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RANK - 269

GS MAINS



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MOCK 1 PAPER - I

*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.

*Name Anand Prakash**Mobile No. _____*1. *Invigilator Signature* _____*Date* _____2. *Invigilator Signature* _____*Signature* *Anjan* _____

GS SCORE

REMARKS

SECTION A

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

- (a) State as an extension of Patriarchy in feminist perspective.
- (b) Rights in Marxian Perspective
- (c) Discuss the theory of Praxis by Gramsci.
- (d) Hannah Arendt's views on idea of Revolution.
- (e) Robert Nozick's views on Justice.

Ques 1) According to Catherine MacKinnon, when she looks at state, state appears male to her

Various feminist scholars have underscored the masculinistic features in state, especially they are critical of realist scholars who defines state based on human nature which is power seeking. Cynthia Enloe, in her book Bases and Beaches, held

Remarks

that Personal is international and International is personal, which points towards the presence of family dominance by males, the way masculinistic foreign policy is dictated by in international sphere.

Annie I Tickner gives a balanced view that state should ~~make~~ ^{be made} feminist friendly by ensuring ethics in politics.

Presently scholars are vying for incorporating feminist foreign policy. Sweden has become first state to have feminist foreign policy.

Ques b) - Marxist perspective denies the concept of rights as an extension of Bourgeoisie hegemony to maintain their privileges and control economic structure (basic structure).

Marxist reconcile for duties of citizens towards the state.

They are of the view that state will provide freedom from necessity to the people, which requires compliance of direction given by communist party.

Marxist scholars are also against the concept of

Remarks

Human rights which in their view is to maintain the capitalism. eg: Right to property.

Bhikhu Parekh is of the view that rights should be the result of communication and dialogue between different nations.

(Ques) c) Gramsci has analysed the failure of communism in the western capitalist societies like U.K.

To prove his view he has given the concept of Manufactured consent (hegemony)

Remarks

and Theory of Praxis. It implies that certain theories which result into action.

According to Marx, his communism was Praxis, that is it will result into proletarian revolution to attain freedom.

Gramsci held that there are reasons which are beyond the circumstances. He held that the economic structure is not the basic structure, basic structure and state is integrated by Civil society.

He suggested war of position and war of ideology to establish communism.

Remarks

d) Hannah Arendt was a jewish and she witnessed holocaust by Hitler in Germany.

According to her, idea of revolution will be attained when man will become Zoon Politikon from animal Latredon. That is when man will participate more in the public sphere which is functional differentia from the animal.

She does not support a violent revolution as propagated by mark, she calls that form of revolution as a form of Totalitarianism.

Remarks

Hannah Arendt advocates for political revolution. This is the best condition to achieve freedom. Her revolution is gradual as the one who participates in public sphere also educates other persons about the virtues of ~~the~~ public sphere.

(Q2) Robert Nozick has criticised Rawl's theory of Justice which advocates for maximum equal liberty, Equality of opportunity, Difference principle (positive discrimination).

Nozick held that Rawl's

Remarks

theory of justice has compromised liberty for the sake of equality

He also advocates for market fundamentalism when he says that Progressive taxation is like a bonded labour.

Thus Nozick's theory of Justice is tilted heavily in favour of liberty. From Indian point of view, this cannot be applied. Indian Justice emphasise on equality, by positive discrimination in favour of historically marginalised societies.

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Define ideology. Examine the end of ideology debate with special reference to views of scholars associated with it. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the relationship of state and government? What are the most basic features of state irrespective of their origin, nature and evolution? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Feminist critique of Rawlsian perspective is an improvement of the theory rather than its replacement. Discuss. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ques a) Ideology is orientation of thought towards a particular set of values, norms which are used / embraced by constituents to achieve or propagate certain ends.

The struggle between the ideology started with Marx theory of communism against the capitalism when he called for the workers to unite, and you have nothing to loose except

Remarks

- Thus the height of the battle between ideology was achieved during Cold war.

On the eve of end of Cold war, Francis Fukuyama held that it is the end of ideology with the victory of liberalism. In response to that, S.P Huntington held that Clash of Civilization at the frontseat and end of ideology is far away.

- The September 11, 2001 attack gave a fresh challenge to liberalism in the form of Islamic fundamentalism.

we can say that end

Remarks

i) ideology is not proper as it puts Communism in the dustbin. The kind of enthusiasm which Thomas Picketty's book Capitalism in 21st century has generated denies that Communism is dead.

Even MacIntyre held that end of ideology is itself an ideology.

Ques b) Political science begins and ends with state.

The origin of state (modern nation state) can be traced to theory of social contract. The Social contract scholars held

that government enjoys delegated power to run the state in the interest of its citizens.

The relationship between state and government can be analysed from different perspective. For liberal scholars, state is a source of welfare, state helps in the overall development of society and the government performs various functions to achieve the goals.

Marxist scholars are of the view that state is an instrument of bourgeoisie class and government is low part of the superstructure whose basic structure is economic structure.

Post Colonial scholars like

Remarks

fG Frank, Samuel Dunn gives the concept of core and periphery states to show the exploitation of south by North.

Irrespective of the origin, nature and evolution, the basic features of state are :

- Maintenance of territorial Integrity and Sovereignty.
- Pursuit of National Interest.
- Realist perspective in the national security framework. ex: going for Counter Coalition to contain neighbour.

State and government both complement each other. Rather than looking in a compartmentalized manner, they should be looked in an holistic manner.

Ans c) Rawls's proposed veil of Ignorance where he invites heads of families to arrive at certain basic principles of Justice.

Feminist scholars are critical of this experiment as the head of family invitation shows the support to patriarchy by Rawls. The head of families were mostly men.

This further perpetuate the political science theory as "malestream theories". The inclusion of feminist perspective in Rawlsian critique is actually an improvement as it can

Remarks

help inculcate the feminine views in the theory of Justice.

It can also help in more engendered society as the perspective of female citizens will address the ongoing discrimination against the women - e.g.: women will show sympathy towards victims of crimes and it will lead to gender Justice.

However at the same time, Justice is the first value of any social architecture and it should not be compromised in the name of feministic discourse.

To have a more

Remarks

comprehensive understanding of feminist perspective of Justice view of scholars like Bhikkhu Pareeksh can be included. He held that a favourable dialogue between & competing interest can result into harmonious end.

To make justice more equitable and less biased, Dworkin advocates for equality of resources, and similarly Sen gives capability approach which can address the feminist objection to discrimination in Justice.

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Distinguish between the empirical and normative conceptions of political theory.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse in detail the merits and demerit of the Platonic theory of Communism.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Critique of Marxism by M.N. Roy is majorly driven by his understanding of the socio-economic scenario of his times. Explain, on what grounds can his theory of Radical Humanism be itself criticised? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Clearly articulate the differences between Communism and Socialism.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) How does Gandhiji envisage the idea of Swaraj and Sarvodaya? Explain both and also provide an analysis of the elements and methods of his idea of Satyagraha?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) It's not the nature of self but its position which results in contradiction between liberalism and Communitarianism. Elaborate with views of scholars.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words each) $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (a) Right to Convert.
- (b) Violations of Anti-Defection law.
- (c) Assess the significance and challenges of Parliamentary Committees.
- (d) Critically analyses the impact of Green Revolution on Indian Agriculture.
- (e) Problems and challenges faced by Working Class movements in India.

Ques 5(a)) In S. R. Bommai Case, the Supreme Court (SC) held that secularism is the basic feature of Indian constitution.

Article 25 provides for the freedom of religion. In the Madras case, SC held that person has right to convert his/her religion without any undue influence.

This has broadened the

Remarks _____

Right to life and liberty enshrined in Article 21. However this does not mean there is a right to forced conversion.

Right to convert underscores the secular feature of India as a nation and puts individual before religion. This also reinforce Indian Constitution as a "transformative document".

Ques 5) 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act inserted 10th schedule to the Indian Constitution which is also known as anti-defection law.

features:

→ Cancellation of membership of House

Remarks

In case of voluntary giving of party membership.

- Independent joining political parties are liable to be disqualified.
- Speaker to be the adjudicating authority.

Limitations

- Speaker is not unbiased like judge thus resulting into politicisation of issues.
- It provides for issuing of whip to ensure compliance to party directives, it suppresses dissent.

In Kilkato Hollohan case, SC held that Speaker's decision are subjected to judicial review, at the same time the office of Speaker should be made neutral.

Remarks

(Ques c) Parliamentary Committee helps in ensuring accountability of executive to the legislature in a democracy.

They are also helpful in effective discussion of various issues in the parliament. They also act as a check on unnecessary demands by executive in financial matters.

However there are various issues like:

- The tenure of member in a parliamentary committee at 1 year, which is not sufficient.
- Their recommendations are not binding on the government.

Remarks

Parliamentary Committees helps in the deliberation among the legislature even beyond normal sessions. They should be strengthened so that various issues plaguing Indian parliament like lack of debates in Houses can be tackled.

Ques 4) The primary objective of Green revolution was to make India self sufficient in food grains (^{security}) while secondary objective was to remove poverty through trickle down effect.

Green revolution has its own positive as well as negative impact.

Positive Impact : ensured Food security

Remarks

- Increased Food productivity per acre of land.
- The Irrigation network and mechanization of Indian agriculture was expanded

negative impact

- Regional imbalance was reinforced eg. Prosperity in Punjab, Haryana while deprivation in North-East states
- It led to soil degradation due to overuse of Pesticides, insecticides.
- Ground water depletion due to focus on water guzzling crops.

The need of the hour is to adopt Ever green Revolution as given by M S Swaminathan which environmentally sustainable

Remarks

The working class movement was started by philanthropist during pre independence time. eg N.M. Joshi established Kombay Mill Association to gather workers.

Major challenges faced by working class movements :

- > They are a subset of political parties which hampered their independent evolution as a pressure group. eg: All India Trade Union functions under Communist Party.
- > Workers in India are scattered and are not dominant as in a particular region
- > Lack of lobbying on part of

Remarks

workers which hinders the evolution
of labour laws in their favour.

Workers are the important
if India is to realise it's governance
In India strategy. Working class
should be provided their rights.
It is to be noted that Right
to Strike is not a fundamental
right, this hinders their stakes.

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the various aspects and issues related to fiscal federalism in India.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the major arguments in support and in opposition to the idea of state funding of elections?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) The democratic agenda and political participation in Indian politics is not the creation of only Party politics but heavily complimented by other institutions as well. Examine.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ques a) Fiscal Federalism is necessary to maintain the federal setup of India as a nation.

various aspects of fiscal federalism:

- o Article 148 provides CAG to be the bulwark of fiscal federalism. It helps in auditing of government (central as well as states) expenditure.
- o Article 280 provides for Finance Commission. It distributes central revenue to states.
- o Article 275 and 281 provides for Grants ^{in aid} to be given to states.

Remarks

- Apart from this, National Disaster Relief Fund is used to provide grants in emergency situations.

Issues related to fiscal federalism

- Lack of financial autonomy to raise investment from International Market. Even from domestic market they had to seek permission of State Central government.
- States have such a low financial resources, they are called "Glorified Municipalities".
- Planning Commission has compromised states' prerogative of policy making through centralised planning.
- Panchayats are devoid of financial resources. Economic Survey 2014-18 points that Panchayati depends on 95% on the State resources.

Remarks

Fiscal federalism ensures the overall growth of states keeping in view their peculiar problems. 14th Finance Commission has provided for 42% of devolution to states.

Ques b) Indrajeet Gupta Committee and Dinesh Goswami Committee provided for State funding of elections.

Arguments in support of

- This can diffuse the impact of money and muscle power in politics.
- This can tackle criminalisation of politics.
- This can also address corruption.
eg: ADR reports that in ~~20~~ 75%.

Remarks

If income of political parties comes through unknown sources.

- It can make political parties transparent thus strengthening democracy.

Arguments in against:

- More pressure on public exchequer as elections are costly.
- It can lead to mushrooming of political parties driven by lure of financial incentives.
- It can further compound corruptions given India's past record in handling public exchequer.
- It can also provide power to government which is ruling thus distorting free and fair elections.

Remarks

state funding of elections should be done through National Electoral Fund, as suggested by EC which can allocate finance on the basis of percentage of voter.

Qn c) According to professor Yogendra Yadav, the present phase is leading towards democratic upsurge, as given by the amount of participation in the elections.

The democratic agenda and political participation is also influenced by other institutions like NGOs, interest groups, pressure groups apart from political parties.

e.g.: India Against Corruption campaign

Remarks

forced political parties to include Lokpal as an agenda during election.

In present time also, we can see various rallies like Silent March by Maratha farmers to sensitise political parties towards farmer's suicide.

Various groups like Bhaatiya Majdoor Kisan Sangathan also mobilise various sections of citizens which complements political participation in the form of protest, petitions etc.

However, it is the Political Party which plays a dominant role in setting up the agenda during elections. e.g. In 2014, BJP rode

Remarks

on the platform of Inflation and gave the slogan "Achhe Din".

various institutions like NGO's, Interest groups helps in political communication, political & socialisation, and interest articulation which educates electorate towards particular issues.

- At the same time, ineffective NGO's, interest groups and vested interest can deviate the issue which is not in the public interest. e.g.: Political Polarisation by politicians against amendment of ~~SCST~~ SC/ST Act.

Other institutions can help in more substantive realisation

democracy. It has led to deepening of democracy and in this way more reinforcement of constitutional values.

Political parties should respect the mandate given by electorate by ensuring that the demands of NGO's, interest groups which is in the interest of public at large is fulfilled.

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the evolution and factors responsible for the success and failure of environmental movement in India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Protest Movements in India are a result of multiple disappointments and discontents with the functioning of the State. Elaborate with emphasis on nature of State's response. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Through political party competition, the social divisions of a deeply divided society get expressed. Discuss the above statement with specific reference to social mobilization by political parties in India. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans) Environmental movement in India has been in existence since colonial times. e.g. protest by tribals for their forest rights.

But the modern environmental movement gained its currency during Chipko movement to save trees.

With time, the environmental movement encapsulated rehabilitation of people as well as rights of animals (e.g. wildlife sanctuaries (WPA) were the result of them 1971)

Remarks

Environmental movement has succeeded due to :

- Involvement of intellectuals to generate awareness among stakeholders. eg: Medha Patkar led Narmada Bachao Andolan
- Judicial Activism by the Courts to ensure fundamental right to clean environment. eg: recently SC has ordered disappoiment towards encroachment of Asavalli Hills.
- Political legislation measures like PESA, Forest Rights Act, 5 & 6 schedule etc.
- Indian Culture which harmonise nature with human beings.

However, factors which has suppressed the environmental movements are:

- Marxist scholars attributes towards presence of bourgeoisie pressure on state, eg: Sterlite Plant in Tamil nadu.

Remarks

- Lack of empathy of states towards environment and focus on economic development rather than sustainable development.

Panchandra Guha, calls environmentalism in North as "full stomach" and in South as "empty stomach". Environmental movements can help realise India's global commitment of sustainable development.

- Ques b) Protest Movements helps in interest articulation of aggrieved section of citizens to the state authorities. It also deepens the democracy and accountability.

- Various protest movements like:
- Protest against rising fuel prices.

- Protest against dilution of SC/ST Act by Dalit community.
- Protest against land acquisitions,
- Gosakhalan Protest.
these all points towards dis-
appointment of citizens towards state.
The State's response in these
conditions are :
- It tries to diffuse the situation
through dialogue and communication
- It accedes to the demands if
they are within the constitutional
framework - eg; amendments were
made to Prevention of Atrocities (SC/ST)
Act.
- It uses force if protest recourse
to the use of force. eg; During
Panchkula Protest, state used retaliated
against force.

Remarks

At the same time, state authority has been accused of neglecting various issues like:

- Law Vigilantism undermines state's law and order authority.
- whenever, there is a protest by majority community, state choose to remain indifferent to that. eg: During Meena-Gujjar clash for reservation.

Protest movement helps state to know the problems of society and thus take actions to tackle those problems. At the same time protesters should not forget constitutional morality and protest within the ambit of law and order.

Remarks

Ques) India is a democracy with multi-party system. This entails a cut-throat competition between various parties to come into power.

Political party competition helps in the expression of social cleavages.

- Parties which are formed to secure interest of particular community gets limited to the size of majority of that community. eg: BSP in Dalit dominated constituencies.

- Polarisation on the lines of religion, caste, language is entrenched in Indian Society. eg: It is perceived that BJP represent Hindus(Brahmins), Congress represent minorities (muslims)

Remarks

• However, due to the expansion of regional political parties, social mobilisation has become difficult for the political parties.

• If a particular political party mobilises on the basis of caste, other political parties are compelled to go for mobilisation based on religion.

• At the same time, there is a growth of catch all parties as given by Kercheimee.

• These parties try to mobilise pluralistic social elements into their fold.

• This results into harmonisation between various sections of

society driven by enthusiasm to dictate state policies.

Social mobilisation based on Caste, religion perpetuates identity politics which is detrimental to National unity. In order to diffuse this unhealthy trend following can things can be done:

- Introduction of proportional representation as it represents minorities most effectively. It will also tackle polarisation.
- Election Commission should be given powers to regulate political parties more effectively and to ensure model code of conduct during elections.

Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Provisions of RPA, 1951 have themselves become a hindrance in conduct of free and fair elections. Substantiate with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) There is an urgent need to regulate media to save democracy in India. Explain. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Electoral behaviour in India is driven by a complex multitude of forces and factors. Examine with special reference to role by caste identity. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

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