examine.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Discuss Aristotle's division of constitution, why he counted democracy as worst rule.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks

Remarks

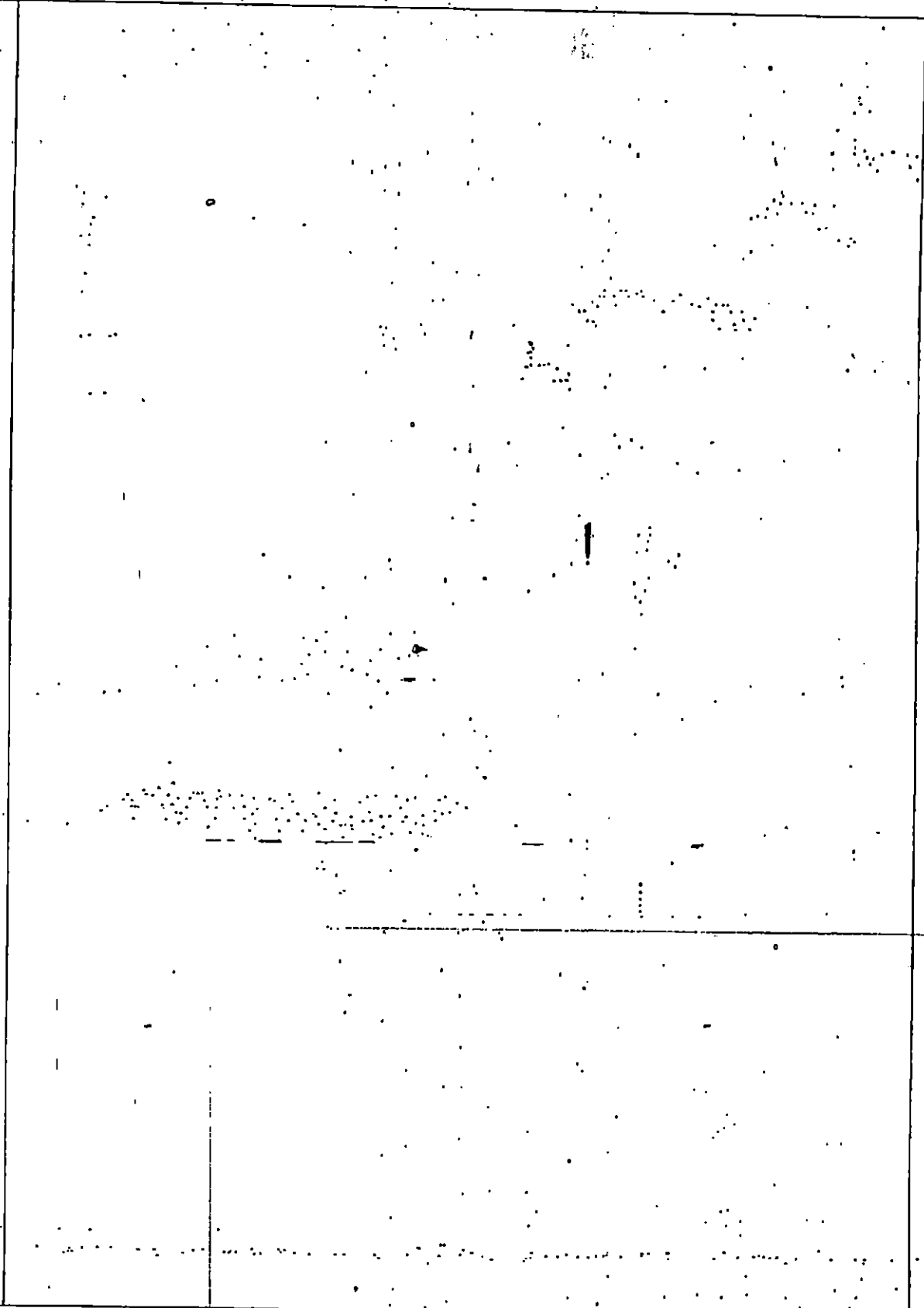
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Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

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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

(a) Article 35(a) of the Indian Constitution was incorporated by a Presidential Order in 1954. It allows State of J & K to define who the permanent residents are.

Therefore, in accordance with Art 35(a)

Art 370, the state of J & K has barred non-residents from buying property & settling there. Also, in matters of public employments, the offices are available only to residents.

Further, any woman who marries a non-resident will lose all the benefits, and so would her children. However, this is not applicable to males.

Recently, a no. of petitions have been

Art
Other
provisions
related
to
Art 35(a)

Quarantined
to
Pakistan
also

Remarks

entailed in SC where it accuses Art 35(a) being ~~discriminatory~~, and null & void as ~~inconsistent~~ unconstitutional.

Critics say that Art 35(a) was not put by an amendment, and hence ~~unconstitutional~~.

Women have accused Art 35(a) being derogatory to them, and also people who earlier migrated from Pak.

Nationalists have accused Art 35(a) as against unity & integrity of India, and asked for its abolition along with Art 370.

However, J & K govt has voted for the protection of Art 35(a) as the cultural & demography protection. Let us see what ~~se decides~~.

(b) Macpherson has defined democracy as empowerment of people, and not just politics & elections.

However, Indian democracy has not been perfectly inclusive, and this has given rise to growth of interest groups.

Remarks

Underline
else may be
sufficient

Interest groups are aggregation of people with common concerns. They put forward their demands to govt, and also lobby the legislators. eg FICCI & CII for business, Shetkari Sangathan for farmers, BMS for labour groups etc.

It has been said that interest groups put forward the collective demands thus making Indian policy more inclusive.

They transmit the voice of a hapless individual to the state, thus giving them access to the government -

Interest groups also bring grievances and lobby to bring government policies in their favour.

However, not all interest groups are equal in strength & money might.

Business groups have more chances to swing govt policy in their favour.

Comments

Advant
Some meaning
points
write distinct points

Remarks

* ans. in prescribed word limit

Content
50% to write with heading so that direction can be seen

Further, sometimes, interest groups use violence to propagate their aims, which results in loss of life & liberty. eg reservation agitations.

Moreover, some interest groups like religious fringe groups, preaches divisive policies, & are a direct threat to Indian democracy.

(c) The Indian National leaders had a grasp of social-economic inequality in Indian society, and promised to correct this after independence. Accordingly, the Indian Constitution was made a document to promote social transformation.

... First of all, Art. 14 provides for equality before law. This brought down the difference between privileged & poor in front of law. Also, in the matters of education & public employment, no discrimination was to be entertained, except the Affirmative action for SC/ST

Remarks

* OBC's owing to historical injustice, further, untouchability was abolished by Art 17, and made a criminal offense.

This has been supported by Civil Rights Act 1955 & ~~Amendments Act~~ 1989. Abolition of Titles under Art 18 was another step in the right direction.

Furthermore, Art 19 provides liberty, necessary for the full development of individual, and Art 21 provides for dignified life, which has been a source of so many rights by SC (also entire DPSPs)

Art 21A provides for compulsory free education, along with banishing forced & child labour (Art 23 & 24). Secularism & protection of minority rights are also intended to promote harmony & equity (Art 25-30)

However, with all the good intentions, the lack of political will has led to not achieving these aims after 60 years, as

Remarks: realized by socio-economic indicators;

* Work in the form of
Maximize breadth
Maximize points

Social Transformation:
Socio - Political trans-
Socio - Economic Trans-

Add Comments
Distinguish with
GS Paper
optional
Paper

50

Avoid writing outside

(d) Indian civilization has been the melting pot for various people, and communities. As a result, India has inherited a multi-ethnic society.

Due to the representative democracy model, ethnic politics have been the feature of Indian politics in many states.

Paul Brass & Myron Weiner have commented on the negative impacts of ethnic politics as threatening the existence of minority ethnic groups.

This has resulted in J & K, where the Jammu sections & Leh Buddhists have felt discriminated & marginalized.

The same is the case with North East, where, ethnicity coupled with language and culture, has led to violence & conflict between different tribes.

Sometimes, the ethnic politics targets all outsiders, and this results into

Remarks

Underline

Try to project more outside

secessionist movements. This has been seen in context of J&K, Nagaland etc.

Therefore, a lot of welfare developmental activities need to be promoted to bring back the focus of these regional polity to development. The role of regional parties are also crucial here.

Try to cover values in answers

Also, the ethnic politics has given voice to marginalized sections, and is a result of lack of modern means of mobilization in these regions.

(e) Judicial review refers to the phenomenon, when the higher judiciary tests the constitutionality of any law/executive action. It either holds its constitutionality and struck it down as null and void.

Leave space b/w two answers

Earlier, Judicial Review stemmed from Art 13, where SC could review any act in contravention of fundamental rights. Later, SC extended it to the whole of Indian constitution, and also

brought HC into the picture. Also, the Keshvananda Bharti Case resulted in SC upholding a basic structure, containing Judicial Review.

SC has held that Judicial Review is not given to it by Constitution. Rather SC, as the Custodian of the Constitution, has inherent powers in this regard. This has been reaffirmed in Mirra Mills & Bommai Case.

Therefore, govt cannot, even by amendment, take away this inherent power of judiciary (inspired from USA).

However, SC has formed guidelines to limit activism, such as no suo-motu action; if two views possible, the one upholding constitutionality will be taken. This has allowed a fine balance to be maintained.

separate their

(5)

Remarks

Try to contribute in your ans.
 ① Cases & scholars view should be included in your ans.

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

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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Remarks

GIS SCORE

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Remarks

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)

(a) India has adopted representative British parliamentary form of democracy both at the level of centre & states.

However, this system has largely failed to represent the desires & demands of electors at the highest level, owing to the profile, policies and politics of electd representatives.

failed to represent the

desires & demands of electors at

the highest level, owing to the profile, policies and politics of electd representatives.

The MPs/MLAs are largely a group of people educated from foreign, or representing business houses, some are large farmers, some are criminals.

Avoid
Extreme
points

work done
of educational
background
↑ Farmer
↓ Business
PG/UG
etc.

Remarks

etc. Thus, majority of them are rich and bear no resemblance to the majority of voters who are poor, and demand welfare activities.

Further, the policies of these legislators are largely in favour of business houses, shedding criminals, encouraging populist policies etc. They have also increased their own salaries.

Moreover, they have resorted to using traditional mobilisation measures like caste, religion, ethnicity, linguistic affiliations etc. Sometimes, these have also led to violent clashes.

Whereas, the voters of India demand inclusive growth & development, where everyone can benefit from the growth story of India.

Remarks

Structure your answer as per demand of the question

Give comments

Voters desire for a free, safe & corruption-free India. However, because of the present vote-bank politics, these are not perfectly represented by 8.0 legislators.

Therefore, the models of representational deliberative democracy, where people should shed ignorance to deliberate of state policies and its impacts, hereby holding the govt accountable.

(b) After independence, India adopted a mixed economy with focus of PSUs ^{give space} to act as engines of growth. The role of state was to provide goods & services, and fulfill the needs of people, ensuring social justice.

However, we encountered a BOP crisis that showcased the unsustainability of our approach, and we were

Remarks

forced to adopt the Structural Adjustment Program mandated by IMF. This opened us to reforms, and the state ~~of~~ receded from public domain, giving space to market. This resulted in promotion of effective use of resources & economic growth.

The shift in politics is mainly attributed to the failure of profit-generation by PSUs. Instead, they needed Central Assistance to be sustainable. Thus, slowly they were privatized, and also encouraged to work for profits instead.

Further, there was growing realization in Indian politics, that to prevent USSR like disaster, commodity &

Remarks

Consumer goods needs to be available to people. This can only be sustained by private sector in an open market. Thus, licenses were removed, Red-tapism was reduced and liberal policies were advocated for setting up new pvt enterprises.

Furthermore, another reason was the realization that Indian economy cannot sustain unless the labour & factory reforms are put in place.

Even though progress has been slow on labour reforms, we have seen technological upgradation & focus on exports.

Moreover, with the arrival of foreign investments, every state wanted

① Give proportionate points to each part
 ② Valid for comparison
 ③ Center for exam

maximum benefits for itself. They competed among themselves, and even left-led WB didn't want to be left behind in the race for FDI.

However, it does not mean that state has been absolved of its role completely. Welfare schemes for the upliftment of poor & disadvantaged have only increased with new focus on health, education, etc.

④ Casteism refers to the phenomena when people from a certain caste perceive their socio-economic interests as same. They come together for better interest articulation & aggregation. Caste is based on ascription, and provides for a hierarchical society.

Upon the role of British in the promotion of caste system, there has

been an intense debate.

Some scholars believe that caste belongs to the Ancient Indian social structure, and absolves British of all responsibilities. They say that Shastras, Vedas, Smritis, all are proof that Indian society was hierarchical based on caste. King was to uphold dharma in society, and British just did that.

However, other scholars believe that it were British who institutionalized caste as a permanent feature of Indian society. In their pursuit of divide & rule, they divided soldiers & employees according to caste, promoted use of caste as identity & accepted caste leaders as representatives of their groups (eg in Round Table Conferences).

Remarks

New Social Movements have tremendous potential to reduce caste identities. They are generally against govt in sectors like environment, health, education etc, and encompass people from all sectors of society.

Also, they represent the grievances of all sections irrespective of caste, religion etc.

However, we have also witnessed

Some of these movements based on caste, such as reservation of caste Jat & Palidar movements. They are responsible for loss of life & property and accentuates the caste feeling.

Thus, it is education & inclusive development, which will reduce Casteism in the long run.

but
Cash
subsidy
provisions
&
other
provisions
is
the
good
attempt
Pw. Acharya
Expert

Remarks

80

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)

Remarks

GIS SCORE

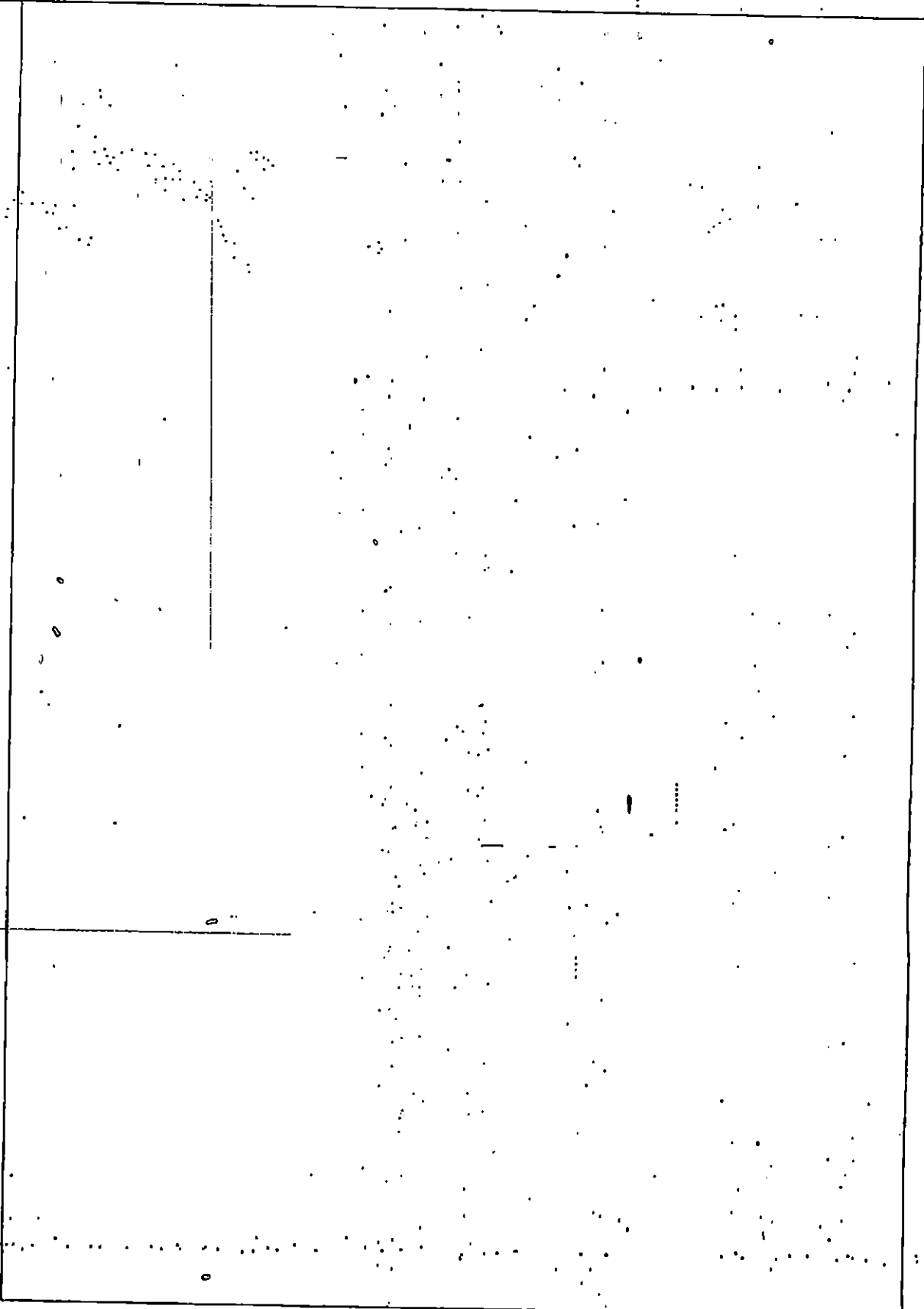
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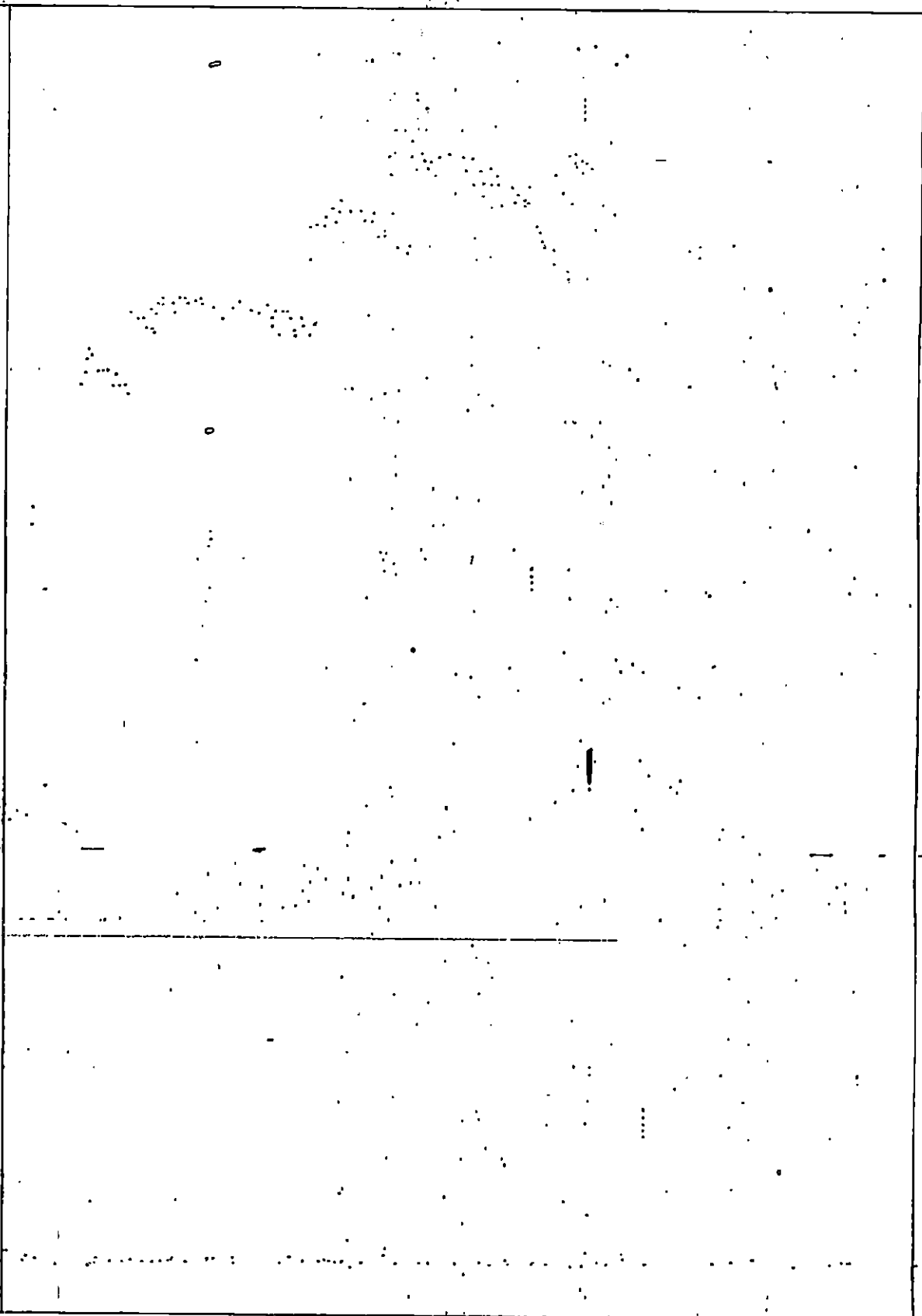
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