

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

MIRKHELKAR ADITYA DHANANJAY

Rank - 155

Political Science

POLITICAL SCIENCE MOCK TEST

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

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 Aditya Mirkhelkar

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Signature Aditya Mirkhelkar

27/9/2017

M. K. Helkar A.D. PDF PSR Model

26/9/2017

became the part of morality.

ii) Reason:- During his struggle for survival man developed reason. Reason is the core of radical humanism. Man is rational and free from irrational belongings of religion and customs.

iii) Freedom:- M.N. Roy prescribes freedom from all other identities such as religion, nation and community; freedom from necessities and freedom from state.

Radical Humanism envisage a cosmopolitan political system. He gives following tools to establish radical humanism:-

i) Modern education ii) Radical/partyless democracy.

iii) Scientific technology and industrialisation.

However, M.N. Roy's Radical humanism is criticised as Utopia and Sudipto Kaviraj calls him a remarkable failure.

Remarks

REMARKS

Roll No. _____

SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

a) Radical Humanism:-

Humanism as a concept and ideology evolved in Europe in renaissance period. It kept human at the centre of its ideology.

Radical Humanism concept was given by Indian political philosopher M.N. Roy.

Radical Humanism or new humanism as per M.N. Roy is more enriched than humanism because of availability of modern technology and social experience of humanism.

M.N. Roy kept human at the centre of his ideology and gave three components of it - Morality, Reason and Freedom.

i) Morality - For him morality had secular origin. Whatever was useful for the survival of man.

Remarks _____

b) Mill as reluctant democrat. — by Waynes

J.S. Mill is considered as the greatest champion of freedom of speech and expression. He was a Utilitarian but changed the very nature of it. He included features of idealism in utilitarianism.

He is criticised as a reluctant because of two aspects:-

1) He prescribed ~~not~~ benevolent despotism for the colonies. He considered that India and China were great civilisations once but not now. To introduce democracy, there needs to be democratic values in the society.

2) Mill also prescribed qualified democracy. He prescribed to introduce weighted voting (more votes to educated people), open ballot and strengthening upper house.

Also, he has included ~~not~~ more scope for the interference of state in his harm principle. Thus he is also criticised as ~~a~~ scholar of abstract individualism.

Remarks

5/2

- However, ~~the~~ Mill was more concerned to ~~prese~~ prevent the democracy from becoming majoritarian rule. Also, failure of democracy in many post ~~independent~~ colonial states highlights the importance of his ideas.

(c) ~~the~~ features of participatory democracy and deliberative democracy:- Question says
Participatory democracy:- Representative ~~dem~~

- It was prescribed by scholars like Rousseau and Gandhi.

- It involves direct participation of citizens in the policy making, implementation and various other aspects of administration.

- It was prevalent in ancient Greece. Also it is used in Switzerland today.

Participatory democracy is the guiding principle behind 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment Act in India. It prescribes for Urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions.

Remarks

- Tools used in participatory or direct democracy are Initiative (citizen can initiate a legislation or policy), recall and referendum (to decide on important policy making).

- However, it is not suitable in complex and large democracies like USA and India.

ii) Deliberative democracy:-

- Deliberative democracy is a modern concept. Given by scholars like Dworkin, Amartya Sen's public reasoning, etc. ~~It~~ However it can also be traced back to Aristotle where he highlighted the importance of collective wisdom over Plato's philosopher king.

- It includes deliberating, consultation, reasoning and ~~not~~ debating on public policy.

- It is highly relevant today when decline of parliament and strengthening of executive is observed all over the world.

- TRAI's policy paper on Net Neutrality and its demand for suggestion is an example of deliberative democracy.

Kabeerina

3/2

Remarks

However, both deliberative and participatory democracy has a faith on collective wisdom. It is a common thread between them.

d) veil of Ignorance:-

- John Rawls: In his quest for determining Universal theory of Justice, ~~he~~ mentions the concept of veil of Ignorance.

- As per the theory of Justice given by John Rawls, assembly of men was gathered to determine principles of justice and distribution of primary social goods.

- These men were behind 'veil of Ignorance' - i.e. they were not aware about their economic status and community knowledge. However, they had knowledge of economy, industry and psychology.

- As per John Rawls, every man would identify himself as least advantaged, would determine the principles of justice on the basis of criteria - 'Most advantage to the least developed'.

Remarks

- on this principle he developed his theory of justice which prescribed:-

1) Most extensive liberty to all.

2) Difference principle

- Equality of opportunity

- Compensation ~~to~~ to the ^{most} least disadvantaged

- However, his veil of Ignorance was criticised by communitarians as for disconnect with society & unencumbered self. Also modern liberals like Amartya Sen and in his Idea of Justice calls for social choice by rational actors instead of veil of Ignorance.

e) complex Equality:-

- ~~the~~ communitarian scholar - Michael Walzer in his book 'The spheres of justice' gave the concept of complex equality.

- As per him, modern society is very complex and there can not ^{be} any uniform Principle of Justice. Every sphere of human activity has its own principles of Justice.

- Walzer while describing his concept of complex Equality gives various examples.

not repeated

Write more critics
- Communist
- Marxist
- Sec
- Feminist

Remarks

Sphere of ~~politics~~ ^{healthcare} should not be dominated by money, sphere of education should not be dominated by money or status.

- He states that loss of in one sphere is compensated by gain in another for example low remuneration to professors and scientists is compensated by social prestige.

- Michal Walzer prescribes the system of decentralised democracy.

- However, ~~the~~ Michal Walzer has been criticised for not giving any concrete political philosophy.

- Differential distribution principle of goods
- criticised domination of one social good over other

3. Attempt all questions:

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

a) - Gandhi and Ambedkar were the greatest leaders in 20th century India. Both were driven by the idea of social justice ^{but} were at loggerheads with each other on different occasions.

- Their idea of social justice was based on common objective of human dignity but had following contradictions:

1) Ambedkar was not in favour of Gandhi's methodology of appealing to the consciousness of upper castes for the abolition of untouchability. According to him upper caste people ~~were~~ will never compromise their privileges. Ambedkar compared 'Harijan Sevak Sangh' with Mythological character

6 1/2

Remarks

His methodology was ~~more~~ to secure political rights for the dalits. Gandhi disapproved satyagraha against fellow Indians.

His methodology was ~~more~~ to secure political rights for the dalits. Gandhi disapproved satyagraha against fellow Indians.

2) Another issue was over caste and Varn.
system

Another issue was over the caste system where Gandhi criticised caste system and untouchability, he upheld varna system as functional organisation of state. Ambedkar criticised Gandhi's view on caste. For him,

State. Ambedkar
Understanding as textual. For him,
Varna was text and caste as context.
in the form

Varna was text and
Varna system existed in the form
of caste system. He prescribed abolition of
caste

Caste system through ^{Caste} inter dining and

Caste system ~~frustrating~~

Inter caste marriages. Ambedkar also criticised Gandhi's belief in scriptures and called for putting a dynamite over them.

3) Apart from them, modern system of polity and

Economy was ~~not~~ ^{soft} for ~~g~~ Gandhi. He

Prescribed Gram swaraj to ensure \neq just order

Remarks

Gandhi →

concept of Dharma / Duty

Dignity of labour

self rule | swara

Scanned by CamScanner

how the system
should interpret
them. 9

Ans → against
Local self govt,
social equality,
to precede
pol, eq, equality
reform

Work should not
decide
worth of an
individual

Ambedkar was critical of Gandhi's ~~Gram~~ ^{Swayam} and called for urbanisation, modernisation and industrialization.

- However, both were concerned for the upliftment of downtrodden. They wanted to secure just order and ~~an~~ dignified life for the Harijans.

- Both opposed ^{rigid} social stratification, Untouchability and other derogatory practices towards fellow human beings. The love for humanity and concern for dalits were the common threads ~~for~~ between them.

- Thus, both adopted different paths to reach same destination and contributed immensely ~~to~~ to ~~end~~ the evil practices of Indian society.

b) Political theory:-

Political theory as a branch of study has evolved over the centuries. Aristotle called it as a master science from ~~the~~ which all other branches of science take ~~the~~ cues.

Remarks

- Political theory involves political philosophy and political science. This can be classified ~~as~~ per its evolution;

i) Classical:-

- classical political theory as observed in the works of Aristotle, Plato, and Kant, etc was based on methods of logic and reasoning. It was political philosophy.

- It included speculation over an issue and prescribing values.

- content was mainly focused on grand ideas like justice, polity, & state, etc. state was not at the centre of it.

- Religion had a heavy influence over it. ~~It was~~

ii) Modern:-

- Modern political theory in its content and methodology is inspired ~~to~~ more by scientific ideas. It originated in Renaissance period Europe.

- ~~scope~~ content was more on state. Machiavelli can be termed as first modern thinker.

Remarks Full of facts, data that constitutes basis of study.

- Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Marx and Mill are prominent modern thinkers.

- Their methodology was scientific in nature. They were inspired by geometry, psychology and so on.

iii) contemporary political theory:-

- contemporary political theory is more diffused. Various anti-foundationalist critiques such as feminism, post modernism has evolved.

- Their methodology is inspired by post-behaviouralism (Action and relevance) and is interdisciplinary.

- content differs to a great extent from environments, human rights, globalisation.

- Thus, above mentioned is the classification of political theory.

c) classical concept of Justice:-

Justice as a concept is very dynamic in nature. It has evolved through out the centuries and even today remains a contested concept.

Remarks

David Held?

John Rawls?
Pluralism?

a) Plato's Idea of Justice:-

- Plato had criticised sophists concept of justice. sophists concept of justice was self centric and individualistic.

- He was inspired from Socrates and Spartans and gave his idea of justice - as just order where everyone lives in harmony with their nature, as shown in fig.

Fig: Plato's Idea of Justice.

social class	dominant trait	virtue
Rulers	Reason	Knowledge
Soldiers	Courage Spirit	Courage
Producers	appetite	Temperance
social order secured		Justice

- Plato divided his society in classes as per dominant traits and virtues.

- To secure just order he prescribed a detailed education system and communication

Remarks

of wives and property.

- Plato's idea of justice was more radical in nature.

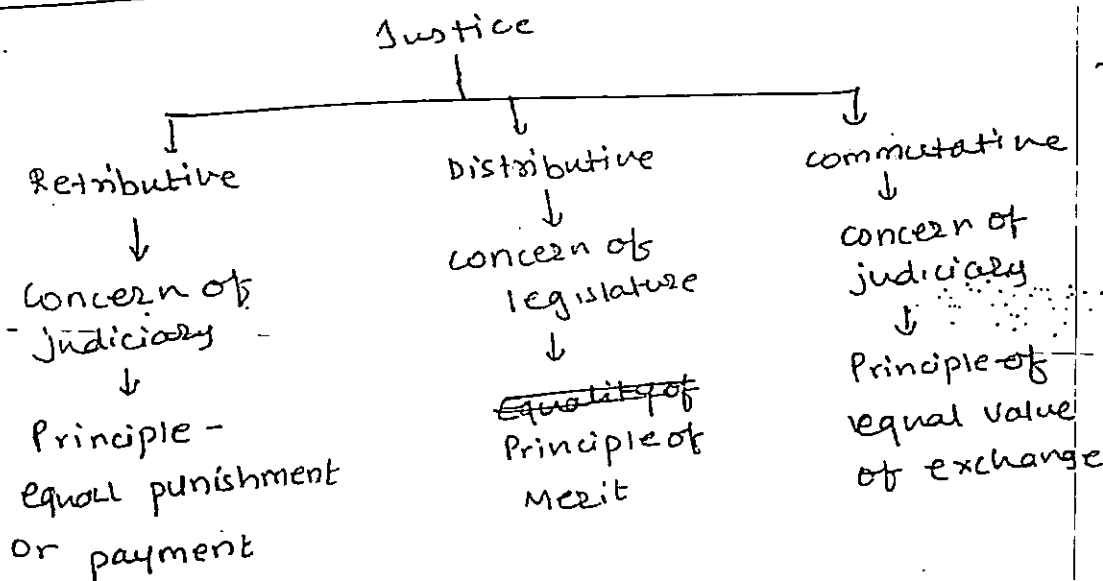
mention
but comes
as well

b) Aristotle's idea of justice:

- Aristotle is a scholar of golden mean.

- He gave more institutional theory of justice.

- He divided justice into distributive retributive and commutative as shown below.



make it
more
explanatory

Fig: Aristotle's concept of Justice..

- Aristotle divided the spheres to different organs of state and thus his concept was very close to the modern concept.

Remarks

Both Aristotle and Plato ~~are~~
~~in favour~~ maintaining justice as important
and importance of state to secure it.

Political superstructure. He gave theory of interdependence of base and superstructure.

2) Relative autonomy school:- ~~tois~~ Poulantzas is a prominent scholar of relative autonomy school. It held that ~~to~~ ~~is~~ modern liberal ~~society~~ states are autonomous in their action ~~to~~ because of competitive politics and catch all parties. so state is no longer instrument of exploitation. But still ^{it} favours dominant class.

3) critical theory:-

It has focused on role of mass media, advertisement and popular consumerist culture. It creates false needs to continue capitalism. prominent scholars of this school are Theodore Adorno, Max Horkheimer, Herbert Marcuse. Habermas is the prominent second generation ~~crit~~ critical theorist. ~~also~~ They all mentioned that workers ~~or~~ in capitalist countries had ~~lost~~ the revolutionary zeal and revolution may not be possible.

Remarks

Began by explaining Marx's theory of Revⁿ

- However some scholars like Ralph Miliband still maintain that state is instrument of exploitation.

6 - World system theorist Immanuel Wallerstein and Samir Amin has developed theory of development of underdevelopment to highlight the new nature of world capitalist system.

b) Power & Authority :-

- Power can be defined as the ability to rule over others or to influence their behaviour in order to meet our requirements.

5/11 - Authority is legitimate power. It is considered as valid, just and accepted by consent.

- Power includes coercion whereas Authority includes voluntary consent.

- Power + legitimacy = Authority.

More explanation
regd -
Names of
pol thinkers
& their
idea of
the
three

Remarks

legitimacy crisis in capitalist society

- This theory is propounded by the ~~liberal~~ neo-Marxist scholar Habermas.

- He mentions about crisis of welfare state in Capitalist state.

- Welfare state provides various benefits to its citizens by taxing the rich class.

- Due to competitive politics and widespread disparity, demands for the welfare keep on rising along with promises by state.

- ~~The~~ welfare state eventually can not keep up with the demands.

Rich class would no longer support the welfare.

- This would lead to state reducing its welfare provisions and thereby creating crisis of legitimacy in the capitalist society.

pol / crisis

Remarks

morality crisis

- contemporary crisis in Europe can be understood by this concept of legitimacy crisis

Idea of natural Rights:-

- Idea of natural rights first emerged in the work of social contract theorist in a prominent manner.

- Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau propounded their concept of state of nature, human nature and social contract to explain the origin of state.

- They explained that, there are certain inalienable rights given by the God to man. These are natural rights. It ~~is~~ These rights were there in state of nature and hence can not be taken away by state.

- Hobbes mentioned right to self preservation whereas Locke gave right to life, liberty and property as natural rights.

6 1/2

Remarks

- These natural rights are inalienable, Universal and sacred.

* - theory of human rights is influenced by the natural rights.

- It mentions that there are certain rights to which every individual is entitled by the virtue of being human.

Just like natural rights, human rights are the basic for human existence and dignified life.

- Human rights are universal and can not be taken away. state must protect the human rights. ~~as~~ it was envisaged in theory of natural rights too.

- However, the measure difference is that natural rights were religious in nature. Natural rights were ^{for} bourgeoisie class interest.

whereas Human rights are for the interest of entire humanity and based on Reason.

Other elements of HR

Remarks

SECTION B

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

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

59 a) - Schedule X of Indian constitution provides for Anti-defection law introduced in 1985 (amended in 2003) to provide stability and prevent horse trading in politics.

- However, there are certain weaknesses that have come to the fore:-

i) It reduce members to numbers. It hampers legislators right of freedom of expression. It is against their

conscience. As it was mentioned by ^{committee} Goswami Report, it should be

restricted only to vote to prove majority or situations where it is necessary to prevent the government.

Remarks

ii) It distinguish between Independent and appointed member. It should be done away with.

iii) Role of Speaker: In Kihoto Hollohan v. Union of India case, though role of presiding officer is subject to judicial review, it is widely misused as in case of Gujarat and Karnataka state legislatures. As per 2nd ARC report, the authority should be shifted to President or Governor ~~as per~~ on the recommendation of election commission.

iv) A new phenomena is observed as attached members who support the government from outside. It hampers the stability.

v) Also, it creates instability in smaller states like Goa & where number of legislators are less.

Thus, Anti-defection law requires refinement to suit the demands of liberal democracy.

Remarks

Provision of split & merger

b) Judicial Activism:-

- Judicial Activism can be defined as proactive approach taken by the judiciary to ensure the justice is served.

- Indian Constitution gives ^{the} ~~through~~ ^{J. Review} opportunities for Judicial Activism under Article 13 (2), Article 32, Article 141, Article 142 and ~~Keshwanand B~~, ^{Minerva} ~~Minerva~~ ^{Full} Article 226.

- Judiciary has also developed the concept of 'Public Interest litigation' where it ~~pro~~ assumes ~~the~~ ~~the~~ greater power & scope for judicial activism.

add more cases of PIL here

- However, at times it results into judicial overreach. when ~~the~~ judiciary assumes the power of legislature or executive as in ~~the~~ recent BCCI case or liquor ban on highway case.

Reasons for J. Review
- pol instability
- hung parliament

Remarks

- Judicial ~~Activism~~ overreach affects the principle of separation of power and checks and balances.

- Pratap Bhanu Mehta ~~criticises~~ criticises Judicial activism and calls judiciary as highly politicised institution.

- However, Upendra Baxli and Ziya Modi defended the judicial activism as per demands of situation.

- Thus, Judicial Activism is a contested concept and creates light as well heat.

c) Uniform civil code & Gender justice:-

- Article 44 of Indian constitution under Part IV ~~of~~ - Directive principles, prescribes for uniform civil code.

- It would result in codification of personal laws such as marriage, divorce, succession and maintenance. (4)

- ~~The~~ Uniform civil code or common civil code ~~can~~ can be the instrument to ensure gender justice.

- Many Personal laws highly in favour of men and untouched by the constitutional principles of Right to Equality.

Practices like polygamy, child marriage are legal under muslim personal laws. However these are against the dignity of muslim women.

- In christian laws, divorce can be ensured after 6 months of negotiation period where as in other cases it is two months.

Remarks

Explain these with recent cases
Triple Talak judgement
Shyama Bano
Shah Bano
Mudgal
Lily Thomas
Shamir Nayyar

- Practices like marital rape of girl below 16 is not a crime under current laws, and hence it can be ~~ensured~~ corrected under Uniform Civil code.

- Also, the ~~practi~~ property rights needs to be ensured to women...

- Hence, Uniform Civil code can serve as an instrument of gender justice and should be enacted by the parliament after wide spread consultation and concurrence.

d) Land reforms:-

Nature of land reforms in India:-

Land reforms initiated by Governments after Independence included following:-

- i) Abolition of ~~untenability~~ Zamindari system.
- ii) security of tenancy rights
- iii) collectivisation of land.
- iv) Redistribution of surplus land.
- v) Elimination of intermediaries.

Land Ceiling
✓ Cooperative rights

Remarks

evaluation:- Abolition of ~~intermediate~~ Zamindari system was the most successful land reform. More than 4 millions peasants were benefitted from this. other reforms such as collectivisation and ~~tenancy~~ ^{tenancy} reforms & redistribution of surplus land was more or less ineffective in the most parts of country except West Bengal, Kerala and Mysore as stated by Atul Kohli. Mr. P. APPU has described the reasons for failure of land reforms such as lack of political will, judicial delays due to ~~litigations~~, loopholes in legislations, lack of ^{proper} land records, etc.

well kept
Bureaucratic
work
lack of
proper
check

Thus, as former President R. Venkatraman mentioned, it is still an unfinished agenda.

e) Party system in Transition in India:-

- Transition of Party system in India has gone through many stages such as Congress system (Rajni Kothari's concept) & coalition era which can be further classified as stable and unstable.

1950-67

Remarks

explain with
phases reasons

Rise of regional
parties
1967-90s
Coalition
post 90s

- However, there is stark change post the general election of 2014.

- BJP has emerged ~~with~~ as dominant party ~~the~~ not only in centre but also ~~is~~ in ¹⁸ states (till today). — Eg. ?

- It has ministers from 29 states and UTs. ~~and~~ in central government.

- Now it has managed to maintain its stronghold on central belt, western India, eastern India and North-east. ~~the~~

- It is coupled with lack of effective opposition (decline of congress and left) as mentioned by C.K. Bhambhani.

- However, it would be too early to assert that India is moving towards single party system again.

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Environmental movements in India are an answer to several challenges which the Indian Society and Democracy face at present. Support the statement with special reference to their agenda, composition and strategies adopted.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

- (b) Comment on the trends in coalition politics in India. How has disappearance of Congress Dominance and emergence of coalition politics impacted contemporary Indian politics?

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

- (c) State Autonomy movements are much more than just a struggle for financial resources although Economic dependence of States on Union continues to be decisive in this regard. Elaborate.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

a) - Ramchandra Guha calls Environmental movements in India as environmentalism of empty stomach. His statement can be understood in the context that Unlike west, Indian environmental movement is driven by livelihood concerns and concerns of gender justice.

- Today Indian society and democracy face many challenges such as centralisation of powers, neglect of voiceless sections of society such as tribals and lack of empowerment of people to oppose exploitation.

- Environmental movement in India pose the solution to the issues of lack of empowerment of women, neglect of tribals & widespread damage to environment in the following manner.

Remarks

- composition of these movements is not the affluent section but oppressed sections of society as women in

Chipko movement and Tribals in Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Their empowerment can serve the developmental needs of entire society.

- Their agenda is to secure livelihood, prevent displacement and ensure justice in rehabilitation: later to quality of life

- Methods adopted by them are peaceful, like

- Jalsamadhi (Jal satyagraha), peaceful protest and other Gandhian methods

It can empower these sections of society.

- It is necessary to understand that environmentalism is not about saving tigers but to strengthen the democracy

Remarks

- Include diverse section of society
- do not cater localised issues
- not a class-based movement

b) After the decline of domination of congress system in 1967, Indian coalition politics has gone through following stages.

i) congress v/s others:- It was basically opportunistic phase of 1978 to 1980 and 1989 to 1991. It was similar to present day third front.

ii) Instable Coalition era:- Phase continued till 1999. There were several disruptions and instable governments.

iii) Stable Coalition politics:- NDA 1 successfully completed its 5 years. It was followed by UPA 1, UPA 2 and NDA 2 today. Coalition politics is stabilised in India and had following impact on contemporary Indian politics:-

Remarks

at regional levels

i) Regionalisation of politics and
strengthening of regional parties
and leaders.

ii) It has weakened the prime
minister's position from ~~star~~ Moon
amongst stars to first among
equals.

iii) It has favourably affected
federalism in India.

iv) There has been rise of small
parties and fragmentation of
existing parties.

Remarks

national party alone
- However, this effect is
diluted in current situation and
strong Prime Minister ~~and~~ has
strengthened the power of Union vis-a-

V/s states.

(i) state autonomy movements in India:-

- Regionalisation ~~in~~ Indian politics is quite familiar phenomenon.

- It can be observed throughout post independent period in Madras, Punjab, North eastern states.

- Though, ~~state~~ financial aspect is ~~more~~ important in state autonomy movements in Kashmir, Gorkhaland and

other states, other important factors are:-

i) Issue of soils - As mentioned by Niyonweine

ii) culture of affluence - Punjab

iii) Identity politics - In north east and Kashmir

iv) scarcity of resources - Vidarbha & Telanga.

v) Power politics.

Development issues

- Thus, state autonomy movements is fueled by other factors than economic factors

Remarks

more explanation required
major demand
Reason for

which can be easily faked with

live speech commentaries

Remarks

