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TEST COPY

LAXMAN TIWARI

RANK - 176

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series

TEST - 07

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 LAXMAN TIWARI

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Laxman Tiwari

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

Roll No._____

GS SCORE

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.

Ans (a) Feminism is an ideology which aims to end discrimination against women. It wants to eliminate patriarchy and the concept of gendered society.

Catherine MacKinnon in her book 'Towards feminist theory of state' says that 'when I look at the state, it appears male to me'. According to her, state is an institution of patriarchy because all organs of state are dominated by male and female does not have adequate participations.

Simone de Beauvoir in her book 'The second sex' says that there has been a conspiracy against women to keep them outside the important institutions. She says that laws made by -

Remarks

- men appeal that they are for men only.

Similarly, Cynthia enloe asks "Where are women?" - She says that women are secondary in state perspective and men are primary object. She asks State to provide adequate representation to women to ensure that state remains neutral.

Moreover, Susan Moller Okin in her book 'Gender Justice and family' says that coherence state intervenes in personal sphere of women, its decisions always favour men.

Thus, the common concerns of all feminists is to ensure equitable and adequate participation of women in state. We can link 73rd CAA which provides 33% reservation to women to a step towards addressing woes feminist concerns.

Ans (b) Karl Marx is the originator of Marxism. This ideology aims to -

Remarks

-end the exploitation of working class by bringing of communism where one can enjoy ultimate freedom and justice.

Karl Marx initially did not accept the concept of rights but later he held that rights should be substantive in nature.

Marxism calls liberal perspective of rights as formal and procedural and false consciousness. Marx has held that liberty results into alienation of man.

Hence, Marxism proposed right to equality and right to freedom. It means that each person should have equality of outcomes and there should be freedom from necessities.

According to marxism, these rights cannot be enjoyed in capitalist society hence, it has to be overthrown. Marx has said that ultimate rights can only be realised in the communism -

Remarks _

which will be the end of history and man would be completely free.

However, Karl popper says that marxist perspective of rights will ultimately result into totalitarianism as seen in former USSR and china.

Thus, the concept of right remains a contested concept in the discipline. Yet Marxist concept has helped establishing welfare states.

Ans (c) Karl Marx called his theory as 'praxis' which means Theory + Action. He held that early socialists were lacking understanding of capitalism hence they were utopians.

Gramsci has modified Marxis praxis and has held that base and structure design of marx has become hence needed to be reassessed. He puts civil society, state nearer to the base - i.e. economic structure. He has held in his book 'The prison notebook' that -

Remarks

-society creates hegemony in favour of state and help sustaining the state. According to him, even intellectuals, especially organic, play crucial role in survival of bourgeois class.

Hence, Gramsci suggests subaltern class that they should go for 2 steps struggle - war of position and war of manoeuvrebality.

war of position can be fought by creating counter hegemony by forming own intellectual class. He says that it will help making communism a commonsense among masses.

Then, we should go for war of manoeuvre, it can easily be win. It entails physical overthrow of bourgeoise class.

Thus, Gramscian praxis has been appreciated by various scholar due to its subtleness. Bipin Chandra

Remarks

-says that Indian national movement is an excellent example of Gramscian style of movement.

Ans (d) Hannah Arendt is a unique thinker in the sense that she thinks for herself and does not associate with any school of thought as she believes in thinking beyond borders.

In her book 'On Revolution', she has tried to criticise Russian revolution but to avoid contradiction, she criticised French revolution instead. According to her, French revolution was not a right way of revolution as it led to establishment of totalitarianism.

She says that after French revolution, people did not get right to participate in the polis which resulted into diminishing of public sphere and ultimately coming up of brutal dictatorship.

However, she appreciates American revolution which provided ample right to the people and-

Remarks

- left political questions to be settled by the people through debate & consensus.

Moreover, she believed that American revolution did not end in totalitarianism as seen in French revolution.

However, she has criticised American revolution too because it did not settled the economic questions.

Thus, we can relate Hannah Arendt's conception of revolution with Aristotle and liberalism who believe in peaceful revolution and providing rights to people.

Robert Nozick belong to neo-liberalism which believes in absolute right of man over life, liberty and property. Like classical liberalism, it does not want state intervention in people's life.

Nozick has criticised Rawls idea of justice because Rawls put equality and difference principle which leads to progressive taxation.

Remarks

Nozik says that man must be left with what he has. He says that property is the part of man's personality, hence any interference of state is unwarranted. He believes in the concept of night watchman state.

However, Nozik asks state to intervene in case where non-sharing of property would cause great calamity. He says that suppose there is a well in the village and owner of the well does not want share its water with people. This will cause suffering of the people, hence state can intervene.

However, his above description is actually in defence of right to property. For instance, wrt Saddam Hussain was destroying oil wells, US intervention as a global police is justifiable.

Thus, Amartya Sen and Ronald Dworkin criticise Nozik idea as it would lead to suffering of those who are marginalised. Instead, they have proposed for affirmative actions to ensure justice.

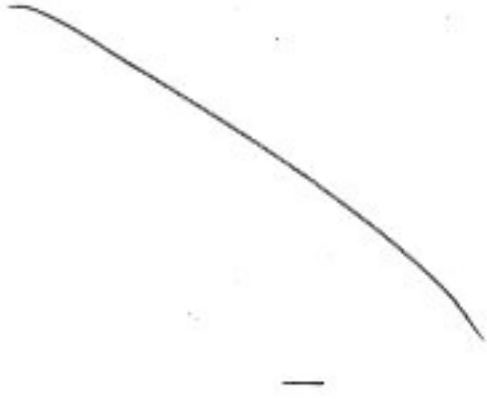
Remarks

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)



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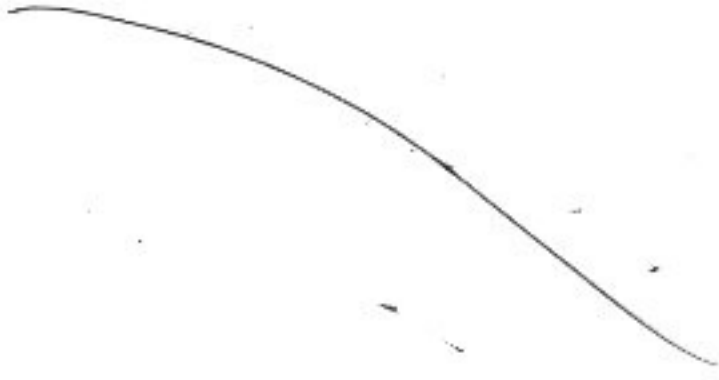

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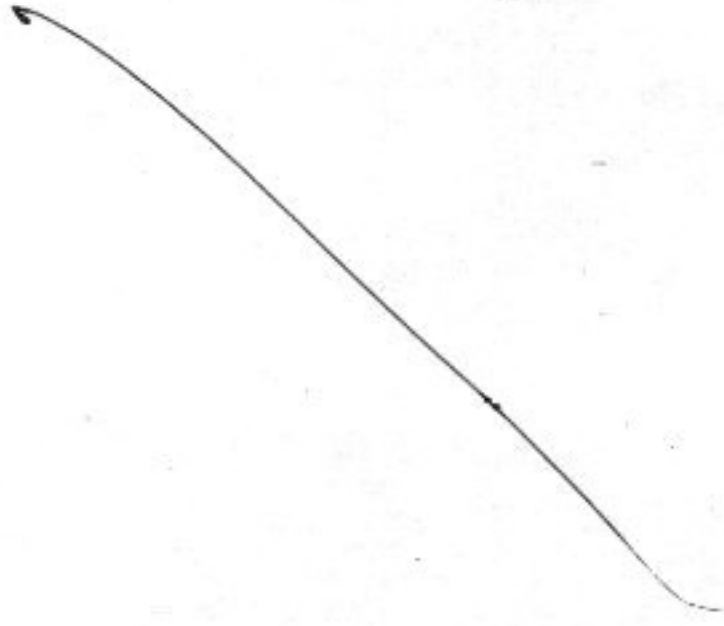

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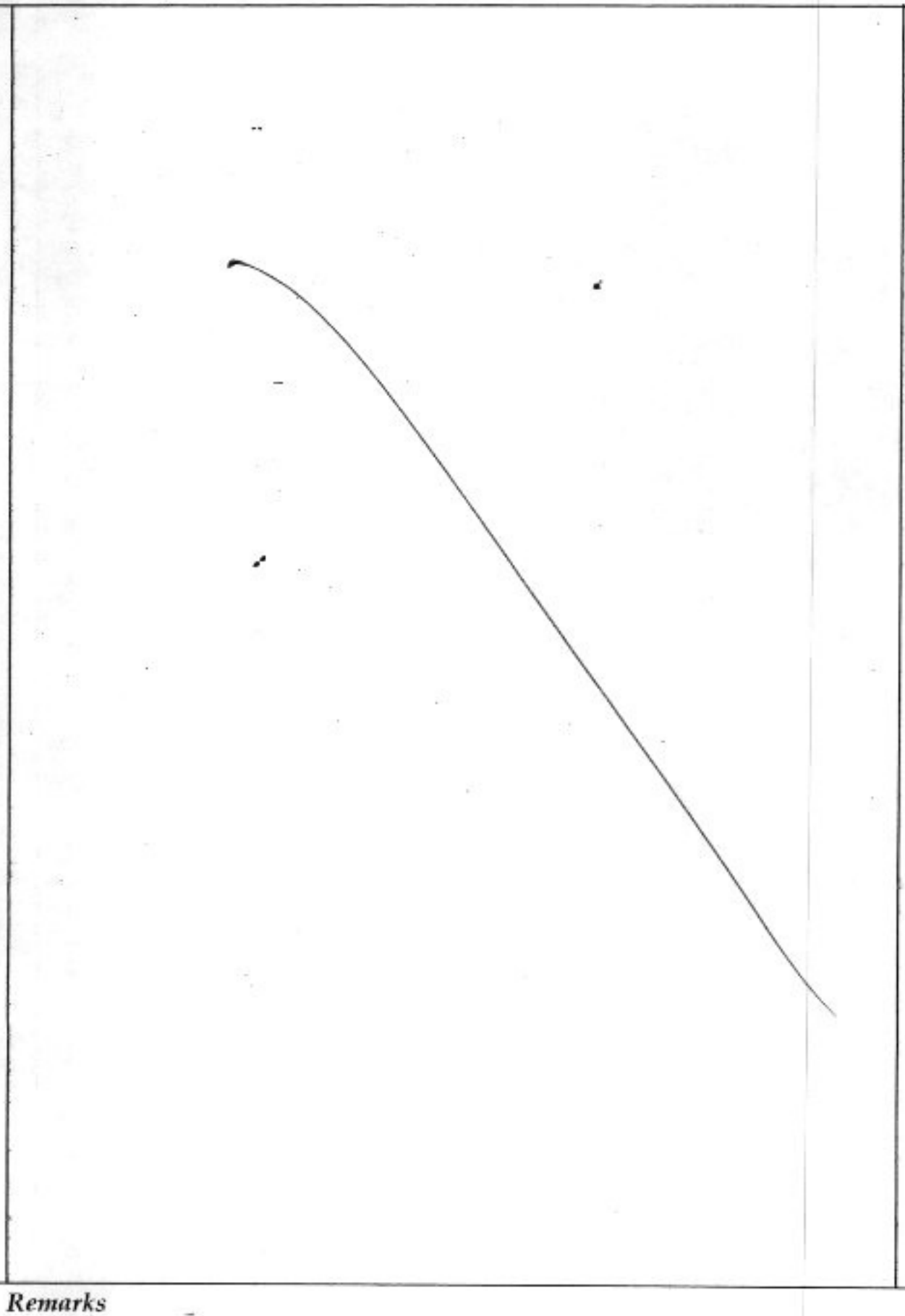

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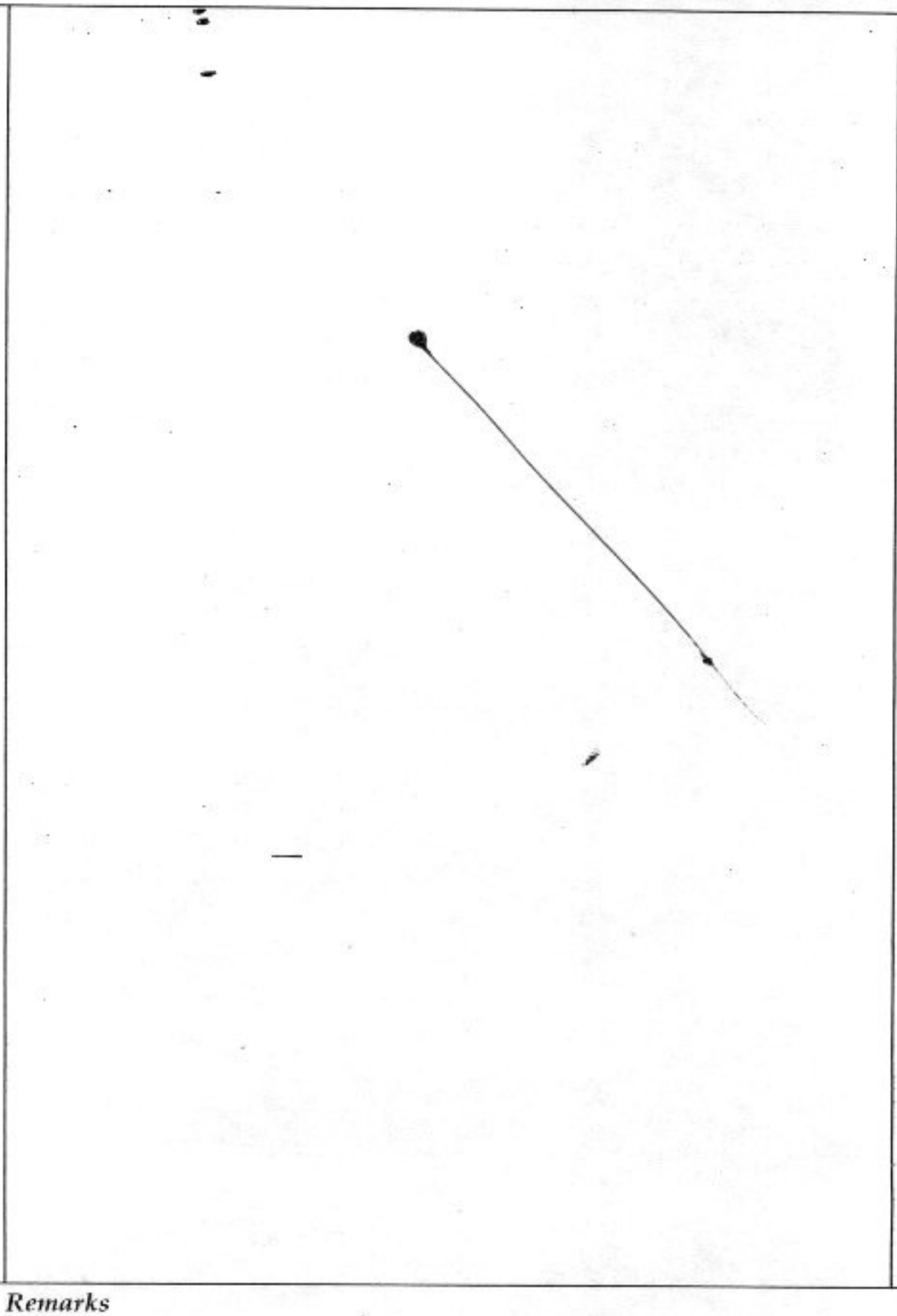


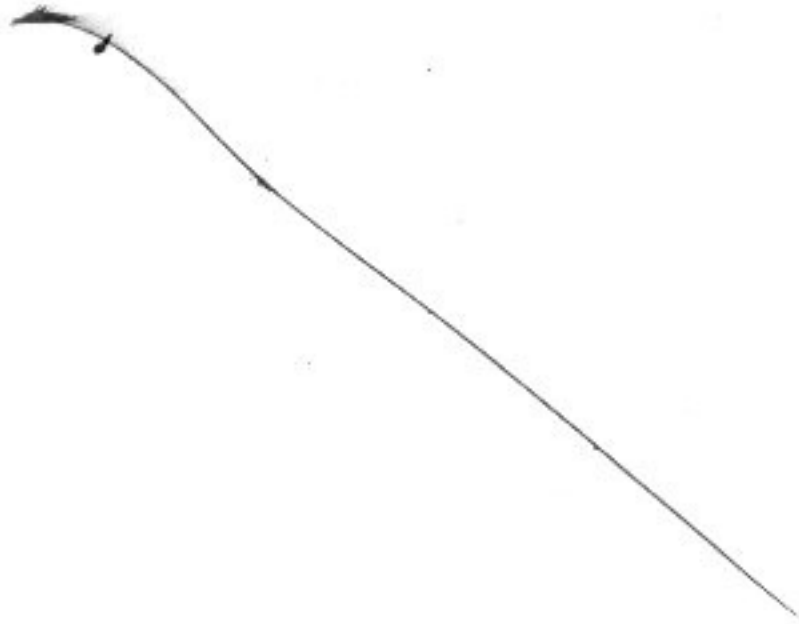
Remarks

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)



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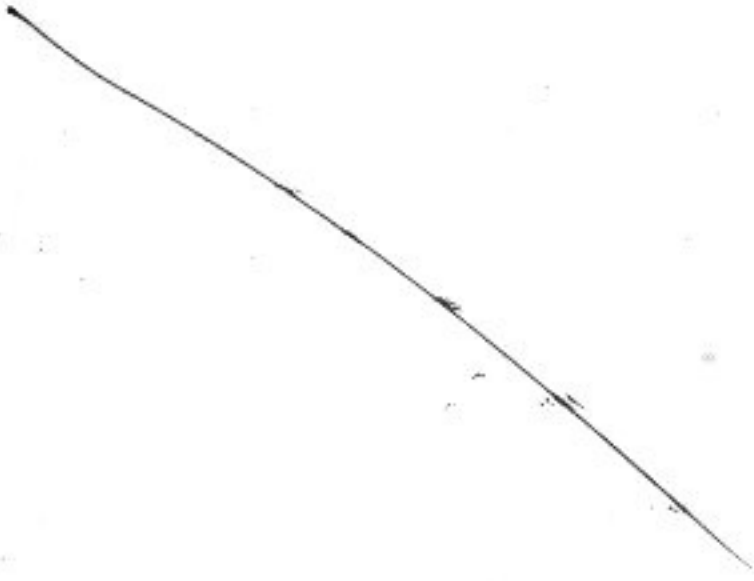

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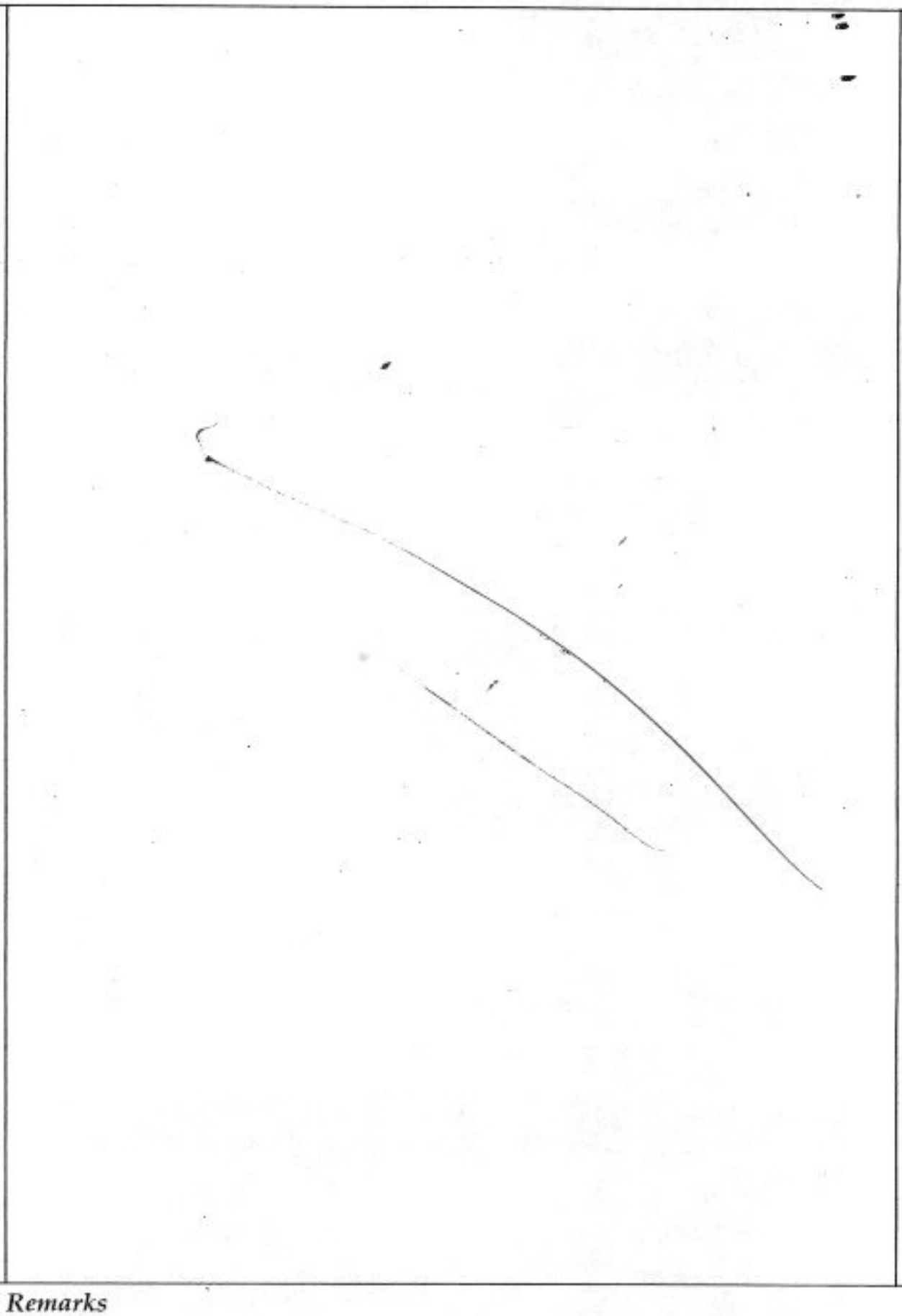

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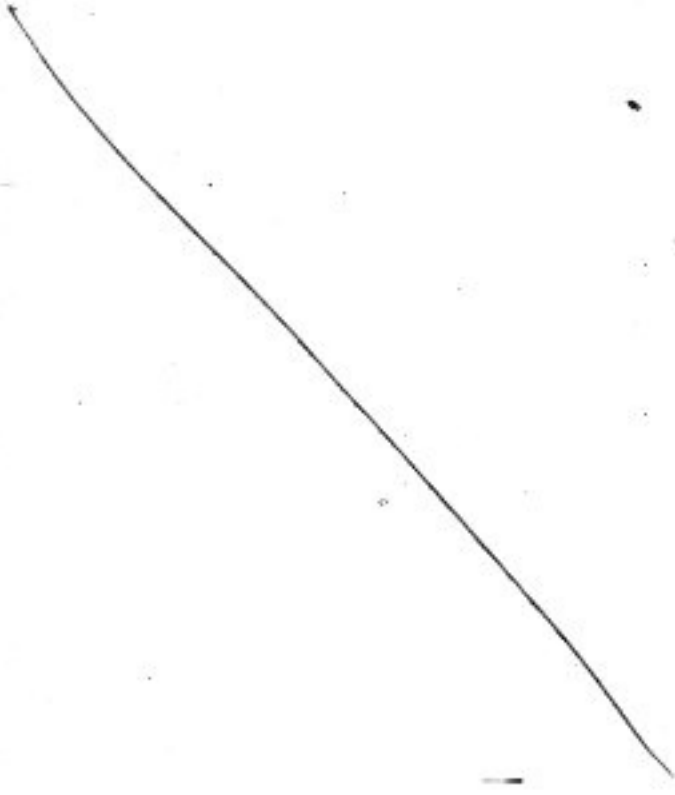

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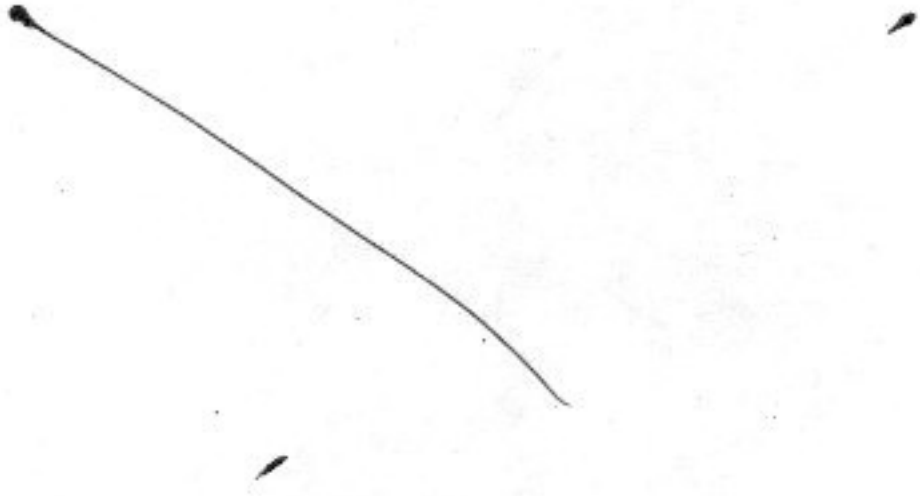

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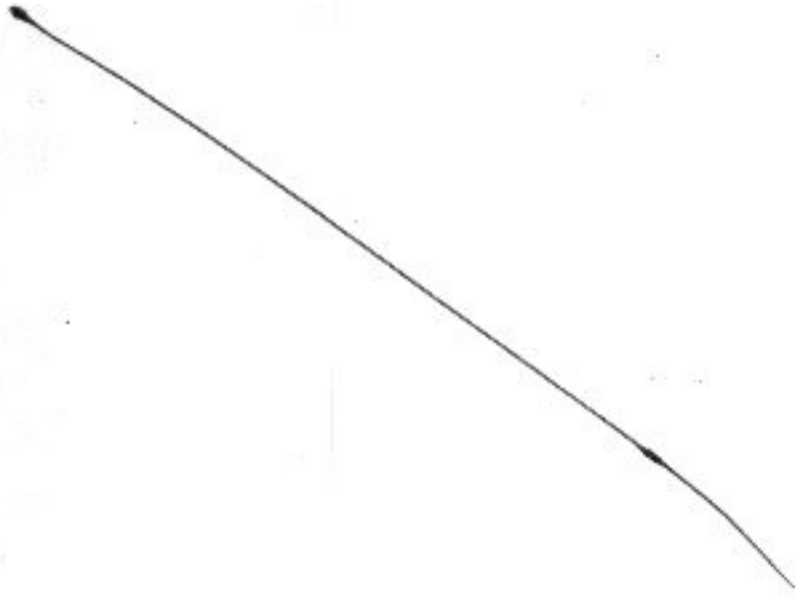

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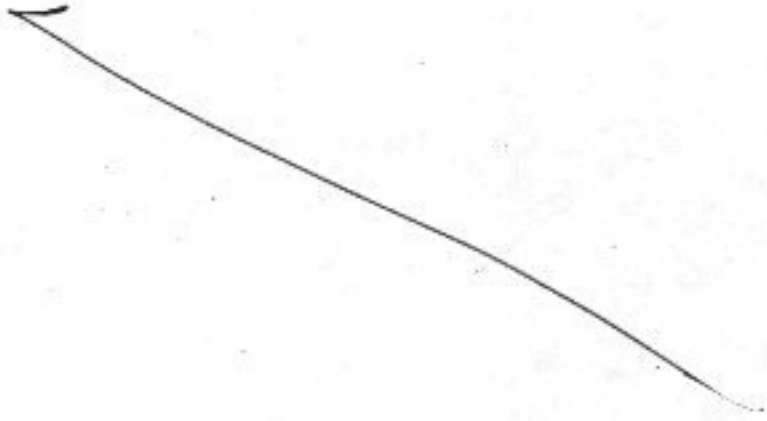

Remarks

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)

Ans (c) Communitarianism is comparatively a new political philosophy which has become more relevant in post-globalisation era. It has emphasised on the importance of community over individual. It has emerged as the critic of liberalism in general and liberaltarianism in particular.

Liberalism believes that individual should have priority over community. According to Bentham society is nothing but parts coming together. Similarly, Rawls in his theory of justice has held that 'part is prior to goal' which means that individual is prior to community.

Liberaltarian scholars Hayek, Nozik does not meant intervention of either state or society in the -

Remarks

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- life of an individual. They believe that man should have ultimate freedom so as to develop his personality fully. Liberalism does not support the view that man should share the burdens of the society and should be left free so as to ensure perfect Justice.

However, communitarian scholars oppose liberal interpretation of position of self in the society.

According Michael Sandel individual is not an unencumbered self rather a situated self. He says that the goal of an individual is not outside his community. According to him, an individual does not pursue his goal rather seeks his goal. He has differentiated society and community and says that community is a natural grouping of the people which confer them identity.

Sandel says that community is more than parts coming together as our body is more than aggregation of organs.

Remarks

Similarly, Michael Walzer criticises Rawls for putting individual prior to ~~or~~ "community and for applying His theory universally. He says that different goods ought to be distributed differently by different agents. His purposeful use of the term different shows that we are different and hence needed to be treated differently.

Moreover, Charles Taylor in his book 'Recognition of ethnicity' says that man cannot be alienated from his society / community so as to ensure that different cultures are preserved in the era globalisation.

Hence, we can see that both communitarianism and liberalism agree to the nature of man for the advancement and development of man's personality. However, they differ in the term ~~that man~~ as to what should be man's position vis-a-vis community

ANS (9)

Though communism and socialism are used interchangeably, there are various distinctions between them.

Remarks

We can trace the idea of communism from the plato's idea of communism of family and property moreover, idea of socialism can be traced back to French revolution where scholars like St Simon, Charles fourier and Robert owen had tried to bring socialism by appealing conscientiousness of capitalism.

Socialism

→ It emerged during French revolution and can be treated as the child of industrial revolution.

→ It aims to establish means of production on rational lines for ending exploitation of working class.

→ socialism before Karl Marx can be considered as peaceful.

→ Karl Marx proposed that workers should bring revolution to end capitalism and after throwing out capitalism, the immediate next stage would be socialism which will be the dictatorship of proletariat.

→ In socialism, classes will exist and therefore there would be state.

Remarks

→ The distribution of resources would ~~be~~ be as - to each according his capability and to each according to his need.

– communism

→ It is the last stage of Marx's idea. It will come after socialism.

→ It will be a classless and state-less society.

→ Here distribution would be according to everyone's need, no one would be forced to work. Thus, it is Marx's utopia.

Hence, there are innumerable variety of socialism - like Fabian socialism, revisionist socialism, Peruvian socialism etc.

It is said that all ~~so~~ Communist state pass through socialism and not the vice-versa. Hence, socialism has ~~bee~~ lost its shape because everyone weaks it.

Thus, communism is Marx's utopia and upto now no communist state has come up. China and former USSR are the example of dictatorship of communist party.

Remarks

Ans- (b) The TIMES magazine ranked Gandhiji as the second most famous person after Jesus. He made the Indian national movement truly a mass movement and acted as a catalyst in it, hence he is known as the Father of the nation.

- Idea of Swaraj

According to his swaraj does not mean transfer of power from one hand to another. In his book 'Hind swaraj', he says that swaraj has greater connotation as we have to achieve social swaraj - ensuring upliftment of all through concept of oceanic circle of power

- Economic swaraj - production by masses, trusteeship. —
- political swaraj - Ramrajya through panchayati raj
- cultural swaraj

- Idea of Sarvodaya

He was greatly influenced by the John Ruskin's 'Unto this last' and he translated into 'Sarvodaya' in -

Remarks

-Gujrati language. He says Sarvodaya means upliftment of all and achieving Sarvodaya through Antyodaya. His concept denotes that India has to ensure life of dignity to millions living in the villages, hence according to him, Panchayati would be a great means to achieve it.

SATYAGRAHA

It was a mechanism of struggle developed by Gandhiji which includes SATYA + AGRAHA.

→ Elements of Satyagraha

- Non-violence - it not only means abjuring violence but also loving people like brothers.
- It aims to develop positive moral to hate the evil and not evil doer.
- appealing the conscious of evil through use of reason.
- convincing the perpetrators by appealing their souls.

→ Method

Gandhiji said that between violence and cowardice, he would prefer the latter. He said that non-violent Satyagraha is not a weapon.

Remarks

of weaks but of those who are morally and spiritually strong.

Thus, his idea of satyagraha helped bringing in various section of society into the national movement and making it a mass movement. Bipin Chandra says that it was satyagraha which made freedom struggle one of the most spectacular mass movement of the world.

Remarks

SECTION B

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

(a) Right to Convert.

(b) Limitations 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.

Ans (a) Indian constitution has adopted a secular mode of government where each religion has been provided with some freedom. Art 25 of the constitution states that an individual is free to profess, practice & propagate a religion.

However in Rev. Stanislaus V/s State of MP, SC said that Art 25 does not confer right to convert forcefully. various states have brought laws regarding anti-conversion.

Recently, in Hadiya case SC held that Art 25 confers right to a person to convert to any religion of his choice. It held -

Remarks

- that neither state nor society has anything to do with it.
SC said that without right to convert, the freedom of religion as a fundamental right would be hollow.

- However, it stated that no one would be allowed to convert another person forcefully or luring some.

THUS, Right to convert is the fundamental essense of the ART 25 which has been recognised by the SC.

Remarks

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Ans (b) Anti-defection law was brought through 52nd CAA which introduced 10th Schedule in the constitution. It held that a legislator would be disqualified from his post if —

- he gives up the membership of the party
- If independently elected member joins any party.
- If any nominated member join any party after 6 months of nomination.
- It does not apply to speaker.

The aim of the the Act was to prevent the horse-trading, malicious defections and to ensure stability of the government. It was held that a member must be committed to the ideology on which he was been elected. However, the law has some limitations also! —

(a) It leads to dictatorship of the party.

Remarks

(b) Defeats the purpose of representative government as representatives are not allowed to put regional demands.

(c) Goes against the concept of democracy, it results into 'forced consensus'.

(d) It overshadows members' choice with party's dictates.

(e) Members become frustrated and this leads to stalling of parliament.

(f) MP Singh says that it has led to decline of parliament.

Hence, Dinesh Goswami committee, NCRWC, 2nd ARC have recommended to amend the anti-defection law to ensure true democracy in India.

Remarks

Ans (c) parliamentary committees are of two types - standing and adhoc. They are constituted to ensure that parliament functions effectively & efficiently.

— Significance

→ Help parliament in keeping executive accountable.

→ DRSCs help parliament in filling the gap of expertise. It also help demanding effective grants.

→ Departments make laws because parliament lack time and expertise.

→ They help parliament remaining relevant.

→ Committees like LOPU, PAC etc help preventing corruptions.

— Challenges

→ It leads to proliferation of the culture of subsidiary delegation.

→ parliaments credibility declines as executives make laws.

Remarks

→ these committees do not have expertise, members of civil society.

→ They are overshadowed by decline of parliament.

→ More often than not, their reports are not laid down for parliament.

Thus, we need to bring about electoral reforms along with reforms in Parliamentary committees to ensure that parliament remains relevant.

Ans (d) Green revolution was a measure introduced during 1967 to enhance food production to ensure food security in India.

→ pros of Green revolution

→ Increased production 3 times

→ It led to ensuring food security in the nation.

→ Strengthened the position of farmers.

→ Agricultural modernisation happened with introduction of HYV seeds, pesticides, irrigation facilities.

Remarks

→ political domain remained as OBC became dominant figure in politics. It led to 1st "democratic upsurge".

— Cons

→ Ecological instability.
→ Inter and intra regional disparity
→ Increased gap between rich and poor farmers.
→ Soil quality, ground water deteriorated.
→ Increased secessionist movement - Khalistan.
→ Increased regionalisation of politics - Son of soil theory.

Thus, we need to bring the ever green revolution as suggested by MS Swaminathan to essen offset the negative externalities of GR.

Ans (c) Working class movement in India goes back to the 1880s & 1890s with constitution of INTUC in 1920, Labour movement became institutionalised.

Remarks

— problems of working class movements

→ Demands are not comprehensive.
→ political parties do not include their demands in manifestoes.
→ They are not organised.
→ face challenge of institutionalisation.
→ Absence of leadership.
→ Even CPI has not endorsed their demands as seen in W. Bangal case during CPI rule.

— challenges

→ Acting as the junior partners of the political parties
→ Regionally spread industries keep them scattered.
→ Divided on the lines of Race, language, caste etc hence lack solidarity.
→ Lack of resources, base among masses.

Thus, working class movements need to be endorsed by intellectual/ middle class to ensure they get qualitative life style.

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)

Ans (c) When India embraced democracy, western scholars propounded that democracy would collapse like card house. It was told due to prevalence of mass poverty, huge illiteracy and diversity. However, with efforts of passionate democrats like Nehru and with efficient institutions like election commission, democracy not only flourished in India but also became most vibrant democracy of the world.

According to Rajni Kothari, caste-based mobilisation is responsible for success of democracy in India. Unlike other nations where unit of mobilisation was missing, India became a vibrant democracy as caste made political mobilisation effective.

Similarly, Atul Kohli says that ethnic diversity has played an instrumental role in ensuring that participation in politics remains strong and democratization takes

Remarks

- place in various institutions.

Further, Mukulika Banerjee says that edifice of democratic agenda survived in India due to excellent work of the election commission. Constitution creates an independent ECI to ensure free & fair election in India unlike other third world countries.

MP Singh says that we cannot ignore the great common sense shown by the Indian voters in making Indian democracy a success. Similarly, David Butler & Pranab Roy in their book 'India decides' say that Indian voters are more mature that that of western.

Zia Modi says that role of Supreme Court has been important in ensuring free and fair election. For instance, Judgements like PUCL to introduce NOTA, Lily Thomas to strike down (Sec 8(4)) of RPA 1951 etc.

Further, our constitution has also played a crucial role in ensuring sustainability of democracy by providing universal franchise -

Remarks

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Art 325 & 326.

Yogendra Yadav says that two democratic upsurges which brought dalits and OBCs out of congress ensured effective mobilisation of people which ensured achievement of democratic agenda.

Yadav says that political parties have also shown great consciousness in bringing about manifestoes to promote political participation. They have played an instrumental role by accepting the verdict of the people.

Suhas Palashikar says that political communication, political recruitment and political socialisation by political parties have catalysed the political mobilisation in India.

Thus, Law commission in it 275th reports says that we need to shift our goal post to reform political parties and electoral system by doing away with criminalisation of politics and identity politics to ensure our democracy becomes consociational.

Remarks

Ans ⑥ India has adopted federal form of parliamentary system where constitution has divided powers between union and the units including fiscal powers. Rickel says that fiscal area in federal structure determines the stability of the system.

— Aspect of fiscal federalism

→ Financial power of union and units was distributed to ensure that both governments function efficiently.

→ Constitution has ~~prop~~ provided for finance commission u/A 280 to recommend distribution of 'net proceeds' from union ~~taxes~~ pool.

→ Grant-in-aid is provided to states to ensure effective socio-economic development

→ Recently, GST Act has been passed to ensure better collection of taxes.

— Issues

→ Large number of financial items are in the union list.

→ Union does not share adequate fund

Remarks

- with states as highlighted by Rajamannar committee

→ Role of Governor who misuses his discretionary power to reserve money Bills of states for presidential assent.

→ Finance commission is constituted unilaterally by the union. Recent issues related to 15th FC are -

- union has asked FC to use 2011 census to devolve funds to state.
- It has asked to do away with Revenue deficit grants
- It has asked to limit the borrowing power of the states.
- union has also asked to consider devolution of 42% of net proceeds (14th FC) keeping idea of new idea in mind.

→ union has more number of elastic taxes while states have more socio-economic functions to perform.

→ Hence, states are heavily dependent on the union and therefore are called as the 'Glorified municipalities'

Thus, 2nd ARC, Sarkaria commission, Punchhi commission, NCRWC have suggested the union to make adequate devolution

Remarks

- of funds so as to ensure smooth cooperative federalism. NITI Aayog action agenda has also recommended to enhance resources of states to ensure competitive-cooperative federalism.

Ans (D) Second ARC has held that Indian electoral system is known for 4Cs— corruption, communalism, criminalisation and casteism.

Prof- MP Singh says that use of money and muscle power not only has resulted into criminal-isation of politics but also in decline of the parliament.

Dinesh Goswami committee way back in 1989 suggested that state should go for state funding of elections which was endorsed by Indrajeet Gupta committee.

Arguments in support of state funding

→ It will reduce immense flow of unaccounted black money in electoral system. ADR report says that 75% of political fundings are from unknown sources.

Remarks

→ will create level playing field as even small parties can fight effectively.

→ will reduce of role of money and muscle power in election and hence criminalisation.

→ Indrajeet gupta committee has held that it will ensure that parties are accountable to the people.

→ It will prevent hijack of the government and lobbying in the government as suggested by Vora commission.

→ US has successful results in this area

Arguments against

→ Election commission says that it is not sure whether it will reduce inflow of black money

→ Some parties would be on advantage as they would have their own capital which will be supplemented with state funding.

→ It is against democratic spirit as taxpayers would be supporting parties indirectly, whose ideology they do not subscribe to.

→ It will cause fiscal deficit.

→ Scholars say that state funding may lead to proliferation of -

Remarks

-parties to get funds.

THUS, NCRWC suggested that media should not adopt state funding completely, it should should adopt partial state funding. Similar view has been expressed by the Law commission in its 272nd report.

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 disenchantments with the functioning of the State. Elaborate with emphasis on nature of State' 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 (c)

Laski called that political parties are essential too success of a democracy which Gandhiji compared parties with prostitutes and asked for partyless democracy. However, in present era role of political parties has become essential in ensuring democratic success.

Paul brass says that since India is a multicultural, multi-religious society, political parties go for identity politics and appeal to the emotions of the people.

Rudolph and Rudolph in his concept of 'organisation of caste' says that political competition has resulted into a traditionalisation of modernity and modernisation of traditions. He says that with increased in political parties competition, the-

Remarks

- the deeply devided caste cleavages of Indian society has become more and more visible.

Thomas Blanchanoon in his book 'Saffron wave' says that rise of BJP is due to increased insecurity among majority (Hindus) about Islamic fundamentalism. He says that the politics of Mandal and Kamandal has unveiled the deep division of Indian society.

Further, Atul Kohli in his article 'can democracy accommodate ethnic challenges?' says that ethnic challenges have become more challenging as parties are going for aggressive appeal of emotions. For instance, recent demand for Gorkhaland shows the deep division between Gorkhas and Bengalis

Moreover, SD Muni says that since economic-development agenda has become less attractive, political parties are going for cynical use of identity to mobilise votes. He says that recent ongoing minority -

Remarks

-lynchings, riots like Muzaffarnagar are crude example of growing gulf between minority and majority and identity-based politics is responsible for this.

Louis Tellin in her book 'Remapping India' and Christophe Jaffrelot say that rise of lingual consciousness in Tamilnadu, increase intensities between punjab and Haryana, divisiveness in north-east etc are the result of political parties' action based on appealing emotions of the peoples. Elites use such strategies to consolidate powers and positions.

Further, Suhas Palashikar in his article 'Small is beautiful' says that regional parties are heavily dependent on using identity to ensure their sustenance. He gives the example of BSP, SP, JD(S), RJP, BJP, AASU etc parties who intensify social divisions.

However, according to PB Mehta, even national parties have not abjured totally using -

Remarks

identity. He says that congress has gone for minority appeasement and BJP for majority appeasement.

Hence, CP Bhambri says that all this misadventure have created crisis in political domain of India. However, Yogendra Yadav says that we are moving from pure-identity based politics to identity-plus politics as society is getting modernised.

Ans(d) Naom Chomsky calls that environmental movements are 'justice movements'. Vandana Shiva says that environmental movements are evidence of recognition of the need of sustainable development.

← Evolution of environmental movements

→ RC Guha calls Indian movements as 'Empty stomach' and 'Shallow ecology'.

→ India saw the rise of environmental movements which were linked to bread and better issues. For instance Chipko movement & Narmada Bachao -

Remarks

-movement.

→ civil societies and intellectuals played crucial role in ensuring success of these movements.

→ Veena Majumdar says that now environmental movements are being welcomed by the govt and especially judiciary. Initially, govt branded activists as anti-nationals.

→ Hence, recent trends show that environmental movements have become the issue of 'High politics'

— Factors responsible for success of movements

→ Since broad and better issue was interlinked with environment, huge participation of people was seen.

→ It got the sympathy of intellectual class who participated vigorously into it. For instance - Medha patekar.

→ Govts later on, started taking cohesive and cordial stands towards them.

→ Civil society - based mobilisation was phenomenal.

→ Judiciary and especially NGT endorsed these movements.

Remarks

- Increased literacy and consciousness about climate change made these movements justice movements
- factors - responsible for failure

→ Hostility of the government - Govt branded activists as anti-development and antinationals.

→ Broad and butter issue made these movements shallow and less intensified

- people could not understand the importance of the movements due to lack of concern about environment.

→ civil society participation was not significant.

→ movements were dissipatous and localised in nature hence once goals were achieved, movements became redundant.

- media did not encourage the movements.

Thus, in contemporary era, government itself has become the central actor in promoting environmental value as we can see it through NAPCC, INDCs.

Remarks

Ans (b) Paul Brass says that protest movements are organised to achieve short-term goal of a particular section of the society. For instance, recent protests by SCs to restore SC/ST (POA) Act after judiciary diluted it.

Rajni Kothari says that protest movements are micro-movements and are result of increasing distrust towards representative government. He says that people have been disillusioned and once they realised their position they became resented.

Similarly, MP Singh says that protest movements are result of occasional failure of the state who fails to understand the large public interest.

Disappointments are related to -

- Lack of development.
- Absense of infrastructure
- Lack of avenue to participate in governance.

Remarks

- increased corruption and reduced accountability and transparency.

.. Disenchantment related to functioning of state relates -

- democracy is formal and procedural in nature
- presence of colonial laws.
- Human right violation
- Decline of parliament.
- Draconian laws like AFSPA etc

Zoya Hasan says that political parties have failed to fill the vacuum between state & the people.

→ state's response to these movements

→ Initially, state took stringent position and tried to curb them by force. For instance, In 1975, emergency was imposed to prevent protests.

→ But now government has become accommodative. For instance, to fulfill the demand of people after Kathua rape case, India brought stringent rule for punishment for tormentors. Similarly, govt has brought a Bill to restore SC/ST (POA) Act.

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)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks