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An Institute for Civil Services

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AANAND PRAKASH MEENA

RANK - 269

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

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 AANAND PRAKASH MEENA

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature *Apurva*

REMARKS

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Roll No. _____

SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Satyagraha versus passive resistance
- Discuss the need for internal democracy in Political Parties in India.
- Secularism is contested idea in the Indian scenario. Discuss.
- Role of Strong Opposition in democracy
- Role of Pressure Groups in Policy Formulation

Ans a) Satyagraha was the novel technique to fight colonialism in India which was invented by Gandhi. In the words of Gandhi, "It is a superior moral force", whereas passive resistance was a part of satyagraha in which boycotting of goods, public offices, was the main element.

Passive resistance was applied in retaliation against the Partition of Bengal which gave credence to its use as, Partition was revoked in 1911. Passive resistance comes in the domain of Satyagraha.

Satyagraha was used when Gandhi came in the scene of fight against colonialism and it ultimately gained India its independence. Thus both passive resistance

Remarks

and Satyagraha were instrumental in achieving the freedom of India from the shackles of colonialism and foreign rule. They both were of nature of Indian customs which comprises of Non violence.

b) Abraham Lincoln once said " Democracy is the rule of the people, by the people and for the people."

India's democracy is based on the British model of parliamentary democracy. In this leaders are elected by the people for a fixed term and they formulate policies, execute schemes in the interest of people and nation.

Parliamentary model is run by parties which gives option to choose leaders to the people. But it is seen that often party lacks internal democracy and its functions are arbitrary and subjective ones which

Remarks

are taken on the whims and fancies of its strong chief. Due to lack of internal democracy, Democracy is not achieving its full potential and the political system is marred by the undemocratic things like Dynasty rule, corruption, nepotism.

The need of internal democracy is never so urgent as it is now. It can unleash the true potential of democracy as genuine candidate motivated by the public service enthusiasm can impact the quality of public service delivery in a positive way. It can also tackle corruption and bring opportunities to the masses to participate in the democracy in a more effective way.

Internal democracy among party will strengthen the public trust and boost the national growth.

Remarks

c) Secularism is the relation between Individual, state and religion, in which all of them are not affected by the action of others.

Indian secularism is a positive secularism as state interferes in the religion for the betterment of the society. e.g. Hindu Marriage Act.

Some scholars have called it as principled distance model as state can interfere in the religion which is for the betterment of the public.

Pratap Bhanu Mehta call it as asymmetrical model and according to him it is not desirable.

Romilla Thapper argues for the bold model of secularism.

Hence, India has contested views on the secularism and even the right wing political leader

Call Indian model of secularism as pseudo model (L.K Advani) which is for the appeasement of minorities

Though contested but there is no ambivalence the secularism is the thread which is maintaining the diversity of India and ultimately its National ^{unity} and territorial integrity

Ans d) A strong opposition is a basic requirement to run the government smoothly. Its role is :-

→ It helps in constructive criticism of the various policies of the party in power.

→ It plays vital role in the game of checks and balances as it can expose the party in power of corruption and other false actions

Remarks

⇒ It prevents the hasty actions in the parliament through serious deliberation on policies and Acts of Government.

⇒ Strong opposition also play a vital role in strengthening the democracy.

⇒ It can also be an effective antidote to authoritarianism of a single person.

→ strong opposition can bring the best out of the political arsenal of a country through effective and qualitative debates on the issues of national importance.

but at the same time, a strong opposition should not lead to policy paralysis and should contribute in the overall development of the country.

Remarks

Ans e) Pressure Groups are the invisible empires which helps in the overall development of a country.

Role of Pressure Groups in policy formulation

- They help in the orientation of a particular policy towards their interest which might be of minority interest or sub altern groups.

- Pressure Groups helps in the awakening of the masses through

— their education campaign for a particular cause

- They helps in the process of checks and balances in the sense that they can protest on the arbitrary actions of the policy makers which might be undermining their interest.

Pressure Groups are import-

Remarks

important in democracy but when vested interest are pursued through the pressure groups, it can subvert the democracy. India has Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) which is helpful to check these groups.

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Briefly discuss the impact of colonial legacy on post-independence India with special emphasis on Political, Administrative and social scenarios. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 has been centre of controversy due to recent judgement of SC. Critically examine the issue with focus on the recent SC judgement. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Enumerate the recent factors responsible for decline in Parliamentary efficiency and suggest measures to reverse this trend. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a) India inherited various positive as well as negative aspects of colonial rule. Some of the positive aspects were instrumental in the overall development of India as a nation.

- Political scenario was hugely impacted by the colonial administration as most of the political ~~the~~ setup is borrowed from Government of India Act, 1935, apart from this Rule of law, separation of powers, codification of criminal as well as civil laws, institutions of justice through courts, are all the positive elements of its legacy whereas, Communalism (separate electorates to Muslims through 407 Act, 1909), casteism.

Remarks

intolerance towards particular communities are the negative heritage

on Administrative front, India carried on the institutions of Civil services, Courts to impart justice, Education, all these fields have been impacted by the British legacy.

Socially, it is the worst legacy which India has inherited, like a systematic policy to divide and rule, chasm between Hindus and Muslim reached to its logical point on the eve of India's independence in the form of communal vote, but at the same time the Macdonnell Awards was the worst form of dividing the people of India, its spillover effect is the positive discrimination articulated in Article 16 to empower the disadvantaged section of social ladder.

Thus British/colonial legacy is a mix of positive and negative legacy which India has inherited and the best way forward is

Remarks

to strengthen the positive one and tackle the negative one.

Ques b) Scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 was enacted to empower the subaltern and disadvantaged section of India as it gave legal teeth in the form of strict punishment for the various offences against SC/ST groups.

One of the provision of this Act was of Non bailable arrest of a person accused of the offences under the ambit of SC/ST Act., which was modified by Supreme Court (SC) to first the complaint being investigated by the concerned authority and then the arrest warrant be granted as it has been found that this Act was misused by the people belonging to SC/ST.

On this judgement is the logical end where rule of law is supreme

Remarks

as everyone is equal in the eyes of law which guarantees fair and reasonable treatment. But at the same time it is to be kept in mind that Indian ~~Constitution~~ constitution itself endeavours for the inclusion of downtrodden and disadvantaged section into the mainstream. (Art 17, 15).

Although this judgement favours the concept of rule of law but it can also prolong the process for the genuine cases which can make the access to justice a difficult process for the SC/ST people.

There is no doubt that rule of law should prevail but given the distrust and opposition to this judgement, such cases can be handled as a special cases so that justice is delivered in a timely order. Inquiry should be conducted in fixed time which would also be enforced by alternate dispute settlement mechanism.

Remarks

Ans c) At the time of independence, Indian parliament used to sit for about 100 days which has reduced considerably nowadays.

factors responsible for decline in parliamentary efficiency are :-

- Obstructionist approach of opposition :-
Rather than deliberation, opposition tries to gain the national attention by making hue and cries, disturbing the functioning of parliament.
- Lack of power to the opposition in deciding the programmes for the session which solely depends on the ruling party.
- Lack of citizen's enthusiasm in the participation of democracy after election imparts a sense of security to the party in authority.

Measures to improve parliamentary efficiency are :-

→ fixing a calendar of year long

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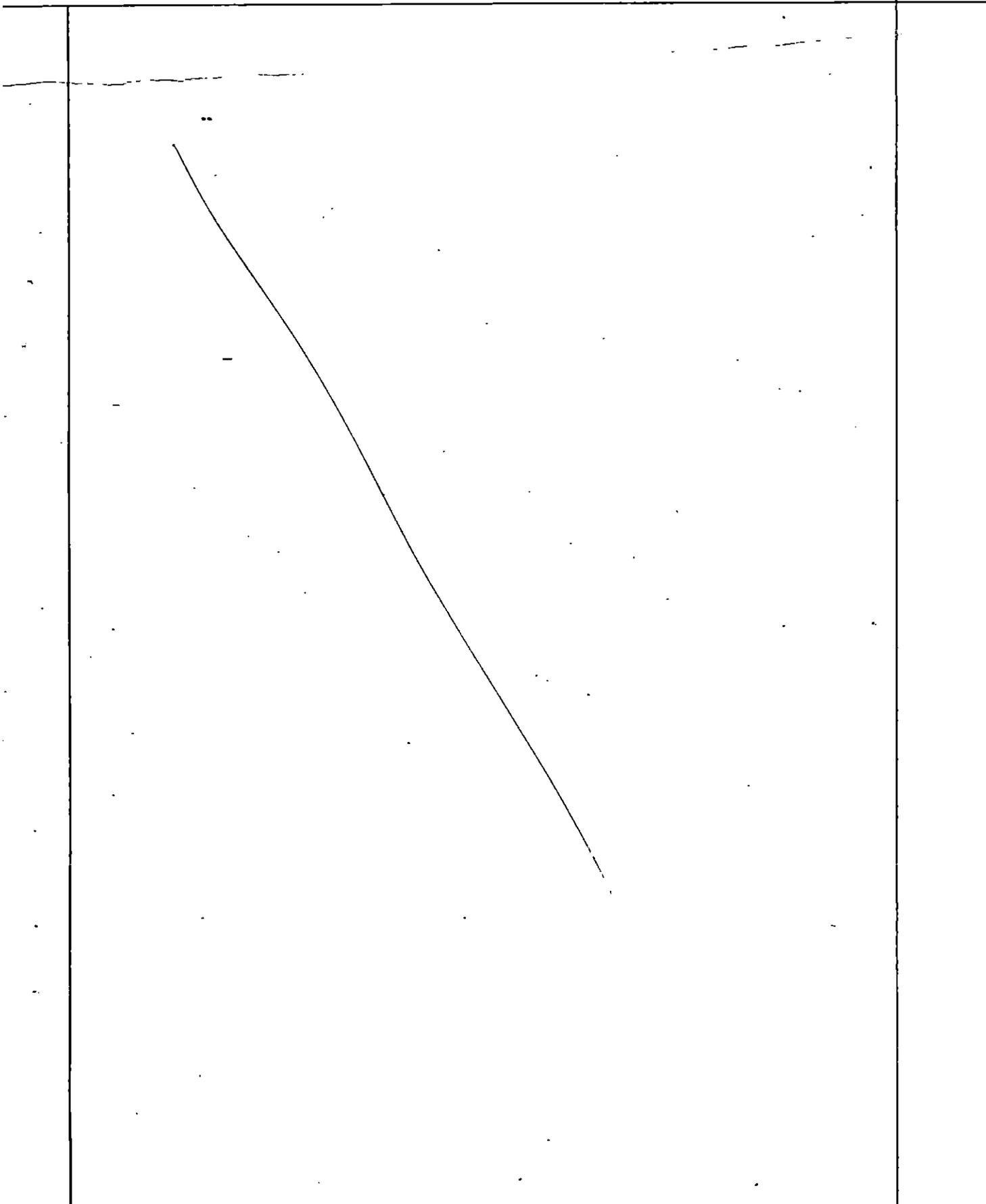
activities which would make the government responsible for any subjective change to answer it.
eg! Australia has such practice

→ Strengthening and increasing the period of member of standing committees from one year to appropriate time so that one can give his fullest contributions

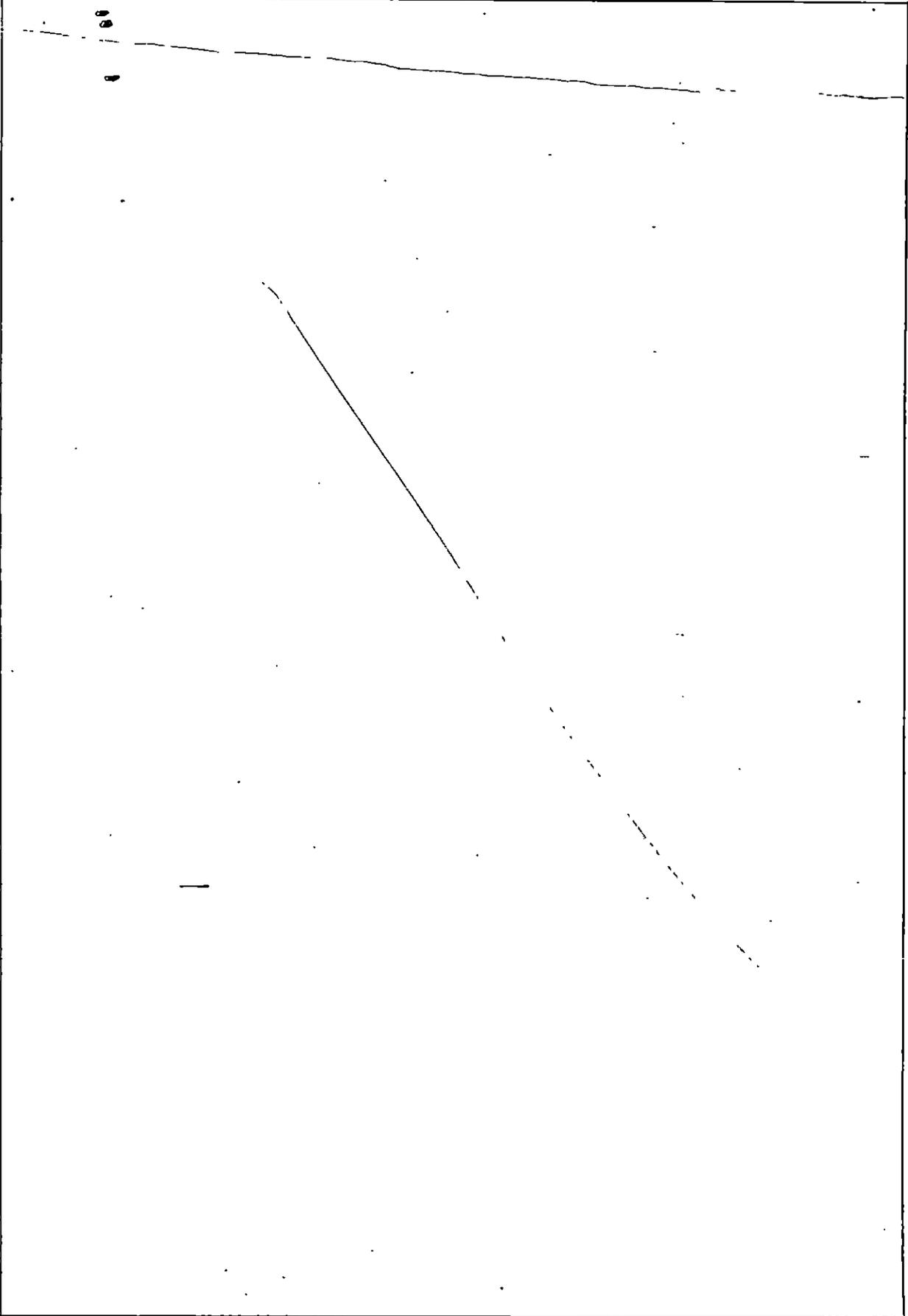
→ opposition should be imparted the professional training to keep personal and professional issues apart.

→ Publishing a monthly magazines of the works done in the parliament so that people could be aware of the functioning of parliament.

Thus Parliamentary efficiency can lead to the overall development of Indian people as well as Indian nation.



Remarks



Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss in detail the issues related to appointment of election commissioner and remedial steps which need to be taken. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the agrarian and peasant perspective of Indian national movement. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What do you understand by the term Hybrid Electoral system and also analyse why there is increased demand for its introduction in India? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans a) Article 324 envisages for the free and fair election in the country. To uphold this duty, the power is conferred on the election Commission which is headed by Chief Election Commissioner (CEC).

Issues related to the appointment of Election Commissioner are :-

→ There is no special requirement for someone to be appointed as election Commissioner.

→ The removal of CEC is quite difficult as it he/she can be removed in the same way and manner as a judge of Supreme Court is removed. But for the removal of other Election Commissioner, President should consult

Remarks

the CEC which makes other Election Commissioners vulnerable.

-> There is also no debarment of further employment in the government after retirement.

• These are the issues which makes the position of election Commissioner vulnerable to be subjected to the subjective decisions of political leaders.

To counter this following steps could be taken:

• other Election Commissioner's removal should be made as per the removal of CEC.

• Employment after retirement should be prohibited.

• various requirement such as special training in handling the elections should be made compulsory in appointing the Election Commissioner

The institution of Election Commission is the bedrock on which the whole edifice of

Remarks

public trust is built in democracy. Flaws should be eliminated to further improve the democracy in the ~~bigg~~ largest democracy in the world.

Ans b) Indian National Movement was unique in the sense that it was not only the freedom of a nation from the foreign yoke but also it was the spark which enlightened the hitherto sleeping masses. One among such masses was peasants.

Peasants were not against the institution of Zamindari as such but were against the illegal and ~~so~~ arbitrary actions of the zamindars. They took legal course to fight injustice (eg Pabna Revolt), Revolted against the European planters (Indigo Revolt), Champaran Satyagraha) fought when due to the adverse

Remarks .

natural conditions they were not able to pay the taxes (Kheda satyagraha)

For Peasants, their land and their agriculture was the moving force to revolt against the colonial authority and their parts (eg. boika of moneylender, revenue collector, zamindar)

The main demands of peasants were reduction in the taxes, ban on transfer of land to other people, opposition to Indigo plantation

The peasants were politically consolidated in the form of Kisan Samities during Non Cooperation movement and during later phase as All India Kisan Mahasabha under the leadership of Swami Sahajanand

Peasants played a vital role in the emancipation of India as it is because of the participation of this group that national movement gained the colour of mass movement

Remarks

in true sense.

Ans Hybrid Electoral system consists of a system of election based on the proportional representation as well as through first past the post system.

Proportional representation is natural where there is a huge diversity and through this, each community of the electorate can be insured of their participation in the political power sharing and policy formulation so their interests are not neglected.

India, on the other hand went for the first past the post system after independence due to the element of easiness and lack of public education about and inherited complex nature of proportional representation.

As an example for why the

Remarks

need of Hybrid Electoral System is arising is due to the fact that in spite of gaining a huge voter's share, political parties are unable to represent their electorals (e.g. BSP gained 20% share in voter's turnout but did not even get 1% of seats in UP Assembly election, 2017)

Hybrid Electoral System can rectify various deficiencies of current model of election being followed in India as it can give the representation according to the diversified nature of Indians in the Parliament as well as Assembly. It can also improve the representation of minorities, SC/ST, and other section of Indians.

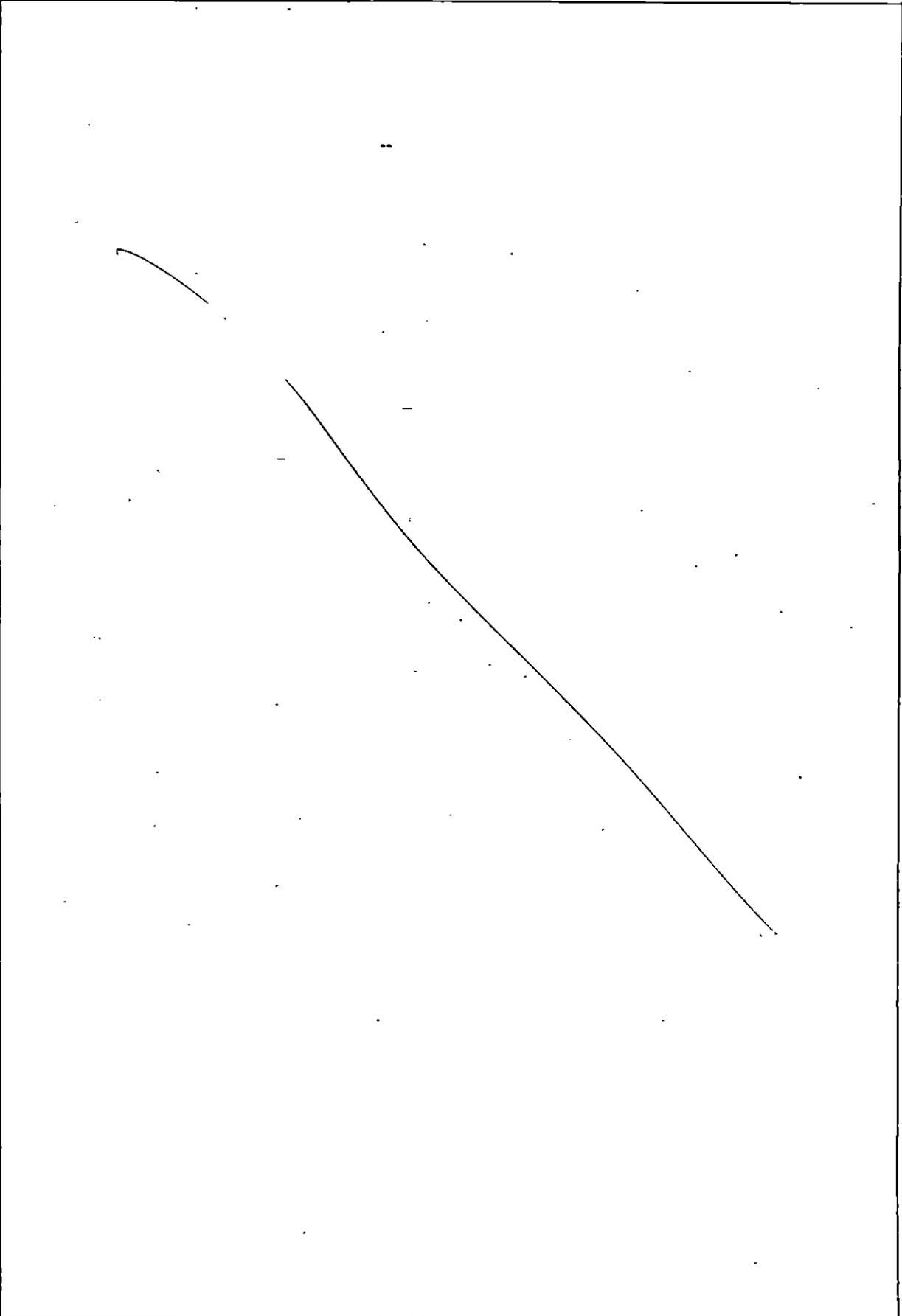
But at the same time there are various inherited problems in this system as it can lead to the mushrooming

Remarks

of political parties and can compromise the stability of government and further embolden the vested interest.

Although given the diversity which is the synonym of India, Hybrid System of election can be truly be representative of its diversity but it should not be radical, gradual introduction is needed to harmonise the representation of diversity with the process of nation in the making of India.

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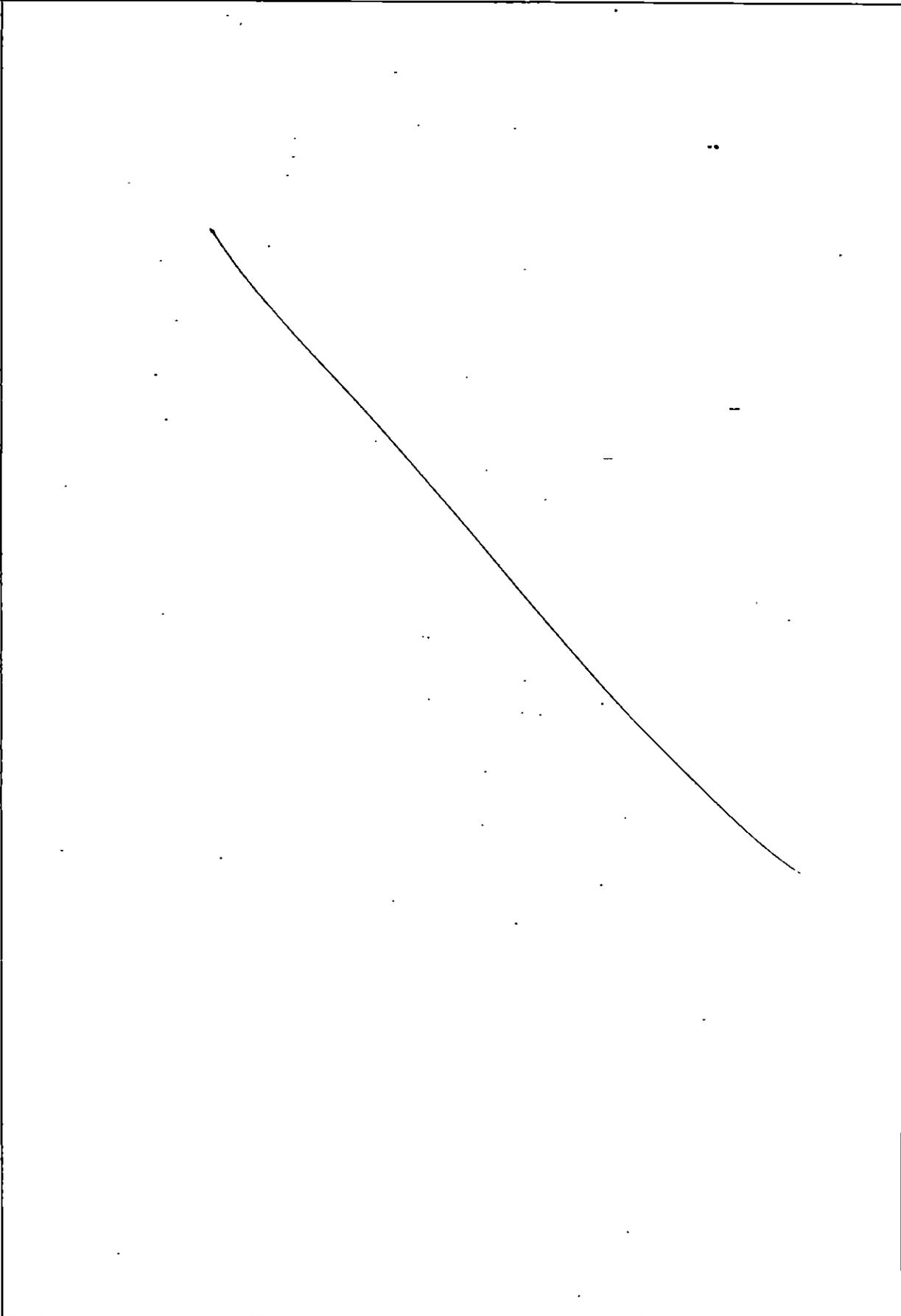


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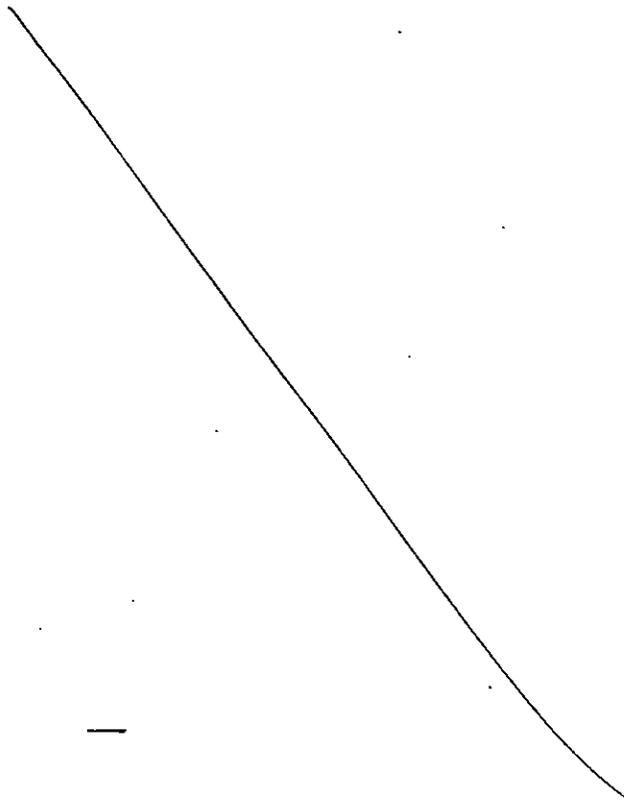
- (a) Women Commission has played a vital role in addressing issues of protection and empowerment of Women. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Nature and Evaluation of Land Reforms in India after Independence. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Explain the nature of political democracy and its relationship with development during 1967-1990. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

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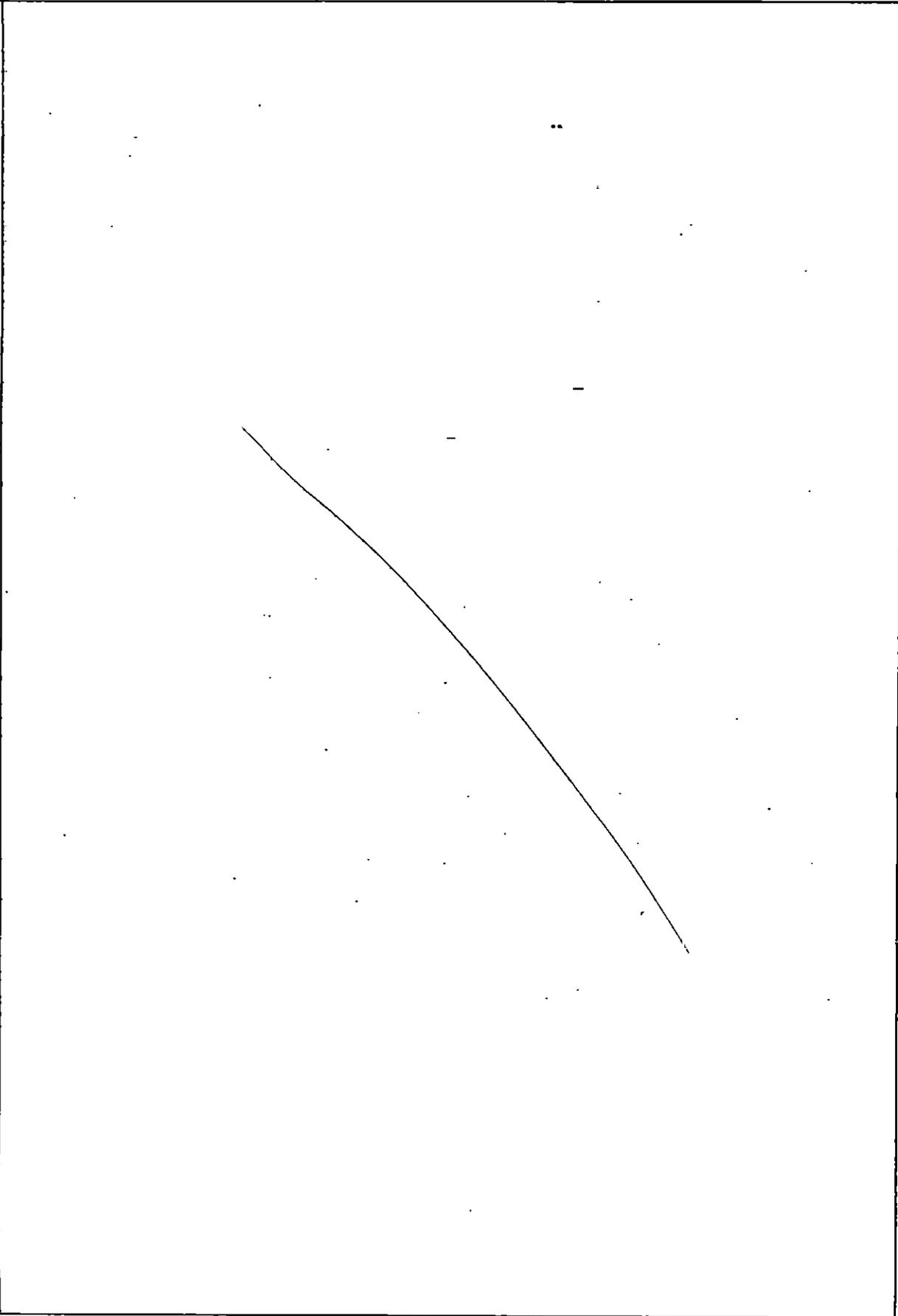


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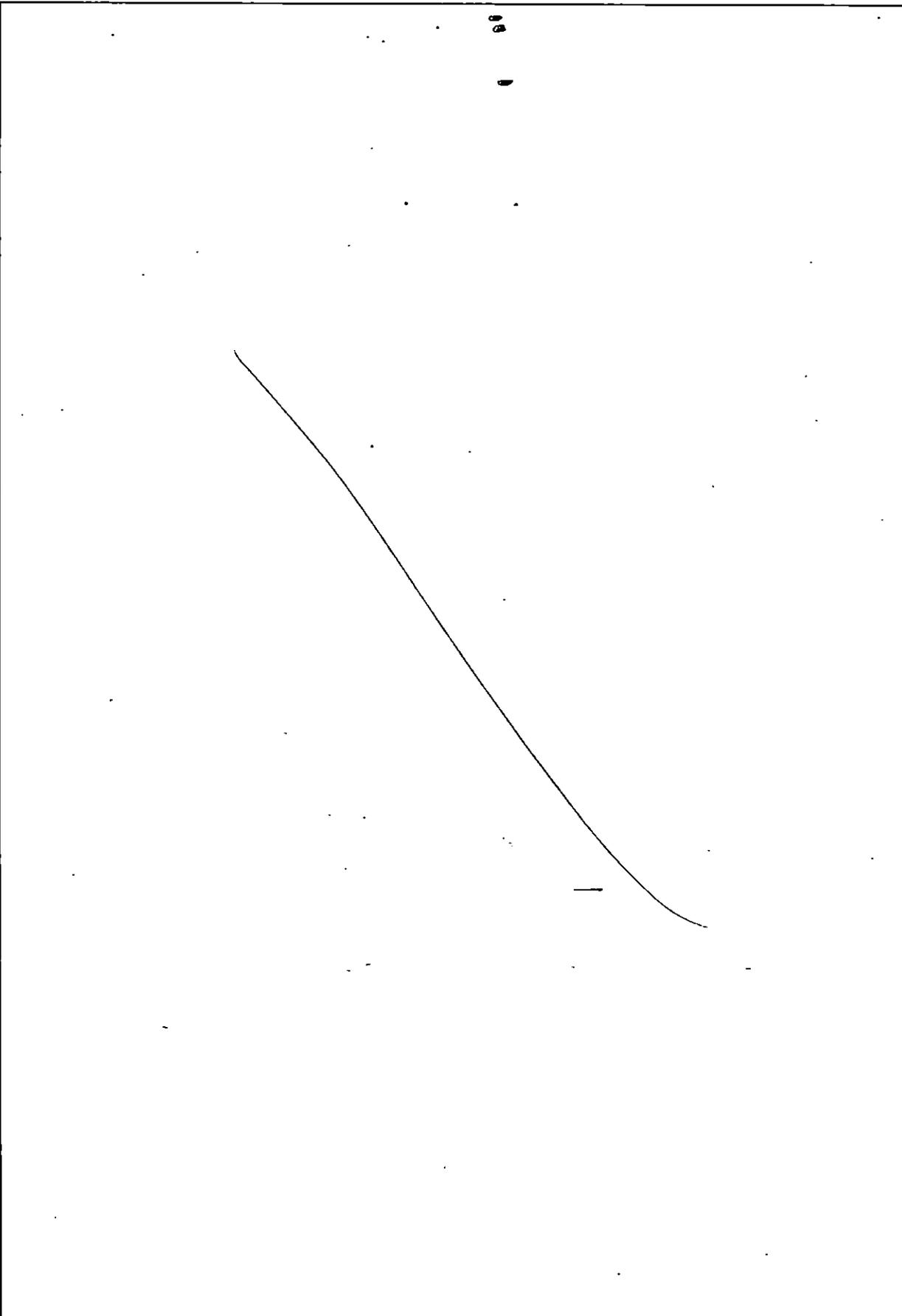
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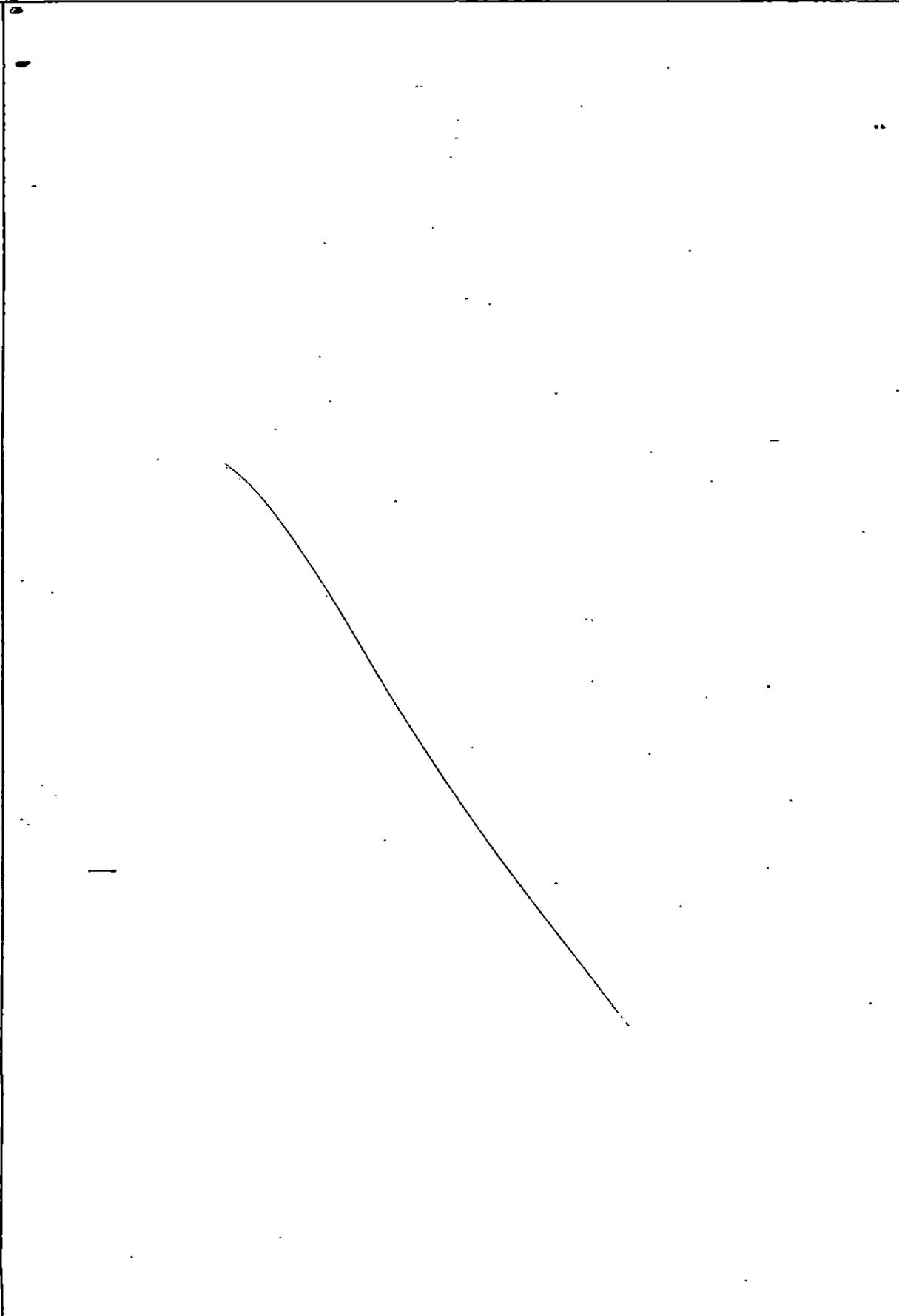
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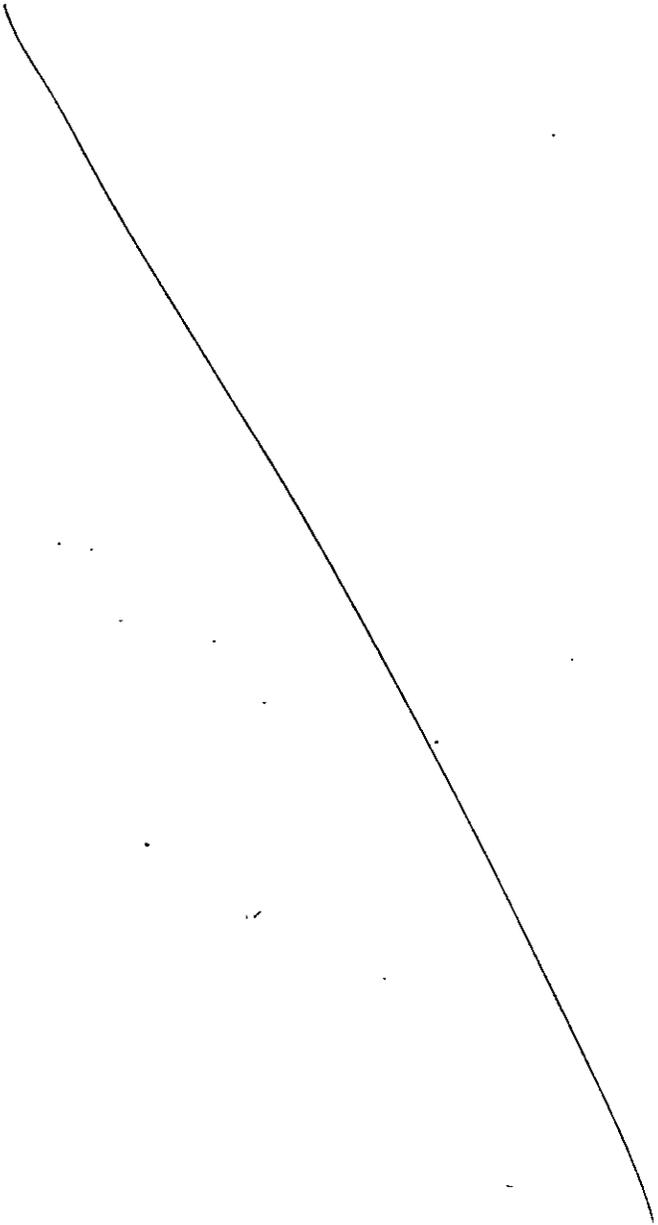
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SECTION B

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

- (a) Marxist perspective on Indian National Movement
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir and Article 35A
- (c) Radical humanist perspective of Freedom struggle by M.N Roy.
- (d) Functional criticism of Indian CAG.
- (e) Issues pertaining to Judicial Accountability and need for reforms. Discuss.

Ans a) Karl Marx himself studied the revolt of 1857 and concluded that it was just the fight of the elites for their privileges.

Marxist perspective on Indian National Movement was largely moulded by M.N Roy which gave the Radical humanist approach.

Marxist leaders held that it is not enough to get the freedom of nation, what is required is the freedom of social sins like Class inequality, Caste inequality, workers and peasants emancipation.

Remarks

Thus Marxist perspective was the foundation of socialism in India which was embraced given the social composition of India.

Ans b The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) states that J&K is the integral part of India.

Article 35(A) provides for the exclusion of certain actions of J&K Assembly from the scrutiny of various fundamental rights like Right to equality. It also empowers J&K Assembly to restrict the transfer of property if the women of J&K has married a person outside from the state of J&K while if a man has married to outsider, there is no restriction.

This is against the gender equality and discriminated

Remarks

against the concept of equality before law. Given the nature of sensitiveness, the best way is to spread awareness among the citizens of J&K and educate about the virtue of women empowerment of women and

Ans d) Article 148 provides for the institution of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG). Ambedkar held it as the bulwark against financial impropriety.

CAG is envisioned as the establishing of financial democracy. But in reality CAG functions only as an Auditor and has no functions as a Comptroller of the public purse. Thus even in its

support to Public Estimates Committee
 it acts only after the release of
 funds.

CAG should be empowered
 on the lines of U.K, in which
 it acts both as Comptroller as
 well as Auditor of the financial
 activities of govt.

By e) "who is to watch those who
 watch others" — Anonymous.

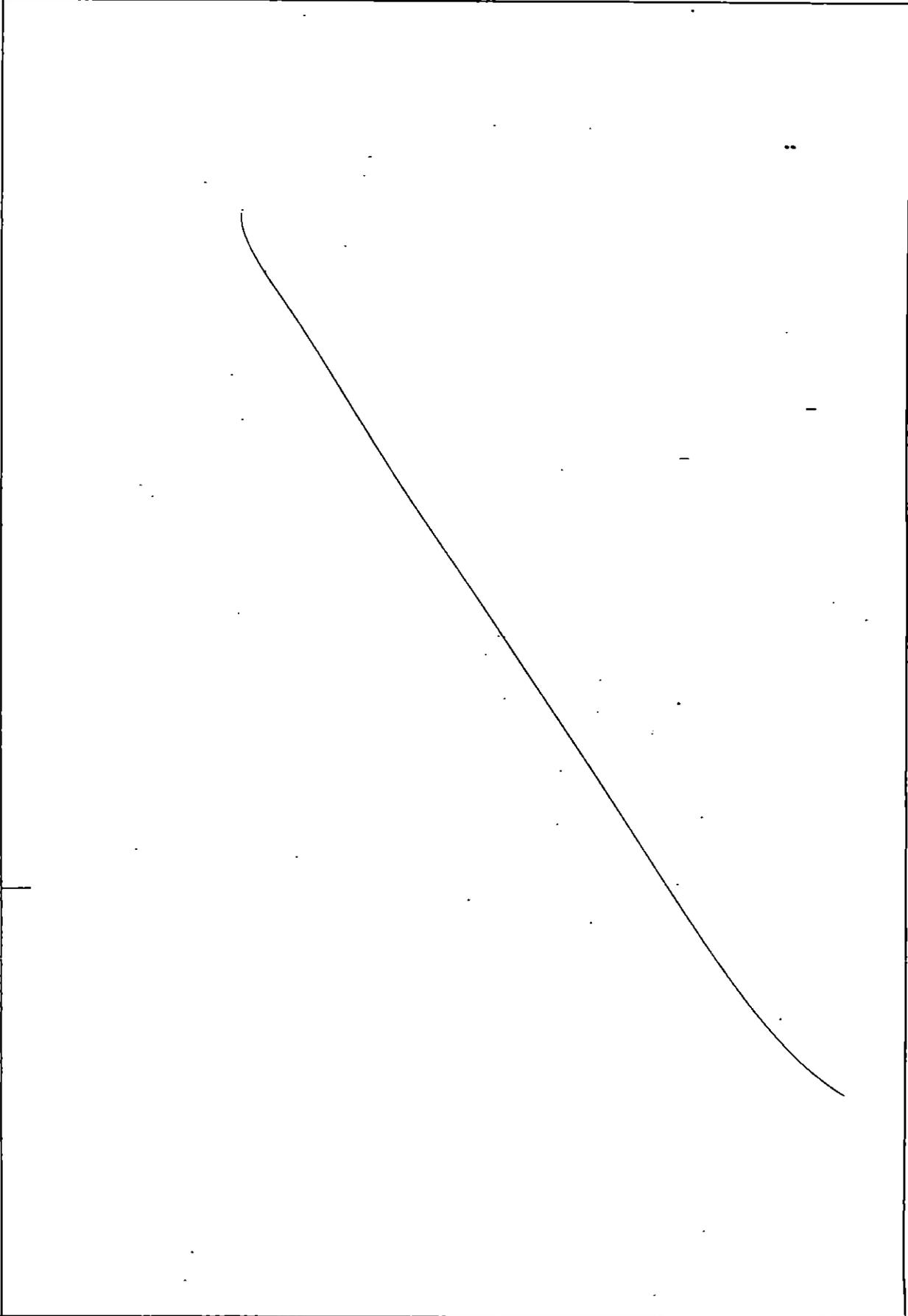
Judicial Accountability is the
 necessity given the various events
 which has unfolded. (eg Press
 event by the 4 seniormost judges
 against the allotment of cases)

It is necessary to reforms in
 Judicial Institution as Judiciary
 should have full faith of
 the citizens.

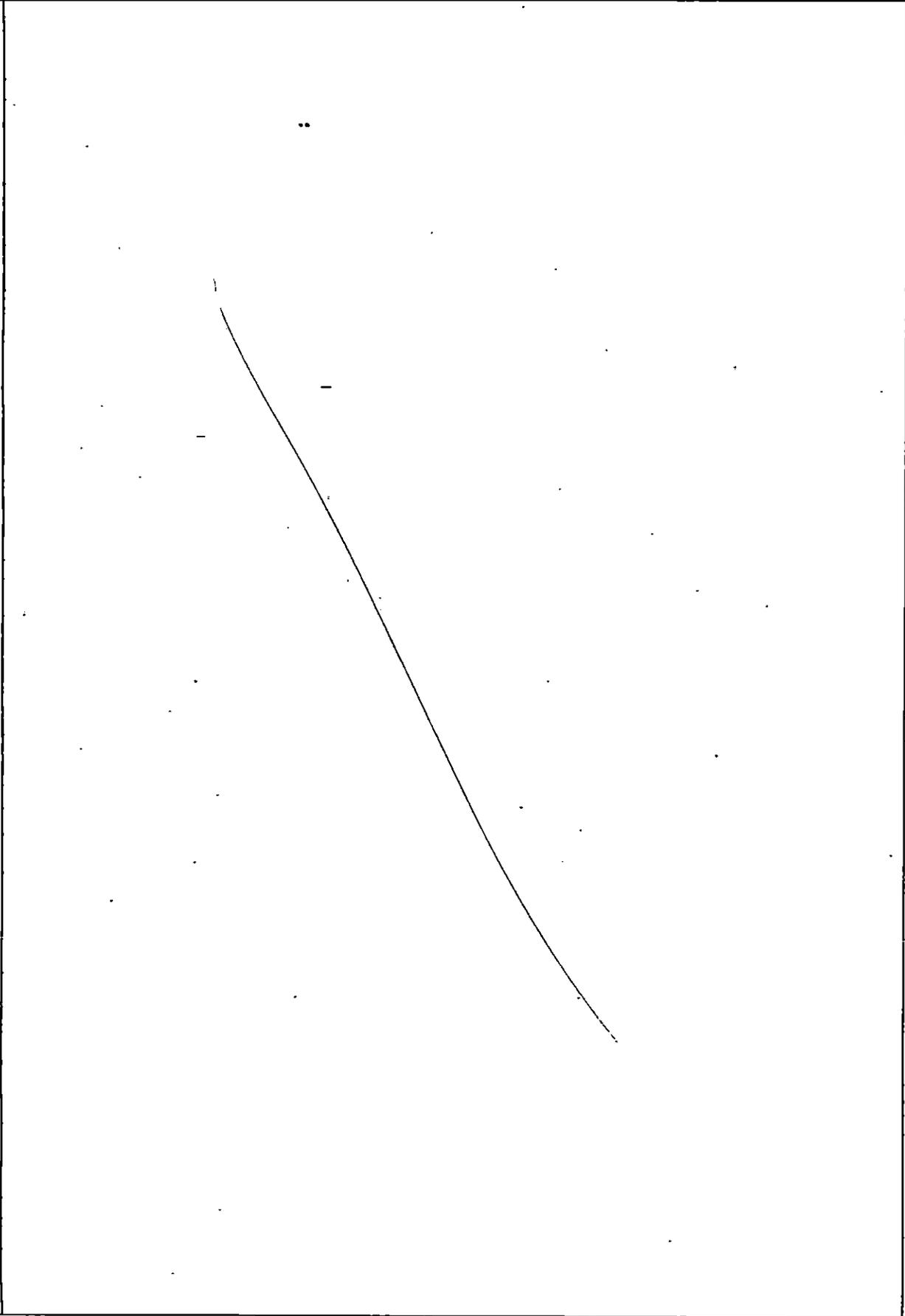
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Recent actions of Supreme Court like online publication of transfer of judges etc. is the steps in right direction. Judicial

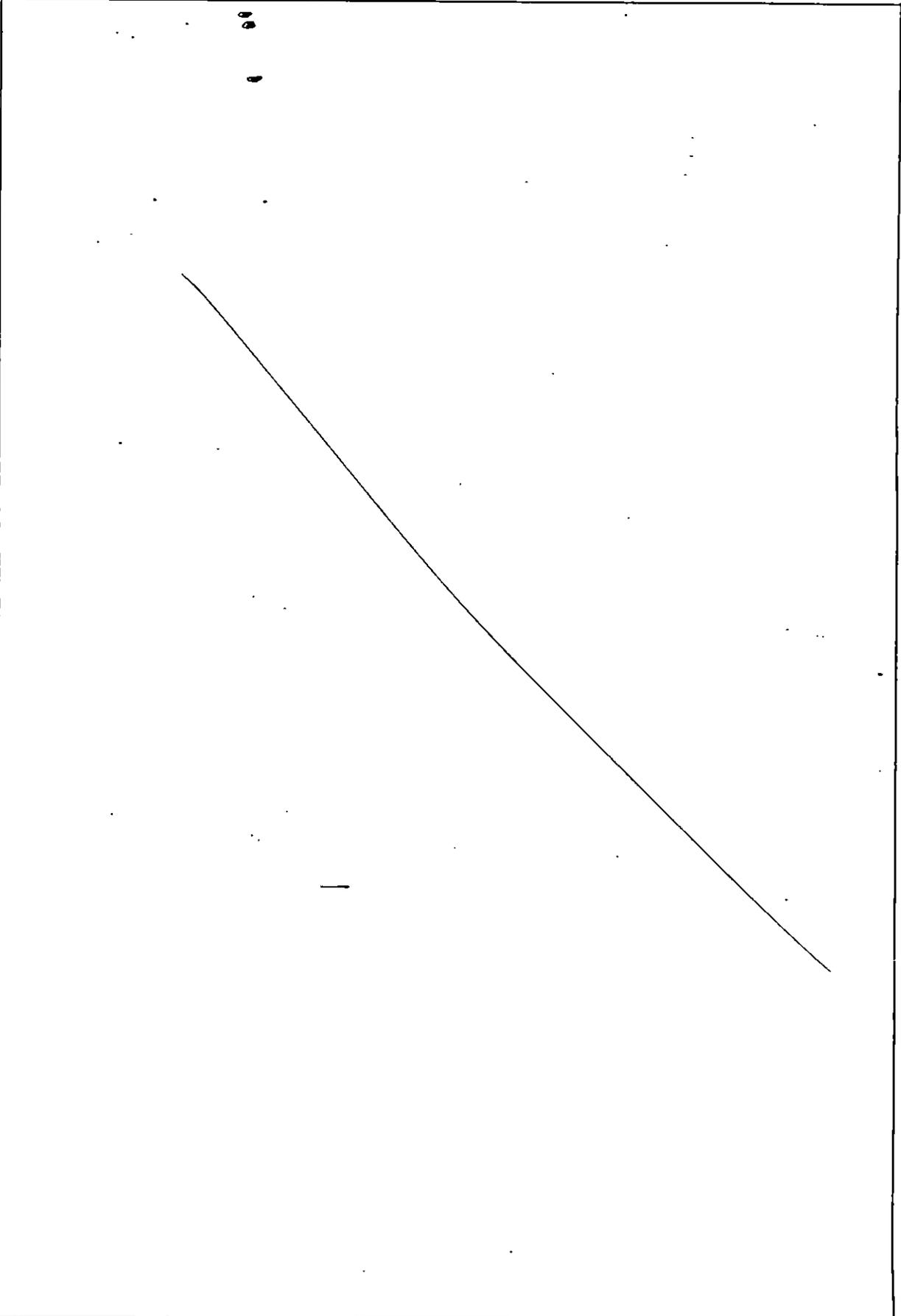
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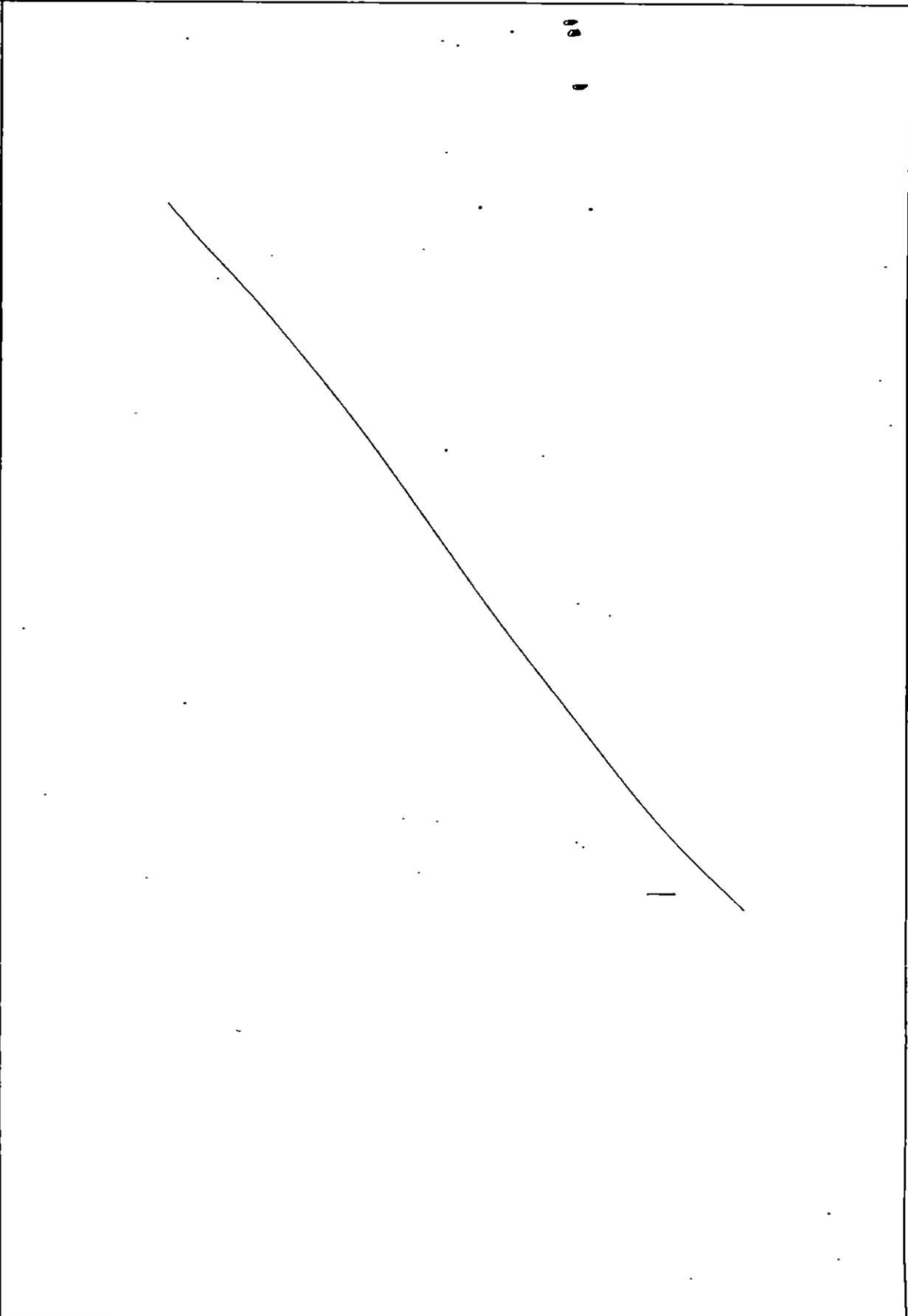


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6. Attempt all questions:

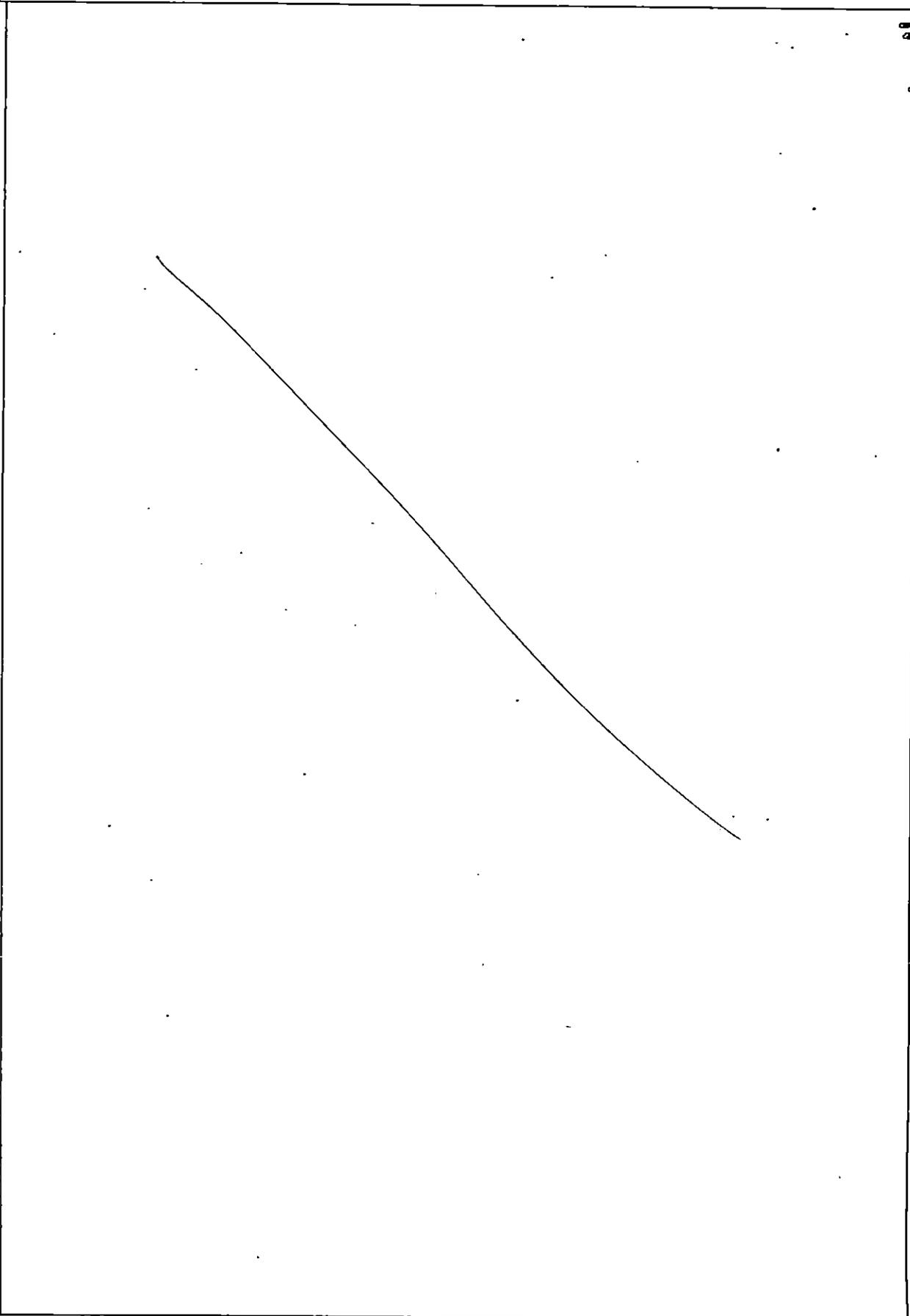
- (a) The evolving profile of legislators in Indian parliament offers both opportunities and challenges. Discuss. How has the changing nature of leadership in parliament affected its efficiency? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) From one party dominance to a multi-party power sharing model, India has seen diverse phases of Coalitional politics. Describe this evolution briefly phase wise. Do you agree that benefits and challenges associated with Coalition governments exist simultaneously? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Elaborate with examples the nature of class inequality in India. What role was played by impact of colonial influence in emergence of this? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

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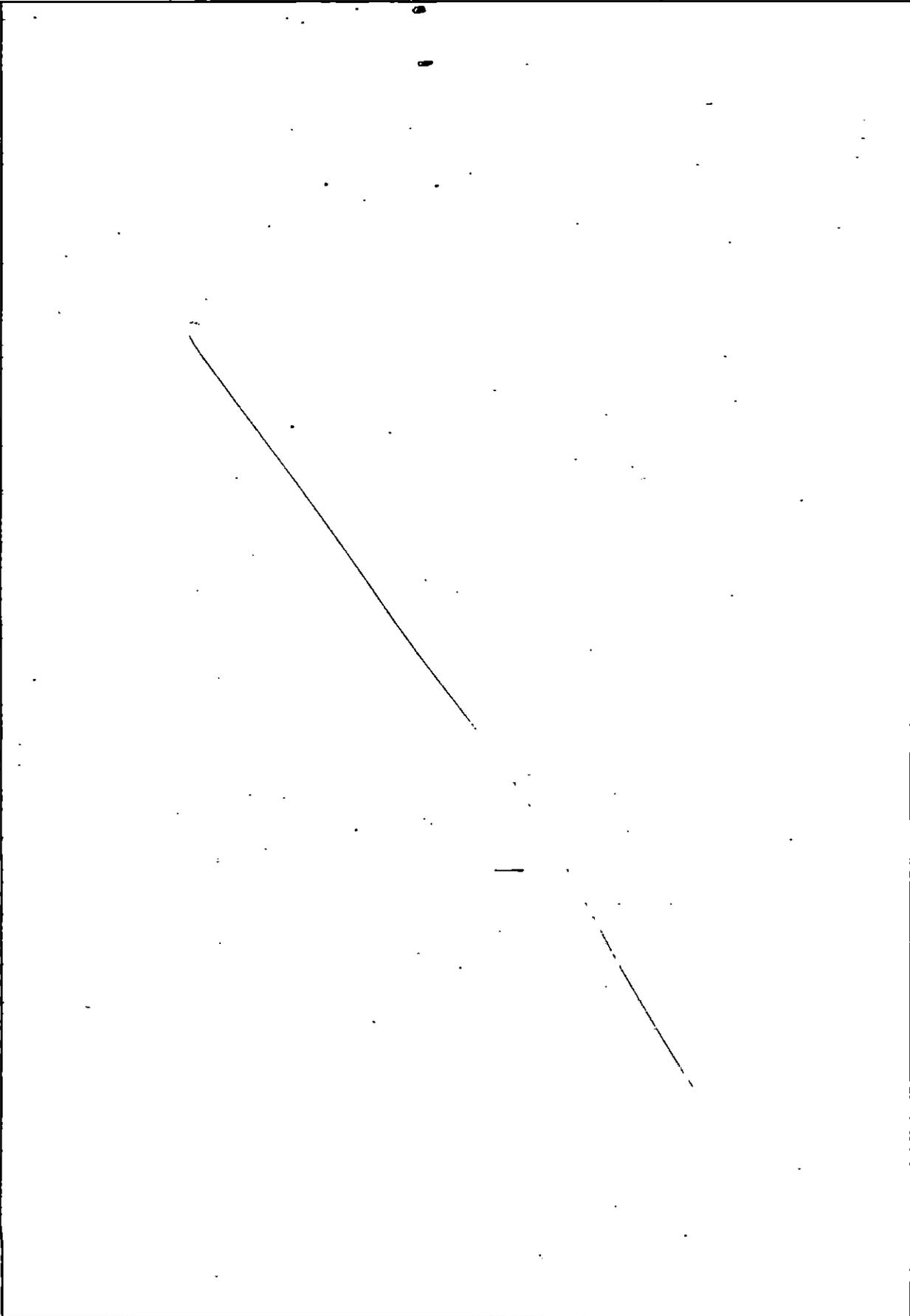


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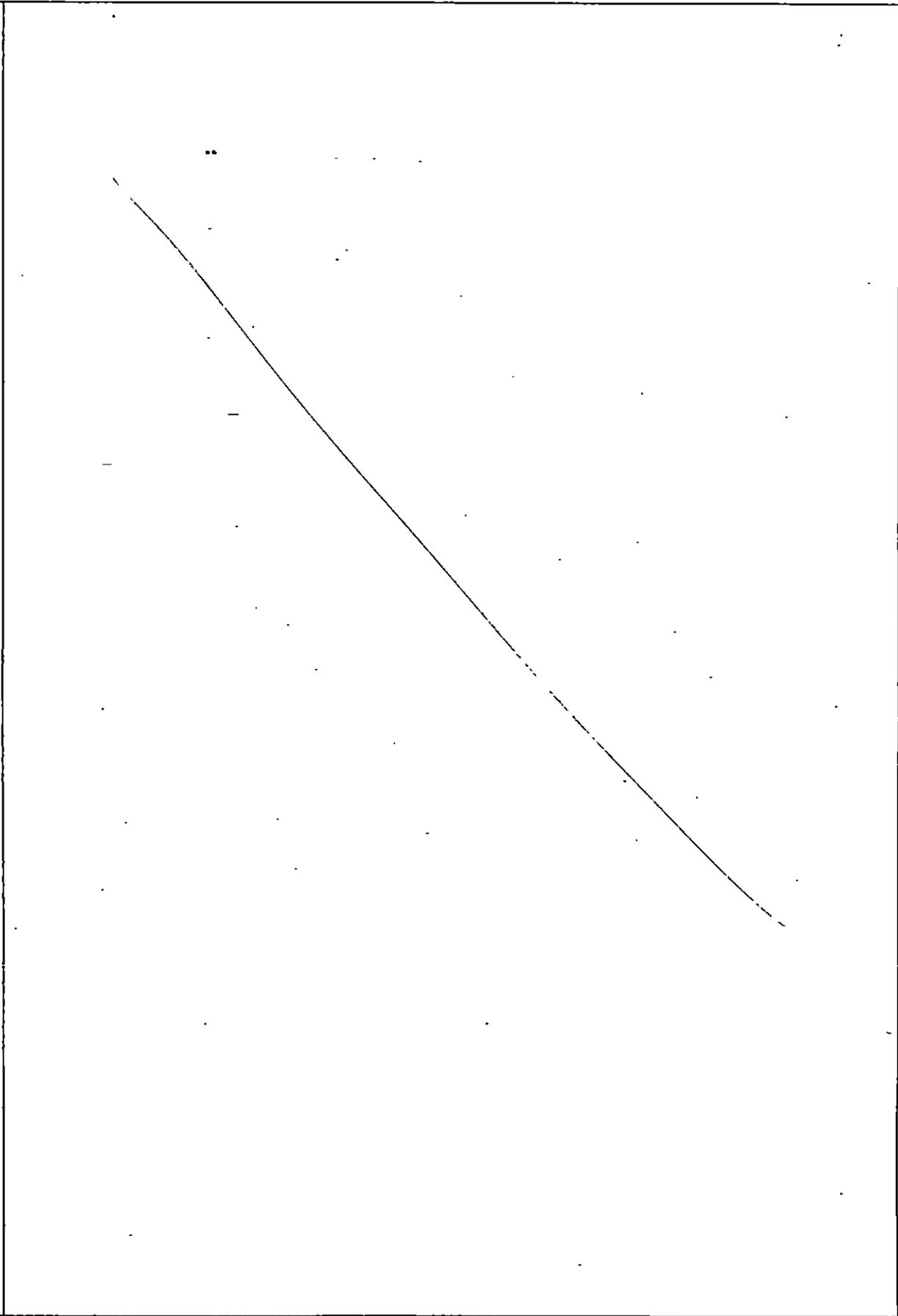
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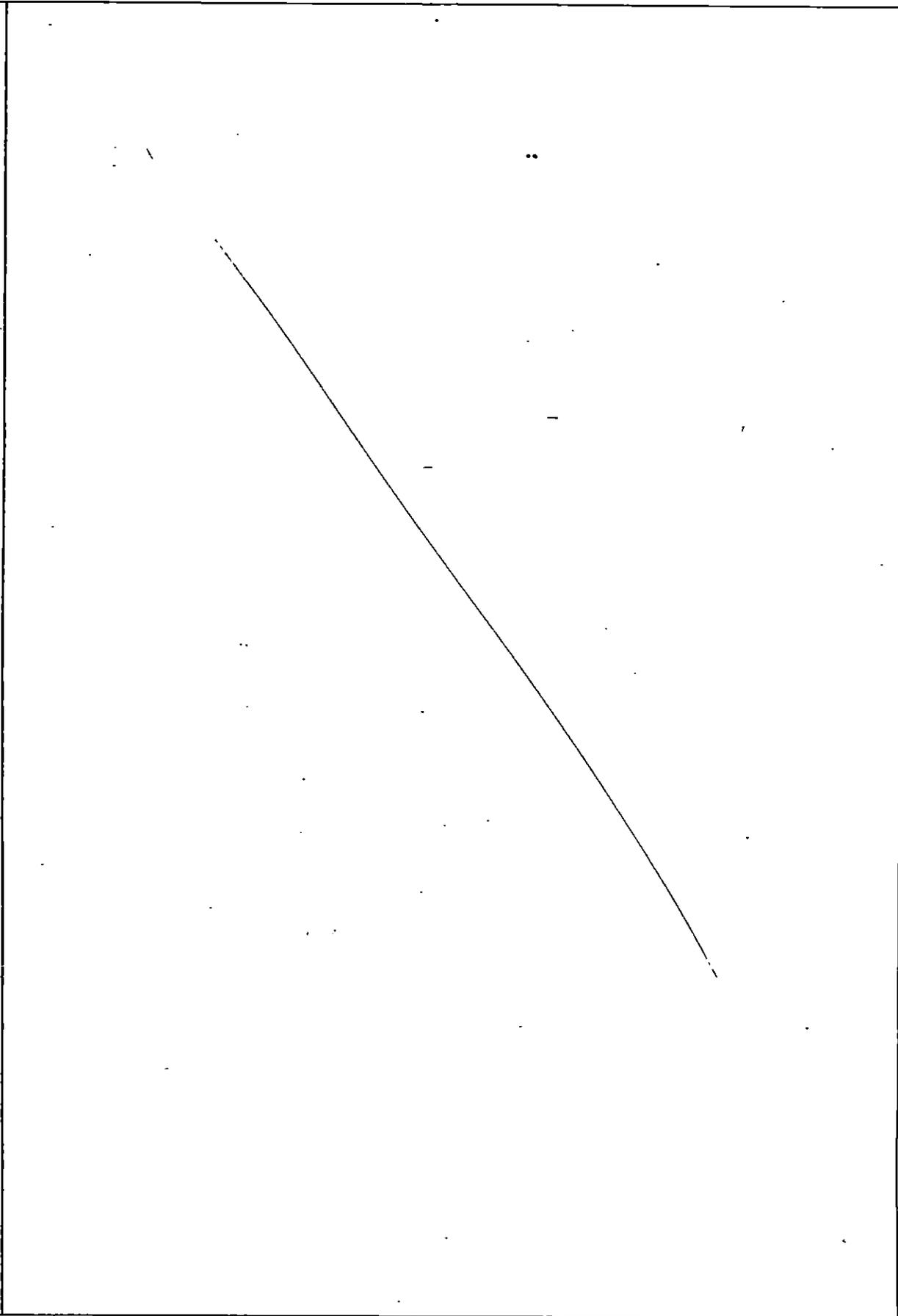
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7. Attempt all questions:

(a) Discuss evolution of state autonomy movement in India; discuss political and economic factors that shape the federal nature of Indian State.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Unless there are adequate number of judges, speedy and efficient justice will remain a distant dream.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Comment on the issue of balance between Fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges with recent examples.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ques a) state autonomy movement was started with the fast of P. Sivaswami which ended in the formation of Andhra Pradesh which was carved out of the erstwhile Madras Presidencies.

State Reorganisation Act, 1956

provided the basis for the linguistic reorganisation of the states in India (eg Karnataka (Kannada), Tamil Nadu (for Tamil) etc). As the time passed, the regional disparity in the development of a particular state lead to the formation of states within states (eg Jharkhand out of Bihar).

Remarks

Political factors which shape the federal nature are the beginning of the formation of Coalition government instead of Single party government at the Centre which gave more leeway to the regional party which were part of coalition govt. to exact favours. Other factor was the rise of regional parties which gave strength to the highlighting of regional issues (eg Gorkhaland Janmukti Morcha for the formation of Gorkhaland out of West Bengal).

Economic factors which led that shaped the federal nature of Indian state were the unbalanced regional growth (eg Telangana and Andhra Pradesh), This led to the demand of creating separate state to develop the unbalanced region in an more effective way.

On the other hand Christophe

Remarks

Jeffersolt has held that formation of state ~~was~~ just on the basis of "linguistic criteria" was a discourse, it was ~~to~~ just the mechanism to grab the power by regional elite.

Qy 6) Justice delayed is justice denied

India is ~~not~~ home to one of the powerful judicial system but ~~it~~ is marred by the huge backlog of ~~case~~ cases, lack of judges, inefficient administrative system in court. etc.

To provide the efficient and speedy justice, the more vital part is the filling up of the posts of judges according to their abilities.

If judges are overburdened with the work, it is natural that it will lead to the inefficiency in their work.

In order to tackle the

problem of inefficiency and ~~speed~~ slow progress of justice delivery, the need of the hour is the speedy recruitment of the judges.

At the same time it should be kept in mind, that inefficiency should not be compounded with incapacity, proper professional candidates should be selected in an objective manner so that justice is delivered in a timely manner.

Ans c) Fundamental Rights are the bulwark of the democratic setup in any country. On the same hand Parliamentary Privileges are necessary to let the parliament function according to its own course of action.

Balanced between fundamental

Remarks

rights and parliamentary privileges is necessary as this can be complementary in nature and can strengthen the democracy. But cases like arrest of journalists of magazines of Bengalor Mirror and Yehanka by the Karnataka legislative assembly can expose the frictional nature of these two elements in a democratic set up.

Fundamental Rights (F.R) are necessary as these can solely be empowering the citizens against the political leaders and can help in the political participation of the citizens. It also helps in the exposure of political actions to the public scrutiny.

Parliament is a necessary institution to formulate and deliberate policies in the interest of nation

and it is necessary that ~~the~~ it should be granted ~~see~~ privileges so that it can function without any ~~presum~~.

But the need of the hour is to codify the parliamentary privileges and suggesting the various offences which could be punished and at the same time streamline the F.R so that both are complementary to each other.

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Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) The 'Nehruvian Consensus' was mix of principle and pragmatism. Substantiate with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the constitutional challenges arising out of the issue of Office of Profit with recent examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the factors which have led to tussle of power between centrally appointed Lt. Governors and popularly elected Chief Ministers in Union territories. In what ways do Union territories differ from States in executive and legislative process? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

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