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Rank - 308

Political Science



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POLITICAL SCIENCE

*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 Shubha Kumar

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Shubha

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

GS SCORE**REMARKS**

Roll No. _____

1. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words) (12.5 × 4 = 50)
- Critical Examination of the Anti-Defection Law
 - What are the Arguments for terminating the policy of reservation?
 - Uniform Civil Code and Gender Justice.
 - Nature and Evaluation of Land Reforms in India after Independence.

Q7. Ans :-

Anti-defection law was implemented by 52nd amendment Act, 1985 by Rajiv Gandhi government to ensure party discipline in India. It was further amended in 2003 by 81st amendment that included split within the ambit of defection.

Despite its adoption, it has not been able to ensure strict party discipline and it has been criticised on various grounds. Firstly, it does not take into account the concept of merger. This has provided enough scope for the mass party defection as happened in Andhra Pradesh. The ~~poor~~ Secondly, the

Remarks

provision that nominated members can join party within six months and not thereafter is also criticised. There is no sound logic given to it. Thirdly, it censors the individualistic opinion of MPs because if they express any opinion going against party whip, ~~then~~ they can be disqualified. Thus, it does not allow democratic expression of one's view. Fourthly, since the party system of India is not distinguished by any rigid programmatic and ideological policies it is easy for the legislators or party members to shift their loyalty. Anti-defection law cannot check it.

Thus, India needs a more comprehensive law, where it needs clear programmatically distinct democratic party system.

Remarks

b.) Ans:-

Policy policy of reservation is part of affirmative action policy adopted by Indian Constitution moves to ensure social, economic and political justice. Earlier, it was for SCs and STs but after the implementation of Mandal Commission report, it was extended to OBCs.

Policy of reservation in India needs revision in 21st Century to suit its reality. Arguments have come out for its termination on various ground:-

- a.) It leads to reverse discrimination. It is against the concept of formal equality where everyone should be treated equally.
- b.) It violates the principle of equality of opportunity. Positive attempt of capability enhancement should be made by state at plementation

Remarks

entry education level, middle education level not at job level or higher education level.

c. It is also criticised for flooding the system with people of mediocre level although more efficient gets rejected.

d. The basis of reservation in India is flawed. Not Caste, other Socio-economic background should be basis.

e. It creates a division in society.

The reservation policy in India, if not completely terminated, it urgently needs revision. Socio-economic criteria should be adopted and the concept of creamy layer given by Supreme Court in Indira Sawney Case must be implemented.

C. Ans:-

The directive principle of State policy in its Article 44 directs State to bring out Uniform civil Code. UCC means a single codified law document that will deal with personal law related to marriage, divorce and inheritance irrespective of being Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jews etc.

Hindu Code bill of 1956 already Codified the Hindu Personal Law that includes Hindu, Buddhist, Sikhs, Jains. The issue of implementing UCC is strictly associated with implementing gender justice because irrespective of religion every personal law is discriminatory in nature, against women and reflect the patriarchal structure of society. It provides subservient position to women in matter of marriage, divorce, inheritance of

Remarks

property. So, it must be codified to ensure uniformity and bring gender justice.

One of the major problem in its implementation is that State intervention is seen as interference in cultural rights which is assigned by Constitution to the minority groups. It was evident in recent debate on abolishing triple Talaq. However, politicisation of this issue is major hurdle. Shah Bano Case is major reflection of this trend when political will of government was tested when it passed a law to abort SC judgement and oppose other section of minority. Recent government is seen as anti-minority, hence trying to intrude culture.

There is need of neutral, impartial effort rising above party politics with involvement of minority.

Remarks

Community.

UCC implementation will spread steps towards gender empowerment and gender justice.

d. Ans :-

India adopted institutional + approach towards transforming agrarian relation. Land reform was part of this approach.

Land reform in India involved abolition of Zamindari system, regulation of tenancy rights, right to the tenants, imposing land ceiling and consolidating the landholdings.

It was implemented with a huge fanfare and a large number of legislations were implemented. Kerala and West Bengal are the two regions where it was most successfully implemented. It was a big failure in North Indian states.

Remarks

The mixed success was due to various regions. Firstly, as it was commented by Atul Kohli, its success largely depended on political will and ideology of the government. Most of Kerala and WB government's ideology supported this. Secondly, it did not favour the Subordinate class, rather Intermediate Caste as emphasised by Rudolph and Rudolph. Thirdly, the strong lobby of feudal class was another hurdle. Fourthly, Green Revolution also led to its failure.

Thus, Land reform was not able to change the socio-economic relations in major part of India. The exploitative relation continued and it still persists particularly in North India. However, it was successful in abolishing absentee landlordship.

2. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words) (25 × 2 = 50)
- 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.
 - What has been the nature of new Social movements in terms of their goals and support base? Why their achievements so far can only be described satisfactory at best?

Q.)

Environmental movement in its present form is a modern phenomenon that emerged in 1970s in response to the developmental strategy of India, although intellectual critique of environmental consequences can be found in writing of Gandhi.

The important environmental movement of 1970s and 1980s include Chipko movement against Commercial forestry, Silent valley movement, Narmada Bachao Movement by Medha Patkar. These were the grassroots movement against the policy of government.

The environmental movement are indeed a ~~challenge~~ answer to several challenges that democracy and society face. In 21st Century

Remarks :

Indian society and its multicultural democracy faces a major challenge of inequality. The Govt. of wealth of India is owned by 1% rich people. This problem is linked to environment. Environmental movement in India is actually the environmentalism of poor. It is poor who started the movement. The Corporate-state nexus that led to reckless exploitation of mining areas, destruction of tribal areas, problem of livelihood, rehabilitation their migration is ~~not~~ only posing great threat to democratic stability. So, Corporate-Mining nexus is exploiting environment and weakening democracy. The Current environmental movement takes into account this factor. It should fight against it.

The environmental movement is also answer to rising alienation of tribal areas, growing Left wing

Remarks

Extremism: The environmental movement should work as a force to accommodate developmental policy that favours tribal people and their culture.

Environmental movement will also empower women. It is historical reality that women have been actively participated either it is Chipko movement or Narmada Andolan. Thus, Gender Justice is one of major challenges before democracy can be addressed through environmental movement.

Environmental movement is also answer to India's external security, mainly in North Eastern border. Here Tribals are highly disenchanted with the developmental strategy of government. It leads to alienation and provides a fertile ground for militancy that receives external support.

Remarks

Recently, & especially after growing awareness of people about rising air pollution, health consequences that impacts middle class urban people, ~~etc~~ and as result of judicial activism, environmentalism has crepted in urban sphere. It is good for balanced development of Indian economy as middle class is major electoral force.

Thus, environmental movement has emerged as most important part for Civil society activism and involved grass root people at many level with democratic composition and their agenda included sustainable development, fighting inequality, protecting tribal rights, livelihood, checking unsustainable projects and pressuring government to adopt environmental friendly ~~anti~~ policy.

Remarks

b.)

New Social movement emerged in 1970s, ~~with~~ all over the world. In India, it was particularly directed against the government policies and growing discontent and rising frustration. India became a breeding ground for environmental, women's civil rights movement in 1970s and 1980s.

Nature of New Social movements were:-

1. It was not associated with any party. These were non-political party formations.
2. It lacks any rigid ideological character.
3. It was spontaneous in nature.
4. It was grassroot movement that arose from below.

Remarks

5. It was issue-based. Every movement revolved around issue,
 b. 6. It was not against state itself.

The new social movements like Women's movement, environmental movement, civil rights movements were result of disenchantment with government's policies, its functioning, corruption of public institutions etc. They acted as a pressure group to compel the government to accommodate their policies. In the beginning, various policies like Forest Act 1980, Wild-life protection Act, 1972, Air Act, Water Act, biodiversity Act were implemented. Various measures to end women's discrimination came out, Commissions like National Commission of women, National Human Right Commission, National Commission for SCs, STs was formed. ~~But it never~~ But, their achieve-

Remarks

ments were not upto mark due to various ~~regions~~ - reasons:-

1. Their demand often conflicted with the developmental policy of the government particularly those for environmental movements.
2. Corporate-state and corporate-bureaucracy nexus became another major hurdle.
3. Apolitical bureaucracy also posed a hurdle.
4. In case of women's movement, patriarchal nature of state is a major hindrance. Recently, resistance in Nagaland against 33% women's reservation in ULB reflect this. But 33% reservation in parliament for women is still a dream.
5. Issue of national security comes in way of civil rights movement. ex:- revocation of

Remarks

AFSPA is J&K and North-East.

6. Sometimes the Credibility of Civil Society groups who leads the movement comes under question. It weakens movement.

Thus, New Social Movements are full of contradictions. However, these are great vehicle in a democratic society. In India where multiple shades of opinion reside, it will always remain relevant.

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) The Nehruvian consensus on Development strategy for India was a holistic plan to deal with political, social and economic problems India faced as an infant Democracy. Comment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the challenges being faced by the working class movement in India? How has the rise of Communal Politics and LPG reforms impacted them? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) 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. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

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4. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words) (25 × 2 = 50)
- Comment on the trends in coalition politics in India after 1967. How has disappearance of Congress Dominance and emergence of coalition politics impacted contemporary Indian politics?
 - Pressure Groups in Indian Politics in recent times have been viewed as an asset and a hurdle both in context of Policy making. Elaborate and provide arguments illustrating their constructive and obstructive role.

a) From 1952-67 Indian politics was marked by an era of Consensus. The Congress party dominated the both Central and state politics. It was an era of what Morris Jones called one party dominance.

1967 was a turning point as Congress lost election in many states. Federalisation of politics started. However, the Congress as dominant party remained at the Centre till 1989, though what Rajni Kothari calls Congress system was no longer there. It was an era of decline of party system.

From 1967 to 1989, the dominant Congress party and regional parties in states existed together.

Remarks

The relation b/w between Centre and State was tenuous and there was frequent use of Art 356.

The year 1989 was clear departure towards the Coalition politics. It persisted till 2014. In this period no party was able to gain clear cut cut-out majority at the Centre. Regional parties played an important role. The life and death of government depended on the regional parties supporting and withdrawing.

From 1989 to 1990, it is said that it was era of unstable Coalition. Hardly any government survived or completed full year term. However, from 1999 onwards the era of stable government featured. But, the arrival of majority government at Centre put brakes on Coalition politics at Centre.

Remarks

Although it continues at state level.

Impact on Contemporary politics: Coalition politics impacted in various ways:-

- a.) Federalisation of Indian politics:-
Centre of power gets dispersed.
Congress no longer formed a
Coalition of various interests.
- b.) emergence of regional parties:-
lot of parties come out who
claim to represent the varied
interest of people.
- c.) Caste Consciousness and politics:-
Section of Caste:-
Caste became an important
~~agent~~ force for mobilisation
and caste based parties like BSPA
emerged.
- d.) Communal Consciousness and
religious identity became prominent
politics of mandal and
monday.

Remarks

- e. Ethnification of politics brought many forces in Indian politics who advocated their own ~~do~~ interests. It created ~~an~~ pressure groups.
- f. democratisation of political life.
- g. Emergence of regionalism as dynamic force both positive and negative.

Thus, Coalition politics completely transformed the political landscape of India with both positive and negative outcome. It democratized the public life and strengthened multicultural democracy but also led to instability and ~~creations~~ government. India, if any needs a mature Coalition sensitive to national interest while bargaining over regional interests.

Remarks

b.) Ans :-

pressure groups are vibrant democratic force that act as a channel of public opinion and interests. According to Almond and Powell, it performs the role of interest articulation. As for Herbert Fine, it is Invisible Empire.

pressure groups are inevitable necessity.

Arguments in favour :-

- It act as medium between the people and government. In a large democracy like India every people cannot voice their opinion singularly. It articulates the interest of people.
- Constant communication between people and government by pressure groups keep the frustration of people in check and thus stabilises the government.

Remarks

c-) It influences the policy of government in favour of those whom they represent.

d-) It strengthens the democracy.

e-) Checks arbitrary policies.

Arguments against:-

a-) It delays the developmental efforts of government by putting pressure on government.

b-) It becomes difficult to arrive at consensus while making policy.

c-) Every pressure groups do not have equal power to influence the government. For example:- business groups exercises more power hence it gives rise to what Dahl and Lindblom call deferred polyarchy.

Remarks

Pressure groups are an inevitable asset in democratic system that checks the implementation of arbitrary policy.

Remarks

Remarks

5. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (100-125 Words) (12.5 × 4 = 50)
- Critically analyse the impact of Green Revolution on Indian Agriculture.
 - How is the NITI Aayog different from the Planning Commission and what advantages does it enjoy over its predecessor?
 - Constitutional dimension of democratic decentralisation in India.
 - Constitutional Mechanism for Remediation of Inter State Conflicts.

Q.) Ans:-

Green Revolution means boom in agricultural production after use of HYVs, seeds and modern technology. It was based on productionist approach towards ~~green~~- agriculture and trickle down phenomenon.

Green revolution, assured food security to India at a time when it was undergoing deep agricultural crisis. However, it is criticised on various grounds:-

- It led to inequality and gap between rich and poor.
- Although it was technologically neutral, it was not resource neutral. Costly inputs push the small farmer into indebtedness.

Remarks

- c-) It led to inter-state migration especially from poor region like Bihar. It generated inter-state animosity.
- d-) Use of modern technology displaced labour, led to rural unemployment.
- e-) migration of labour given birth to new phenomenon i.e. feminisation of labour. Women faced exploitation. Gender wage gap increased.
- f-) Emergence of Bullock Capitalists. Intermediate Castes like Jat were the major beneficiary.
- g-) regional inequality.

Thus, Green revolution promoted agricultural growth, helped to tackle food crisis but at the same time generated a new inequality both interpersonal and interregional. India needs similar green revolution in other areas.

Remarks

b.) Any:-

Planning Commission was a non Constitutional, non statutory body formed in 1950. NITI Aayog was formed after replacing it.

Planning Commission followed a top-down model of development. Here, state does not have voice in policy making. However, NITI Aayog is supposed to follow bottom-up approach. Here state will have effective voice in policy making. Their view will be taken into consideration.

Functioning of planning Commission led to extreme centralisation of power. State became subservient to it. However, NITI Aayog can reverse this trend.

Planning Commission was against the spirit of Federation. NITI Aayog is supposed to take

Remarks

into account the spirit of federation.

Niti Ayog enjoys advantages like states are also part of it. So, it will create a trust in the eyes of state in central policies. Federal spirit of country can be better preserved. Any policy made after the consensus of state will lead to better implementation.

So, Niti Ayog if it works in true spirit was need of the time. It is an urgent reform consistent with changing time and the dynamics of development.

Remarks

(c) Ans :-

The ethos of democratic decentralisation is part and parcel of Indian Constitution. Schedule 5, Schedule 6, Art 40 of PDSR that talks about reorganisation of village panchayat, ~~inter~~ 73rd and 74th amendment are a clear reflection of this.

The directive principle of state policy directed state to reorganise panchayat and cottage industries. The Schedule 5 and Schedule 6 empower the Schedule Tribes to manage their own administration and ensure autonomy to protect their culture.

The 73rd Amendment and 74th Amendment 1992 created panchayat at village level and urban local bodies. It brings the decision-making ~~at the~~ to the door of people. It is aimed at involvement

Remarks

nt of people at grass root level, their empowerment and their participation in policy making.

Thus Constitution envisions democratic decentralisation. However, it is beset with many difficulties like lack of funds, politicisation, inefficiency etc.

Democratic decentralisation is an answer to efficient governance. Panchayati Commission said it is a major bulwark against security challenges like Maoism. India needs to strengthen it.

d) Ans:-

Federal political system needs effective mechanism to tackle inter-state conflicts.

Indian Constitution provided enough safeguard to deal with inter-state conflicts. Various

Remarks

Constitutional measures are:-

1. Inter-state Conflict ~~under original jurisdiction~~^(Art 171) Supreme Court of India party in conflict can directly approach Supreme Court.
2. Art 262 provides for Inter-state Council. It was formed in 1951 after the recommendation of Sarkar's Commission. It provides effective mechanism to arrive at mutually agreed and acceptable solutions.
3. Art 263 deals with provisions to adjudicate inter-state water disputes. Various tribunals have been formed to solve water-disputes like Cauvery tribunal, Krishna tribunal etc.

These above provisions help to maintain inter-state harmony and harmonious federal relations.

Remarks

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Impact of the non-party institutions of political participation is limited but still it helped in establishing participatory culture and setting new democratic agenda of Indian politics? Examine in detail. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Critically analyse the growth of Hindu Revivalism in India after Independence with special reference to its ideological base. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Ethnic movements in the North East India are a result of not only isolation but also of domination by Rest of India politics. Explain (200 Words) (15 Marks)

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7. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words) (25 × 2 = 50)
- (a) The greatest objective of India's federation was to hold the nation together without giving up the division of powers between the centre and states. Analyse with help of examples how Indian federalism seems to have achieved this paramount objective.
 - (b) The process of liberalization and globalization is throwing up new challenges to the Indian federalism and it appears to be restructuring power relations between the Centre and the states. Discuss.

a) India as an independent nation born amidst bloody partition and civil war. Holding the nation together alongwith ensuring autonomy to the diverse state unit was a huge challenge. It was in this scenario that India as federal political system emerged.

India is a quasi federation s.e Federation with certain unitary features. To maintain diversity and unity, India adopted various unique features. These are:-

b) Indian Constitution contains three lists:- Union list, State list. Concurrent list. Residuary power lies with Centre. It strengthens union government.

Remarks

- b.) India adopted asymmetric federalism where uniqueness of every state was recognised. Various states were given special rights. For ex:- Jammu and Kashmir was given special status under Art 370.
- c.) Schedule 5 and Schedule 6 gave autonomy to Schedule areas to manage their own affairs. It was in consistent with the spirit of pluralism.
- d.) Indian state did not impose any single language. It accepted the model of linguistic pluralism. Schedule 8 of Indian Constitution lists 22 languages.
- e.) States were reorganized on the basis of languages as suggested by State Reorganisation Commission.

Remarks

tion Commission.

f) It adopted the spirit of Secularism, provided religious freedom under Art 25 to Art 28. Religious pluralism became part and parcel of Indian life.

f. Minorities were ensured Educational and Cultural rights Under Art Art 29 and Art 30.

g.) Under Art 365 state can interfere with state administration if the situation allows.

Thus, Indian federalism was able to maintain balance between unity and diversity by providing state a proper place within the project of nation-making. Although it has been criticised for being too much centralising in character and encroaching on

Remarks

the ~~state~~ autonomous role of the state. It has happened more due to political reasons and partisan interests. There is need to strengthen the federation without compromising its unity and process of nation-building.

b) Any:

The policy of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation was adopted in 1991 after a deep economic crisis. It compelled Indian government to accept the Structural Adjustment programme of IMF. Indian economy was liberalised and it was left open to foreign capital and investment.

It boosts up Indian economic growth but not without challenges. It has created a new dynamics in federal set up on various

Remarks

grounds. These are:-

1. LPDI policy led to inter-state inequality. Some states were gained more due to advantageous positions like better governance, infrastructure etc. while others were lesser. This inequality has become new force making demand with the Centre for more and more grants and special states.
2. Unequal development have given boost to regionalism. Demand for new states have re-emerged.
3. The Concept of Competitive Federalism has become vogue. It means healthy competition among states to receive more investment and growth.
4. State has emerged as major force. developed states are hosting business summit, making visits & the role of ~~the~~ Centre as a big brother in economic arena has

Remarks

declined.

5. States are no longer a junior partner. They are now vehicle of economic policy of government. This has provided more bargaining power to states in federal set-up.

6. Devolution of more functions from 32% to 42% will increase the functional leverage of state. It will decrease its dependency on Centre.

7. thrown out new security challenges like cyber security.

Thus, in era of liberalisation and globalisation, federalisation of power have become an economic necessity. Centre should now follow an approach of consensus making to ~~challeng~~ deal with emerging challenges. Centre should play a regulator role with effective voice of all.

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- 8. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words) (25 × 2 = 50)**
- (a) What are the inherent drawbacks and weaknesses of the Indian Electoral system? How far the efforts till now have succeeded in addressing them and also suggest future areas of improvement?
- (b) 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.

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