

SECTION A

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

(10 x 5 = 50)

- (a) Radical Humanism
- (b) Mill as reluctant democrat.
- (c) Compare features of deliberative and representative democracy
- (d) 'Veil of ignorance'
- (e) Complex Equality.

Content is good
 Write in accordance to the question
 Presentation is good

(a) The Radical Humanism ideology was propounded by M.N. Roy as a reaction and critique of classical Marxism. It was in response to the form Marxism advocated by V. Lenin. Radical Humanism advocates the centrality of human beings in every aspect. According to M.N. Roy, Marxism is infected with nationalism and ignores the importance an individual possess in a society. He is in view of the view that for any nation to be successful, satisfaction of the material needs of every individual is indispensable. In this regard, he propounded partyless democracy which was a strong reaction to the Lenin's democratic centralization. It denounced communism, nationalism as well as Capitalism. For him, the

Remarks

The theory of proletarian revolution and other marxist principles, were full of contradiction.

Radical humanism in essence was his customised version of marxism for India, which was not influenced by nationalism or other ideologies.



(b) J.S. Mills was an ultimate liberal, who analysed and advocated multiple aspects of liberty. He was one of the earliest to advocate for the liberty and rights of women.

Mills was highly influenced by his wife and hence advocated for equal rights. In his essay, 'On Victorian women', he believed women too

Remarks

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are equal to men and can contribute to the evolution of society. However, Ernest Barker and other later marxists, ~~and~~ criticised ~~and~~ Mills as a reluctant democrat. Barker argued that while Mills was always in favour of liberty for all men, he advocated 'benevolent despotism' for the colonies. He sought for curtailment in the rights of less literate and subaltern. He considered them as barbaric and considered them not fit for democracy. He advocate voting rights based on proportions and abilities. He propounded the racist theories like 'civilization mission' and 'white men's burden'. Feminist criticize him for his biased attitude towards Victorian women and completely neglecting the plights of women in colonies.

Further, his concept of 'self affecting and

11/2

- Better to write pointwise in these type of questions, ~~and~~ criticism in brief

'others affecting' action dichotomy was also criticised. Barber calls it flawed and it is almost impossible to differentiate between the two, and in this way he provided a loophole for the state to curtail individual liberty.

(c) Post world war II, the theories like End of Ideology (D. Bell) and End of history (Fukuyama) advocated the ideological victory of Democracy. However its definition is still contested. Representative democracy is considered to be the most practical and stable form of democracy in the world. Joseph Schumpeter (Elitist theory) argues that for representative democracy, the competitive party system and fair and free election is pre requisite. Others compare representative democracy with the market model, where parties are sellers and their manifestos are the

Remarks

men and voters are the customers. There is little participation of people and power is exercised through the representatives. Robert Dahl argues that practical form of representative democracy is polyarchy (power exercised by groups). Other elitists: Pareto (circulation of elites), Mosca (Power Elites), C.W. Mills (Iron Law of Oligarchy), Michels argue that power is represented through the elites. Deliberative Democracy on the other hand is a form of direct democracy, quite close to participatory democracy. In it, as the decision making is based on deliberation, unlike elites (C.W. Mills), ~~other decision~~ are Chantal Mouffe and E. Laclau argues that the true meaning of democracy can be achieved through deliberative democracy. Joshua Cohen argues that deliberation can ~~also~~ ensure that the plural and inclusive character of democracy ~~is~~ require deliberative democracy. It is closely connected to the Gandhian

Remarks Give similarities and differences b/w the two

criticism of 'democratic theory'

(9) John Rawls, has tried to adjust his theory of substantive justice into the procedure justice. He went a length to ~~a~~ address both the concerns.

While he has given lexical priority to the 'equal ~~liberty~~ liberty' and 'equality of opportunity' for the natural goods, he ~~at~~ invented a concept of 'veil of ignorance' to distribute 'social goods' in a just manner.

To do 'justice as fairness' he argues that people need to be in their 'original position', which is possible only if they are behind the 'veil of ignorance'. He explains it as an ~~is~~ imaginary situation where everyone is unbiased towards their identities and are rational beings with psychological ability to understand good and bad. He feels that the

Remarks

justice a socially disadvantaged ~~can~~ is possible, ~~if~~ all come behind this veil and see world without any prejudices. Feminists criticize that even behind this veil, men will not be able to give away their sexual biases. Communitarians, criticized him for his too much focus on this veil ~~and~~ and taking individual of his community as an unencumbered self.

4 1/2

(e) Michael Walzer in his book The Spheres of Justice has given the concept of Complex Equality. It was a reaction to John Rawls' 'The Theory of Justice' and led to the 'rise' of communitarians. Walzer, while criticising Rawls, argues that his concept of original position is based on the ~~idea~~ individuality and 'universality' of the imagination. He argues that ~~his theory~~ he bases his theory on the functioning of western concepts and has done the wrong of making it universal.

Remarks

He says that man is never unembedded in self and is always embedded in his society. His actions and values are formed on the basis of his prevailing circumstances. For this, he gives the example of East Asian values, family system, golden era of greek and Indian caste system. He says that Indian caste system, ~~has~~ without accepting the universal concept, has kept the society together and functional. He says there are different spheres of justices and the Liberty and good dichotomy is framed according to the values of the spheres. There the equality is the complex equality. Rawls in his 'political liberalism' gave acknowledged this criterion and the complex equality. However, Brian Barry (1999) defended Rawls' universalist principles and argued that liberty is the universalist principle and is equally applicable to all the societies.

Remarks
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2. Attempt all questions:

(a) What are the major debates on equality? Liberty and equality are anti-theoretical to each other? Critically explicate. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Communitarian critique to liberty over-emphasis on the encumbered self of an individual within the community and traditions, overlooking patriarchy within social structure including family. Comment. What are the other debates within communitarianism. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) "Locke is an individualist out and out". comment (300 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Political Science issue ages has sensitised around the ~~con~~ concepts of Justice, liberty and Equality. ✓
 While the ancient thinkers like Plato and Aristotle acknowledged inequality and based their theories of justice around ~~the~~ it. 'State is individual writ large' or 'State is prior to men' diminish the liberty. ✓
 Modern liberalism gave primacy to ~~of~~ liberty as the most important just criteria. Classical liberals ~~to~~ argue that (Thomas Paine, Locke, Adams, Ricardo) ~~that~~ individual liberty is prerequisite for any just state or society.
 However, ~~and~~ during revolution (Industrial) this led to the rising inequalities and therefore the exploitation. This

Remarks

led to the rise of Marxism, which advocated for equality as the prime principle. Marxism blames ~~the~~ excessive liberty for the rising inequalities.

The rise of socialism as an ideology affected liberalism and liberals like J.S. Mill acknowledged that there are ~~act~~ ~~as~~ actions due to liberty which affect others.

Harold Laski gave his theory of property in which he ~~is~~ advocated that there should be enough liberty to accumulate wealth and property.

But it is justifiable if the use is not limited to just few.

C.B. Macpherson criticises western capitalism as possessive individualism which is widening the inequalities.

Different theories of Justice, try to harmonise the balance between the liberty and equality.

John Rawls also ~~both~~ tried to give importance to both liberty and equality in his 'The Theory of Justice'.

Remarks

He, however, gave priority to the liberty and advocated 'democratic equality principle' if the first principle fails to do justice.

Libertarian and ~~the~~ Neo-liberals like Robert Nozick, F.W. Hayek, Friedman reject the equality principle and advocate complete liberty and term state interference for redistribution 'for equality as coercion' and 'robbing'.

Therefore, liberty and Equality concept have long been debated for the different aspects of Justice.

Just
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(b) Michael Walzer while critiquing Rawls theory of Justice has given the concept of 'encumbered self'. According to him the universalization of liberty concept is flawed, as there are different spheres of Justice and the applicability of this principle is not correct. ~~They~~ They have argued that the value system of all societies

Remarks

are different and one cannot be equated to the other i.e. ~~there~~ there is a complex equality. Coming very close to the multiculturalists, they argue that every community has their own values and way of doing goods.

However, feminists (Susan Moller Okin) criticize communitarians for their excess focus on encumbered self, as this gives the ~~set~~ social evils as well, which are embedded ~~is~~ deep in community to institutionalize.

Building on the argument of Universality they argue that there are certain rights which are universal and applicable to all the societies. The recent movement against triple talac also justify the cover/protection of Patriarchy ~~was~~ getting due to communitarian and multicultural arguments.

Apart from the encumbered and unencumbered self debate, the communitarian also agree that the concept of 'rights' has outweighed the concept of 'good'. They argue that the rights of the individual ignores the larger good that is being derived to the society as a whole.

Communitarians like (Sandel, McIntyre, Talya) argue that though liberal principles are the most appropriate

for development of society. Yet, the issues such as 'good' vs 'Rights', encumbered and unencumbered self or universality of liberal principles are debatable since each community or sphere is characterised by its own particular complexity. All

these debate reject the 'one size fits all' model of western liberalism.

Goal analysis (8)

(c) John Locke, the enlightenment philosopher is considered to be the father of classical liberalism.

He belongs to an era of English reformation, unlike Hobbes' experience of civil war, ~~unlike Hobbes~~ like Hobbes, he bases his theory mainly individual at the center, ~~and~~ but unlike Hobbes, he considers human nature to be social, cooperative and peaceful.

He visualizes the state in nature where the resources are unlimited and anyone who puts his labor over any property holds the natural right over it. He advocated man has natural right to life, liberty and property. However, he also visualizes a situation where conflict may

Remarks

arise due to the ownership of property. Therefore, he says that to maintain the existence of individuals and their rights, men come into a contract, a 'social contract', to bring up a state.

The state according to Locke is brought up by the individuals for the welfare of them only. But, unlike Hobbes, he does not advocate surrender of rights to state. Therefore, like an ultimate individualist, he gives primacy to the rights of individual. He advocates a 'night watchman state' just to ensure law and order.

In his 'second treatise to government' as response to Filmer, he advocates the minimal functions of the ~~the~~ state, as assigned by the contract,

Remarks

unlike the absolute rights of the
king.

Further, he also argued that the
if state overreaches its power and
breaches the contract, then the
individuals have the right to self-
preservation. They can take the
state down and bring up the
new state.

In this regard, Locke, unlike Hobbes
or Filmer, starts with the individual
and ends with the individual as
sovereign.

Ernst Barker has criticized classical
liberals, especially Locke, as the
'possessive individualism'.

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Attempt all questions:

- (a) Gandhi and Ambedkar's views on 'social justice' is a blend of contradiction and coherence, that ensembles to a common objective of human dignity. Comment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Political theory is viewed in three different streams-classical, modern and contemporary in terms of its evolution and growth? Bring out the major points of difference among all the three with special emphasis on methodology and content. (300 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Compare and contrast the scheme of Justice in the light of classical political thinkers, with special reference to Plato and Aristotle. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(a) Indian political thoughts are inspired heavily by both Gandhi and Ambedkar. However, views of both on 'social justice' is a blend of contradiction as well as coherence in terms of understanding, vision and idea.

Gandhi visualised India to be a plural society based on acknowledgement of presence of multiple castes or varna system (Christophe Jaffrelot). His ideas were based on the belief that caste system was crucial in holding the society together. He considered duties towards the society.

Remarks

can be fulfilled if everyone does his work honestly. In this he visualised ~~through~~ through ~~from~~ from ~~social~~ and democratic decentralization. He advised that true society ~~can~~ is ~~best~~ through village republic that is ~~has~~ social justice is feasible, while ~~imisedkan~~ considered village as ~~stake~~ 'stake' from where is the social evils ~~separate~~. He advised to modern ~~urban~~ society to ensure social justice. His view was feasible in the sense that the considered constitutional, political as well as social empowerment for the disadvantaged. (Kanchu Malah). He considered ~~social~~ social justice, ~~liberty~~ liberty, ~~social~~ social justice or national freedom. However both agreed upon removal of untouchability, social division based

Remarks

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upon caste. Further, ~~and~~ both advocated that a divided society cannot make progress and for a nation, feeling of unity among masses is most important.

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b) Political theorists divide the field into Classical, modern and contemporary in terms of evolution and growth. ~~Subsequent~~ ~~calls~~ thinkers from Plato to Machiavelli as classical, ~~so~~ since it was mostly based on the normative style of advocacy. He says that these were concerned mostly with ~~what~~ ought be rather than what ~~ought~~ is. The society or polity was largely based on divine right of the king and there was ~~no~~ concept of organic theory of state. The king was sovereign and state was individual unit large. there was ~~not~~ all

Remarks

concern ~~over~~ the powers and functions of state. The rights of individuals were never discussed. The state was always prior to individual. Popper calls these times as 'closed societies'.

Machiavelli, however, tried to bring modernity into ~~the~~ political science, but it was Hobbes, who can safely be called the first modern thinker. Hobbes recognised the place of individual and the mechanistic theory of state was propounded. Later modern thinkers like Locke, Bentham, Mill capitalised on their works and advocated theories related to welfare of individuals and brought up contours as to the powers of state. Professor Mary Macneil notices the striking difference between the classical era and modern era.

Remarks

in terms of origin of state, power of state, rights of individuals and functions of state.

Concept of natural rights was materialised, which advocated that individuals are prior to state and hence have natural rights.

which are inviolable. The principles of equality and egalitarianism were formed, unlike classical, when inequality (Aristotle, Plato) was acknowledged and theory of justice was ~~based on~~ built on it.

Contemporary times of political sciences, ~~Ernest Barker~~ ~~also~~ was heavily influenced by the positivism and behavioural revolution after world war II. Several new theories emerged like realist in international relations, neo liberals, behavioural,

marks

post behavioural, critical, post-structuralist etc. All these were empirical theories based on facts rather than values.

It was a reaction to the declining status of political science as a field of study, as it was failing to explain the processes of world.

Post WW II, studies were based on data and behaviour, like electoral patterns, calculation of growth rate, poverty estimates, climate change etc.

Among the pioneers of contemporary era are David Easton, John Rawls, Jürgen Habermas, Michel Foucault, Derrida, Francis Fukuyama and many more.

Therefore, political science as an academic has evolved over the period, with each period marking its own differences.

Good
8

Remarks

(c) For Plato, 'Justice' is virtue. He believed that a just society is possible if everyone fulfills their roles and duties, according to their abilities. He visualised an ideal state ruled over by a Philosopher King. His philosopher king is the one who is free from any cravings of family, property or wealth. He considered that society can be just if producers, protectors and rulers do their work honestly. That is how justice is possible.

Aristotle, on the other hand, advocated a practical theory of Justice. For him, justice can only be ensured through the 'golden mean' of extremes. For this, he visualised a just state, which is the Plato's 'second best state' (Sakhe). For him too, justice is virtue but a mean of all the moral virtues.

Remarks

He says that Justice can only be ensured through public participation. Unlike Plato, he did not believe in an ideal city for justice. Rather, he believed that a politic is made from villages, which in turn are formed from families. He believed that only those being which are able to rise above the normal and basic necessities of life can be for politic and hence, justice can be ensured.

Plato considered justice to internal good according to one does his duty. Aristotle considered justice is proportional equality i.e. treating equals equally and unequally, unequally.

What are the mistakes between the two. Or write

8/2

Attempt all questions:

- (a) While maintaining the essence of classical Marxism, later marxists gave their own interpretation as to why the industrialised societies could not eliminate the capitalist bourgeoisie through revolution. Comment. (300 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Distinguish between Power and Authority. Discuss the "crisis of legitimacy" in capitalist societies. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Examine the idea of Natural Rights? Is it complimentary to Human Rights? Elaborate. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

SECTION II

Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- (a) Critical Examination of the Anti-Defection Law
- (b) Judicial activism
- (c) Uniform Civil Code and Gender Justice.
- (d) Nature and Evaluation of Land Reforms in India after Independence.
- (e) Party system is in transition in India

(a) According to Yashwantrao Chavan, second phase of Indian politics was marked by competitive politics, where in 1980s, there was trading and defection started to affect the stability of Governments, therefore.

X-schedule was added by 52nd C.A. Act. However, it was later amended to omit 'split in party' clause in 91st C.A. Act (2003).

Still, it has fell short of showing intended results as evident from the contemporary politics.

Moreover, it is criticised as anti-democratic as it curbs the power of dissent by legislators i.e. "it puts bossism or tyranny of Party" (Soli Sorabjee "the remedy worse than disease").



Remarks

Mention the provisions of ADL in brief

Further, it vest decision authority with the officer who may not be neutral. However, in Kato Hollotan (1992) case, Sup Supreme Court adjudged that power of presiding officer is not immune and is subject to Judicial Review, as evident in Uttarakhand crisis.

Former Speaker Shivraj Patil also favours giving these cases to Judiciary for the sake of impartiality as well as expertise.

It's differentiation between independent and nominated members is also often criticized.

(b) Active role played by Judiciary in various spheres of activity is known as Judicial Activism.

With the dilution of 'locus standi' principle and introduction of social Interest Litigation (Justice Bhagwati), the Judiciary has widened its

Remarks

scope of influence. (Pro bono Publico)
 However, authoritarian tendencies of executive & in 1970s and deliberate suppression of the other organs of government, initiated this course correction by the Supreme Court. Further, with the decline of executive and rise of unstable coalition politics also gave enough vacuum for Judiciary to fill it. Through the expansion of Article 21. Commenting on this Justice B.N. Srikrishna says that Judiciary, whose role was of an 'Empire', has started to play the game itself.

Judiciary has further consolidated its stand through 'Three Judges Case' and ~~also~~ adoption of 'Separate' recognition principle.

P.B. Mehta comments that it is going by moral and social standards,

Question some of its drawbacks, also

GS SCO

rather than procedural and constitutional. However, Prof. Upendra Bakshi defends it and comments that Judiciary rose to the occasion to play the active role in socio-economic development, when other pillars of government finding it difficult.

(c) Article 44 of Indian constitution directs state to legislate a Uniform Civil Code. But, owing to plural and multicultural character of the society, and constitution, as well, & guided by lack of political will, has impeded its implementation. To prevent India from becoming melting pot (B. Parekh), constitution provides freedom of religion. Shah Bano Case (1986), which led to striking down of applicability of Sec 125 of CrPc to Muslim males, was struck by Parliament.

Remarks

Therefore, the cause of Gender Justice is directly linked to Universal Civil Code and Personal Laws.

Recently, SC in Shayara Bano case struck down Triple Talak as unconstitutional.

Judicial intervention in this regard has been active in ensuring Gender Justice.

Parliament has also played important role in ensuring Gender Justice from the enactment of Hindu Civil Code for inter. Amendment (2005) and provided several rights to Hindu women - maintenance, etc.

Further, from - Shabnam & others case, which she lost, it is clear that we can't expect exception from Judiciary. Delhi case is in the hands of Society (P.B. Abhinav). Implementation of UCC is a good

Remarks

Question and practical aspects with
and reference to Andhra law, under
laws of inheritance, etc. **CS SC**

(4) step towards ensuring gender
justice, but this needs wider
consultation and consensus for its
effective functioning.

(4) Land reforms have revolved around
achieving social equity and ensuring
development in economy. Largely land
reforms have been targeted around
issues like abolition of landlordism or
middlemen, regulation of land ceiling
and setting up the land tenancy
law.

However, not much success could be
achieved especially in land ceiling
and tenancy regulation, due to
legal, administrative, social and
political factors.

Supreme Court under Article 14 and
Article 19, struck down many legislations
until parliament designed ways to
put legislation in IX schedule.

Remarks

Prabhu Kohli argues that failure of land reforms largely attributed to collusion of landed class, dominant caste and legislators & bureaucrats. Landlords found new ways of bypassing these legislations and ensured they are not harmed much.

Arundhati Bhattacharya comments about failure of Indian state in ensuring developmental economics while paradox of strength in political sphere.

Christophe Jaffrelot and Laise Hillel attribute these failure to the mosaic of caste system and multiple laws existing in many different states, hence making adherence and monitoring very difficult.

(*) Rajni Kothari calls the 1947-1967 period as 'Congress system' when there was politics of consensus.

Add more content work
critical analysis

24

Remarks

Write in
Context
to the
Qn/Ans

There were many ideologies within Congress yet. There was unity and broad consensus on issues due to homogeneous government at Union and most States.

However, post 1967, with Congress system becoming loose system, many regional parties proliferated with regional interests and thus started competitive multi party system, which lasted till 1980s end.

However, with weakening of consensus politics, the budding politics of loose coalition ~~is~~ lasted for a decade (1989-1998), where there were heterogeneous parties in Union as well as states. Yogendra Yadav calls these multi party system.

Past 1998, there was stable coalition politics, which James Manu calls third phase.

However, though very early, to say, but Neera Chaudhary calls post 2014 as one party dominant ^{coalition} system.

2

Remarks

It's not about growth and evolution of party system but rather decline of the system —

Attempt all questions:

- (a) Environmental movements in India are an answer to several challenges which the Indian Society and Democracy face at present. Support the statement with special reference to their agenda, composition and strategies adopted.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Comment on the trends in coalition politics in India . How has disappearance of Congress Dominance and emergence of coalition politics impacted contemporary Indian politics?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) State Autonomy movements are much more than just a struggle for financial resources although Economic dependence of States on Union continues to be decisive in this regard. Elaborate.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

Attempt all questions:

- (a) Pressure groups in India are identity base. In the light of the above statement discuss legalize lobbying in India.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss panchaj raj system as empowering, democracy and women.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Nature of fundamental rights reflects true intension of of our constitutional framers.
(300 Words) (20 Marks)

Attempt all questions:

- (a) Women movement failed to evolve in India, discuss major initiative taken in India for women emancipation. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss changing nature of federalism in India, how far it is correct to say cooperative federalism is in infant stage. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What has been the nature of new Social movements in terms of their goals and support base? Why their achievements so far can only be described satisfactory at best? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) Women movement has failed to evolve in India. Uma Chakraverty calls that true women did not come up as Indian women are laded with other identities based on caste, religion, or region. Even during the freedom struggle, women were part of the movements, yet there claim or understanding for their own right was not there. Beena Agarwal says that women movement have never stood up as sole movement rather they have been clubbed with other social movements like environment or civil rights movements, or anti-rapement movements at best. After 1974, the government has launched number of initiatives for women emancipation.

Remarks

- ~~introduction of 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment~~ act has ensured that women are politically represented at the grass root level.

- The recent WEF (World Economic Forum) Gender Gap Report places India at 9th position in political empowerment.

Currently, all round schemes like Bharatiya Mahila Bank for financial empowerment.

Beti Bachao Beti Padho targeting female infant/child and education is launched.

UJJAWAL Scheme for women has been launched keeping in consideration maternal health and their labor.

Traditional schemes like I.C.D.S, Immunisation program have been there targeting

Remarks

- Mention some Constitutional provisions

also

- Critically analyse the implication of these schemes also

ESS SCORE

Maternal mortality rate.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has focussed mainly on sanitation aspect and convenience aspect.

Enactment of Female Harassment Act 2013, a post anti-rape movement, has also provided support for women and has ensured their workplace participation increases.

Madhu Kishwar however, criticises these efforts as just the legislative action full of loopholes.

(b) Post-Independence politics in India was called as 'congress system' by Rajni Kothari, as there was hegemony of Congress ~~and~~ at Union and State level. This period of federalism was marked by scholars as Consensus politics (1947-67)

- Further, with the rise of regional parties, the era of cooperative politics

Remarks

started. ~~Committee~~ ~~Structure~~ (Myron Wiener).
 The second phase (Kothari) calls was
 marked by start of Competitive federalism
 where new regional parties started
 competing with the Union government
 of Congress at Centre.

Yegendra Yadav calls the phase
 post 1989 to 1992 as loose coalition
 politics marked by the Bargaining
 politics. He points that political system
 was largely Bipolar but there was
 hard bargain by the small regional
 parties.

D.D. Basu calls Indian Constitution is
 neither federal nor Unitary, but the
 structure of Constitution is one
 which demands Cooperative federalism.

However, Cooperative federalism in
 India is at a nascent stage
 due to huge diversity in the
 features of different states and

Remarks

→ Mention more important points

GS SCORE

their abilities.

The recent initiatives like NITI Aayog (with bottom-up approach), GST and foreign policy modification are the indications of evolving era of cooperative federalism with the push of competitive federalism.

(c) New social movements in India have been very difficult to categorise owing to the kind of identities and diversities. Every distinct group or association of individuals are marked with multiple identities.

However, owing to a growing upper middle class and the proliferation in the social media platforms, one can identify them.

In the past, new social movements have been limited to ecological movements or women rights movements. However, recent upsurges like anti-rape movement and anti-corruption

Remarks

movement have changed the case of the social movements.

These movements marked with centralisation of people from different areas, groups, age-group and identities. ~~These~~ The women movement, however, are limited to improvement in quality of safety, at best and ignoring areas like participation at higher levels of organisation. There has been lesser consideration of improvements issues and more on issues like domestic violence or safety.

One more reason for lesser success of environment or women movement, is that, they start very late and as a reaction to an incident. This leaves the government or the authorities with point of no return.

For example, women movements arise only after any incidents. Environment movements start after a substantial investment have made by the parties.

→ Further, there is hardly any alternative suggested by these groups. ~~Now~~ This has roots in, still very low level of awareness regarding rights.

With more and more users coming on media platform and multiple strands of fake information available, it is becoming difficult for people to view the efficacy with authenticity.

Lastly, long pending movements like self respect movement for dalits (Bezawada Wilson), Ecological movements (Narmada Bachao Andolan, Medha Patkar), or anti-corruption movements have seen ups and down, as these

have not been successful at
~~consolidated~~ consolidating their mass
~~base~~ base. It is seen that the
 mass base of these movements
 get ~~eroded~~ eroded or diluted due to
~~eroded~~ factors like state repression, caste, or
 other identities, regionalism, etc.

Q. 1

(11)

