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AANAND PRAKASH MEENA

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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.

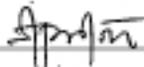
1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Aanand Prakash Meena

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature 

REMARKS

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Roll No. _____

SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Rawlsian critique of Utilitarianism.
- (b) Rights and Duties of the Sovereign as per Thomas Hobbes.
- (c) Discuss the major critique of Elitist theory of democracy.
- (d) Examine the various debates on 'Equality of Opportunity' in brief.
- (e) Major challenges and critiques of Multiculturalism.

Ans a) John Rawls is the champion of freedom of speech and expression. Utilitarianism gives priority to individual over society.

Rawls advocated for the affirmative action in his theory of justice. He advocated that not only equal conditions but equal opportunities should also be provided to the disadvantaged section of society which was against the very essence of utilitarianism. He held that society is prior to individual. Thus Rawls challenged

Remarks

the core concept of utilitarianism. Rawls was also instrumental in giving maximum liberty to the people.

Ans b Thomas Hobbes was a proponent of absolute power to state. According to him, state was the Leviathan.

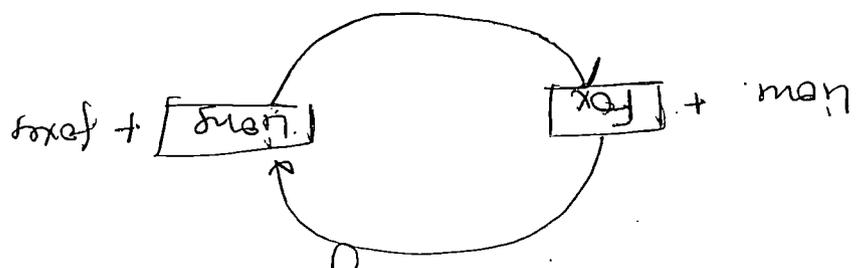
Every thinker is a child of his time, so was Hobbes. He witnessed Glorious Revolution which was violent. In the Hobbes' state of nature man was beastish, so the society came into social contract for the security of their life.

He provided absolute right to the state like in the field of laws, foreign policy, etc. but in the interior of the state, security of life was the most

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Important duty of the sovereign. Sovereign can provide the security, as fear is the basis of authority. Hence, Hobbes was influenced by the conditions prevailing at that time which prompted him to give absolute power to state.

John Locke gave the elitist theory of democracy. According to this theory, power always get transferred between the elite section (fox and lions) & the society in a democracy.



According to Pareto, elite consists of fox and lion. It is not possible for a particular section to rule

on its own, so they take the support of the each other. Foxes are the people who are cunning and opportunistic while Lions are the one who are brave and have huge influence over the political, economical and social structure of society.

Ellitist theory was criticised as democratic in body, but oligarchy in soul.

Ques 4) Equality of opportunity is the core of the concept of Affirmative action.

John Rawls held that society should have maximum liberty, equality of opportunities for the underprivileged section of the society. He was criticised for

Remarks

Compromising the liberty. On the other hand Amartha Sen gave the concept of developing the capabilities of the society in an equal manner. For Bentham, Greatest happiness of greatest number was the sole criteria of the Society's progress.

Equality of opportunity is more logical in the society which has been pained with the colours of inequity, poverty, hunger for the downtrodden.

Even in our constitution, Article 16 has the concept of equality of opportunity which absolute that it is must if a society as well as a nation has to grow with its people.

Ans e) Multiculturalism believes in accomodating diversity in the field of religion, region, language, caste, ethnicity etc. Thus Cementing unity in diversity concept

Will Kymlica is an advocate of multiculturalism but to a limited one as the freedom can be provided to only the citizens of the country not to the immigrants. She is of the view that immigrants comes because of their own compulsion and predicament which does not make state responsible in providing them the rights and privileges with the level of citizens.

Bhikhu Pareek gives the support favouring rights should also be given to the immigrants

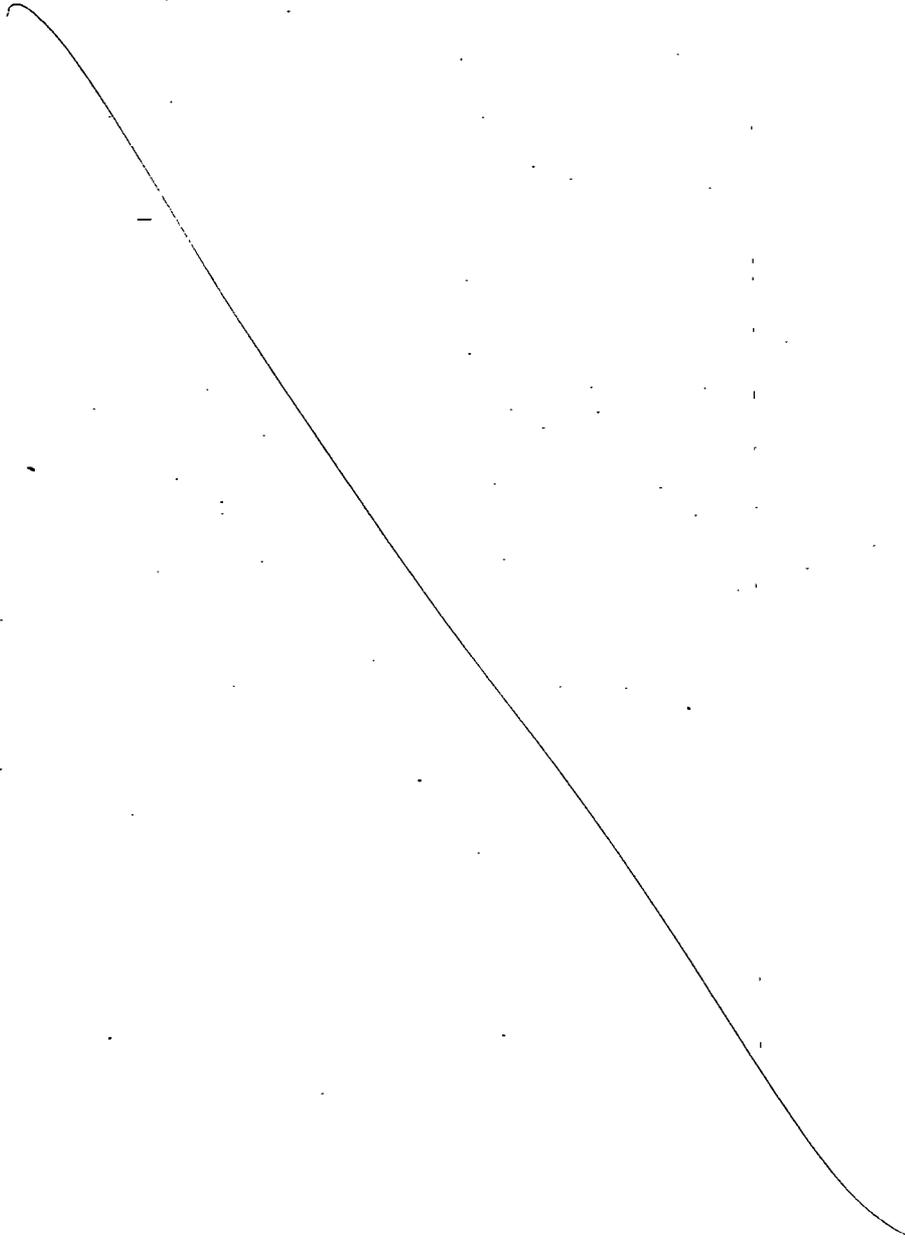
Remarks

as this will be in the interest of the state as it will foster harmony and fight-hatred. He keeps humanity over nationality.

Multiculturalism is facing numerous challenges in the present world like Communalism, Ghettoisation of a particular community, mob lynching on pretext of rumours, caste based violence.

Multiculturalism can be fostered if a nation is to be have a place in the hearts of its citizens.

In India, our Constitution in the form of Article 19, 25, 29, 30 gives various rights to various community so that the free feeling of multiculturalism resonates in the mind and heart of people.



Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) In what theoretical sense has the state been described as a natural institution by the various scholars? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the power-knowledge relationship given by Foucault in detail. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Elaborate on the major beliefs of Radical Feminism and the contribution of major scholars from the perspective. What is Post Modern and Post Structural Feminism? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ques a) state, according to Rousseau is the aggregation of general will whereas Hegel held that state is the march of God on Earth.

Machiavelli was a realist and he held state above everything. for him national interest should be the driving force of individuals' action. Hegel held that state was prior to man as state was embodiment of God. For Hobbes, state was the Leviathan.

for some scholars state was a natural institution as it was not possible for the mankind

Remarks

to live and sustain on its own
Aristotle held that Man is a
 social animal. whereas Plato was
 a pure nation proponent and he
 held that state is an individual
 or best large.

other scholars like John Locke
 advocated the formation of state
 in the needs of man. For Locke
 the sole duty of state was to
 act as night watchman and protect
 the property of an individual.

Thus whether Man was prior to
 state (i.e. state was artificial) or
 state was prior to man (state was
 natural) is a contested concept.
 But there is no doubt the Man and
 state both reinforce each other's
 existence and if a nation develops,
 its people develops.

Ans 6 Foucault held that Knowledge is power. He also gave the concept of Govern mentality which reinforces the power.

For Foucault, Power is everywhere. It flows in the veins and capillaries of human being. Power can not be limited, it is omnipresent. For him those who possess the knowledge are powerful as they can mould the given situation in their favour.

Foucault was an advocate of power - knowledge relationship. He also held that earlier prisons were the places to punish ~~to~~ but now they have become places of reform. Thus he gave the concept of Discourse. According to this powerful people generate discourses woven around certain thing in

Remarks

a manner that those things are seen by the people on the lines of Discourses which is the most virulent form of psychological power.

He explains the use of power through the example of panopticon prison which was designed by Bentham to keep gaze on the prisoners. According to this, although the gazer is not at its place still the prisoners behave in polite manner because they are made conscious of the presence of the gazer. Thus govern mentality helps the state in creating responsible citizens.

Bocault also held that knowledge is infinite and thus if a person can crave for more knowledge, he has the alternative

Remarks

of being powerful

Power is a double edged ~~for~~ sword. It's upto the individual how he uses that.

eg → Man can destroy the mankind by using Nuclear Bombs.

→ Man can help the society by space research, health research etc.

Ans c) Feminism advocates for the rights of women and end of discrimination against women.

Radical feminism is the true feminism as earlier feminism supported were called suffragettes as their main fight was for the right to vote.

Radical feminism advocates for the end of past patriarchal dominance

Remarks

of male over female.

Suzann Miller Orin in her book

"The Second Sex" says that a woman is held in such a scenario in day to day life that she becomes "the other sex" or "the second sex".

Betty Friedan in her book "Feminine

Mystique" had that "one is not born woman, one becomes woman".

For these scholars Personal is political, means, the politics of power and dominance is played in daily life also. For the scholars of Radical feminists, the end of misery of women lies in the homosexual marriages, they are against the male dominated society,

They even criticised psychologist ~~Freud~~ begin Freud for ~~the~~ his

Remarks

unscientific view about women, he held that women should look attractive to men.

Thus Radical feminism is the true feminism. for its views against patriarchy and other male invented discourses

Post modern feminism is of the view that women should look attractive to control men according to their will. Vandana Shiva compares women with nature and held that both women and nature are exploited in the same manner.

Concepts like Missing women, feminisation of poverty, are the new topics for feminists.

God ~~has~~ created sex, man created gender. Equality is the cornerstone of modern age.

Article (equality) (oppose discrimination) 14, 15, and ~~it~~ shows that

Remarks

India supports the feminist views.



Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What are the assumptions which Rawls makes while stating his theory of justice? Also discuss briefly the major critiques of his theory by diverse schools of thought. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) The ultimate goal of Post-colonial theory is combating the residual effects of colonialism on cultures. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Central to neoliberal thought is the claim that individual should be free from interference of others'. Examine this statement in detail. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

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4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) How did Ambedkar turn the Marxian base-superstructure model upside down in his critique of Indian society? What were the other areas of difference between the two approaches? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the contemporary debates related to rights? Discuss with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the major principles of Neo-Marxism and its relationship with Critical theory. What role is played by Nicos Poulantzas and Gramsci in formation of Neo-Marxian views on State? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

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SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Radical humanist perspective of Freedom struggle by M.N Roy.
- (b) Integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations in the Indian state.
- (c) Discuss Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court with examples.
- (d) Political dynamics of Panchayati Raj
- (e) Party system is in transition in India

Q. a) Radical humanist perspective of M.N Roy advocates for Universal cosmopolitanism. means liberty of freedom of man should not be compromised due to the interference of the state.

M.N Roy was the father of communism in India. He held that liberty of man is above state. According to him state should not pose restriction to curtail the freedom of man. He was apprehensive that after independence, in the present scenario, state will be impinging upon the

Remarks

freedom of individual, so he argued for the Radical humanist perspective.

Radical humanist perspective was the noble idea of which championed for the liberty and freedom of man/Indians but at the same time given the India's 'nation in the making' predicament, this was not adhered to by our Constitution makers.

Ans b) various factors like Political, economical, social leads to the integrationist tendency ~~is~~ and regional aspiration of the Indian states.

Integration tendencies

⇒ Ideological stage of the political party in the Centre as well as stage leads to more integration of states in national stage (eg: Congress during one

Remarks

party dominance era)

⇒ In order to boost the economy development, states are tempted to go for further integration in the national stage. [eg states lost their privileges under GST]

⇒ social mobility from one region to another helps in the exchange of ideas and further social acceptance of people from one region to another.

Regional aspiration

⇒ The regional parties, in order to just bolster their chances of coming to power goes for regionalism. [eg Gorkhaland under GJM (Gorkhaland Jannukhi Morcha)]

⇒ ~~Genuine~~ Genuine case of underdevelopment and development of region can lead to regional aspiration (eg: Vidharbha region in Maharashtra (underdeveloped) Marit Pradesh in U.P. [developed]).

⇒ Social and Community Chauvinistic tendencies in order to kill the competition (eg son of the soil theory Maharashtra for Marathas)

Remarks

by Shiv Sena

This regional integration and regional aspiration are the churning of democratic consciousness. Rather than viewing them as an anti-nationalism, they should be ~~measur~~ measured on the scale of democratic upsurge (as given by Yogendra Yadav)

Art C (Art 142) ~~provis~~ of the Indian Constitution provides for the advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court to the President of India.

This article is quite important as it helps the government to take an authoritative view on the issue of national importance (like Hindurva case) in order to maintain the dignity of the democracy and be free from any biasness in its decision.

Remarks

This advisory jurisdiction is not imposing one but it acts as an alternative to the government.

Art 1) Panchayat Raj system in India manifested, in reality Article 40 of the Indian constitution which advises for the state to create villages into the institution of self government.

Although Panchayat Raj system was envisaged as grass root democracy but it has been come to be known as grass without roots.

Politics dynamics of Panchayat Raj system are :

⇒ It can lead to the effective empowerment of the grass level citizens.

⇒ It can easily counter various

social ills like Communalism, Casteism, mob violence if it is used in effective way in making people aware of their duties.

However due to various factors it is not functioning the way it was envisaged to function:

→ ~~lack~~ Lack of devolution of power by states to the Panchayats.

→ Lack of financial power to the panchayats which makes them dependent on states (even Economic Survey has pointed out that states should allow panchayats to collect taxes)

→ Lack of political will to share power.

These are the hinderances, which if tackled can lead to Gandhi's Swaraj as well as Ramsajy. Panchayats are the gateway to the kingdom of Gandhi's Ramsajy.

Remarks

Ques 5e) India started with one party dominancy in the whole nation on the eve of independence.

from one party system to the coalition form of government, Indian political parties has been ~~practise~~ facing transition.

The factors which has led to this is the awareness among people to vote according to their interests, Money and muscle power and politics, criminalisation of poverty etc.

In the present scenario, the coalition form of government is the trend. (e.g. ~~as~~ although BJP has majority on its own in Lok Sabha, still it is NDA). This trend is due to the necessity of aggregating various votes in favour

a particular party

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Human Rights Commissions are most effective when their tasks are adequately supported by other mechanisms that ensure a government's accountability. Discuss.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What is rationale behind the provision of Public Interest Litigation? What are its various criteria's evolved through time regarding admittance and entertaining of PIL by Indian courts?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What do you understand by Prime Ministerial system of government? Provide arguments and examples how India is slowly marching towards it.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

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7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Women movement in India: Evolution, nature, strategies and challenges.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Origin of Human Rights Movements in post- independence India. Discuss.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Provide a detailed critical estimate of Judicial activism in India with examples and views.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans a) Women movement in India has been the spillover effect of its democratic polity system. Women movement advocates for the rights of women in social, political, cultural, economical sphere.

Evolution:

⇒ with the independence, women movement evolved significantly as the effect of globalisation.

eg: chipko movement in order to protect the environment was due to the survival challenge of the local communities.

With time, this took form of various demands like, equal wages and pay in work, reservation of

Remarks

seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies (108th constitutional amendment bill), fight for various social crimes like Rape (eg Nirbhaya Movement), entry into the temples (in the sanctum of Shani temple), opposition to irrational personal laws (eg triple talaq verdict) etc

Nature:

→ Nature of women movement has been in the overall boundary of Constitutional and various other mechanism provided by the governments

Strategies:

→ The activist used various strategies like Pressure Group, Interest group, Public Interest Litigation, Campaign to further Public awareness, protest (eg: Nirbhaya gang Rape) etc

Challenges:

1) Patriarchal hold on Indian society

Remarks

makes women movement weaker in Indian society especially in the villages

⇒ Lack of political will to give more privileges to the women [eg: Still the $\frac{1}{3}$ reservation of women in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies has not been provided.

⇒ Lack of sensitivities in the bureaucratic administration towards women (eg: women still fears to file rape cases in the police station)

Thus women movement is in the nascent but development stage which will definitely help in the overall development of women in the Indian society.

Ans b) Human Rights are the basis of the authority of state. Even in the UN charter, Human Rights has been provided special attention. Human Rights helps in fighting for the life, liberty and dignity of a person.

Remarks

In post-Independent India, Human Rights were recognised in our Constitution itself. (e.g. Article 17 held that untouchability will be abolished). With the passage of time, Human Rights have taken the wider domain of Right to clean environment, Right to clean air etc.

Earlier, the Human Rights were confined to the protection of the SC/ST communities as they were the most oppressed communities [Prevention of Atrocities Act].

But due to the legislation of Human Rights Act and formation of Human Rights Commission, India has witnessed a significant change in the nature of Human Rights movement - like not only the social factor, it is also taking cognisance of economic as well as environmental factors. for eg: Reforms in Prisons etc.

There are various challenges which are present like, Accessibility of

Remarks

The institutions to the downtrodden and poor people, lack of public awareness which needs to be tackled with full vigour if India's wants to be seen as a Human Rights promoter nation.

Ans c Indian constitutional set up is based on the separation of powers between the Legislature, Executive and judisdiction elements.

Judicial activism is the intervention of Judiciary in the field of other two elements in order to uphold the rule of law of public service delivery.

Pros of Judicial Activism

➔ It keeps the main function of government that is public service always in active mode. [e.g High Court of Tamil Nadu ordered for the farm loan waiver]

Remarks

→ It helps in enforcing the confidence of the citizens in the constitutional democracy and act as an impediment to the misuse of power. [eg. Removal of President or rule in Uttarakhand]

Cons of Judicial Activism

→ It goes against the principle of separation of powers and

→ It dilutes the ^{electoral} sovereignty of

people [Judges are not the representative]

Search for sovereignty is of the

view that judicial activism should

be limited to the directional use

of the power in order to increase the

quality of people's life but at the

same time it should not result

into judicial overreach

Thus Judicial activism should

act as a warning to the

legislators and executive and as

The same time Judiciary should refrain ~~themselves~~ themselves in judicial overreach activities.

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Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Provide a critical appraisal of regionalism in Indian politics along with views of the scholars. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the challenges being faced by National Commission for Women which have led to it being called a "Spineless body"? What are the proposed reforms to improve its functioning and impact? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the Relationship between Environmental Movement and Economic Development in India. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ques a) Regionalism is the ideology of gaining ~~for~~ more rights, privileges and other perks in favour of a particular region. It is not sub nationalism.

Indian Politics is marked by the fight for regionalism since independence. State Reorganisation Act, 1956 divided erstwhile British provinces on the basis of language. eg: Madras Presidency was divided into Tamil Nadu (Tamil), Karnataka (Kannada), Andhra Pradesh (Telugu), Kerala (Malayalam).

Arguments in favour of Regionalism

⇒ Regionalism can be an effective

Remarks

Instrument in the empowerment of the masses. eg: People will be informed about the policies of which affects their region.

→ Regionalism can lead to democratic upsurge. (eg: People will participate more enthusiastically in elections).

→ If Regionalism demand is met, it can lead to faster development. (eg: After the creation of Haryana out of Punjab, it has developed tremendously).

Arguments against Regionalism

→ Regionalism can, in its most violent form lead to breakdown of law and order, peace etc (eg: Public property was burnt and economy of was affected during Gorkhaland agitation).

→ Regionalism can propel the anti-social elements into the mainstream of Indian democracy. (eg: opportunist malafide people will take advantage to enter the election to further their own interest).

→ Regionalism can at its worst lead

Remarks

to subnationalism. (eg Nagaland under NSCN(IM) group).

Politics and regionalism are interrelated issue. Christophe Jefferlot held that regionalism is the instrument of elites section to gain power as it is easier to gain power in a small area.

Thus Regionalism is the reflection of democratic consciousness but if left unbridled can take place of sub nationalism and other undemocratic forms like communalism, casteism etc.

Ans b) ~~Nat~~ National Commission was set up as a statutory body after the Legislation Act.

It's main functions include protection and promotion of the Rights of the women and further the dignity of women by championing the women's cause in legislature as well as

Remarks

Judiciary. ~~link~~ along with public awareness.

But National Commission for women has been criticised as "spineless" and ~~and~~ an "elitist" institution as it has not been provided with substantial autonomy to punish the errant and pursue the case in the manner ~~in~~ which will grant justice in a fast track manner.

Reforms to improve the functioning of National Commission for women are:

⇒ More public awareness should be generated so that the downtrodden can have its services. (eg! NCRB data shows that SC/ST women do not report their domestic violence)

→ Suo Motu powers should be streamlined by cutting the unwanted procedures.

⇒ Special Women Courts can be constituted so that cases can be forwarded to

Remarks

these courts directly from NCD in order to get justice faster

Impact:

→ This can lead to the empowerment of the women.

→ This can also lead to reduction in unethical cases [e.g. Economic survey points towards son preference and missing women]

→ This can also lead to more respect for India in International state. [e.g. in Buenos Aires, WTO ministerial meeting female gender declaration has been adopted by 100 some of the western countries.]

Thus overall impact of a better and people responsive NCD can be substantial in the form of self confident Human capital, better

utilization of part of the citizens of India for its development. Therefore NCD can act as an effective instrument in tackling various anti-feminist issue and bring the notion of equality to the reality.

Thus Environmental development is the development in an environment friendly manner. It complements the economical development.

According to Nih Ayes report 600 million Indian are facing risk due to various environmental problems like water scarcity, extreme events, climate change. This necessitates to pause and think over the model of economic development in India.

Economic development is must for a country to develop, but given the present scenarios of global warming, floods, ocean acidification, the need of the hour is to integrate the economic development with the environment development.

- UN's REDD+ programme is the effective instrument for the environment development.

Remarks

→ Environment development can have

multiplier effect in the ~~empowerment~~
 empowerment of the communities
 → Sustainable development is the key
 if the Economic development is to
 be sustained.

various Environment Movement,
 like Narmada Bachao Andolan
 under Medha Patkar are the examples
 which are against the Economic
 development as it has the issues of
 rehabilitation of the displaced people,
 issue of poverty and above all
development for whom?

Environment movements like
Chipko Andolan, are the manifestation
 of fight for the survival of the
 communities for their nature.

Overall, Economic development
 is necessary but Environment
 friendly economic development

Remarks

is the need of the hour if we as a nation as well as a humanity it to sustain for longer ~~time~~ time.

Remarks