

MOCK 2 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.

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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Madhav Gite

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature 

REMARKS

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SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Parametric variations by Amartya Sen.
- Relationship of Power, Legitimacy and Authority
- How does Ambedkar envision the destruction of Caste System.
- Compare Social Contract of Locke with that of Hobbes.
- On what grounds can it be said that Machiavelli is amoral rather than immoral.

a)

Amartya Sen a social liberal scholar who gave the concept of capability approach to reduce the inequality in the society and move towards the human development and progress of nation.

Amartya Sen analysed inequality in society in different regions and came to the conclusions that there are multiple parameters of deprivation where people are unequal. To remove such inequality state needs to focus the capacity building based on the different deprivations parameters.

Sen highlights the variations for eg. women from North India have different needs and faces different problems, similarly women from South faces other problems. To target such inequality multiple variables needs to

Remarks

mention other variations as well - Personal heterogeneities
- Environmental
- Relational perspectives
- within family

4

good

be considered & any universal principle will not suffice.

We can see this argument through Socio-Economic caste census 2011 where deprivations defined in various areas and based on these parameters steps should be taken. Therefore we suggest to build capacity of people according to heterogenous needs and deprivations.

b)

power, legitimacy and authority are core concepts in the political science and they are inter-related. According to Max Weber "legitimacy is a authoritative exercise of power by the state with the consent of people" when people follow rule of law and being obedient to states then state is legitimate.

Similarly concept of power is getting things done with force or dialogue from other.

Remarks

power has been different for different scholars for eg. Hannah Arendt considers power is suu generous it appears when people acting in concert. For Foucault power is coercive as well as non coercive and he considers people are vehicles of power.

Authority is according to John Austin a Institution which has supreme power over a particular territory and has legal authority to exercise force. However Marxist considers authority is coercive and representation of Bourgeois interest.

Therefore if we consider all these concept are interrelated yet contested concept. But their importance remain supreme in the state and political science.

Show basic relation b/w the 3 as well?

A = Power + Legitimacy

Remarks

- Legitimation crisis?
- why govt. needs legitimation

c)

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar a great dalit leader fought for the rights of subaltern class and demanded social equality along with political equality to the dalit. His study on Varna system and caste system made him realise that caste is the main force for the exploitation of poor people.

He criticized caste system and Varna system promoted by Manusmriti. He demanded to put "Dynamite on Veda" and destroy the class division among the society. He wanted to destroy caste system through common understanding Common living and sharing.

Similar to Marx who considered the economic structure as basic structure and exploitation will only end by ending capitalism. Ambedkar considered caste system as basic structure in Indian society and

Remarks

- Role of Religion
- Constitutional / legal means - Reservations
- Why ag. Gandhi? - Ag. Decentralisation

We need to end caste structure. He wanted state should take measures to eradicate caste system.

To raise destruction of caste system he launched Mahad satyagrah to demand rights on lake to get water for dalit. Therefore Ambedkar's idea have been incorporated in Indian constitution through Art 17 abolition of untouchability. Yet the discrimination based on caste still continuing that needs to be removed for just society.

d) Hobbes was the first philosopher to give state sovereignty through his social contract. Social contract of Hobbes where he made that, all peoples transferred all rights to state except right to self preservation. State has supreme rights and - reversible book?

In Locks social contract in his

4/12

his book "Two Treatises of Government" he created 2 social contract. In first social contract Locke formed civil society where all people recognised the rights of other. In second contract Locke formed the government based on delegated rights.

Impossible contract

In Lockes contract people only transferred 3 rights to state such a right to legislate, Adjudicate and execute the law. Lockean contract people enjoys right to life liberty and property. Judicial basis to state on consent / Trust.

What was state of nature? (Value of Rights)

Hobbes made state as absolutest where as Locke made state as "night watchman". Hobbes was represented pessimistic view of man while forming contract while Locke has represented more enlightened view of human nature. Therefore Hobbes called great of individualism and Locke as individualist out and out.

Remarks
Rt. to Revolt?

Mention key points first.

e) Machiavelli is considered as father of realism and 1st modern thinker who separated religion and politics in his book "The Prince". Machiavelli being most criticized because of such separation. Similarly he made national interest as supreme and religion as subservient to state interest.

5

Machiavelli is considered as amoral and not immoral because he never wants his prince to be anti religious towards its people. Machiavelli has given suggested prince should look things as they are good rather than what ought to be. He suggested prince should follow dual morality. That is morality of prince should be different than common man. As prince cannot sacrifice himself like common man for his principle.

Machiavelli further advised prince to not to appear irreligious because

people like religious people. He wants prince should respect the religion just for sake to gain confidence from people. He also suggest prince to that religion is a great force and discipline to control the masses.

Therefore it is clear that the Machiavelli never wants his prince to be immoral. He wants his prince to be neutral and cold blooded. This will ensure the upholding state interest rather than the religious beliefs and emotions.

Critics? how diff from Gandhi;

— how morality diff from foe king & people

— what are basis of state moral principles in a state

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'Ambedkar wants democratic form of government which will uphold the idea of equality'. Discuss his views on socialism and identify his suggestions for removal of untouchability. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Generally believed to be the equivalents of each other, there exists deep differences between Machiavelli and Kautilya, it would be unjust to replace one with another. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) The class struggle does not disappear under the Dictatorship of Proletariat, it merely assumes different forms. With reference to the statement, explain the major features of Dictatorship of Proletariat and its impact on class relations, democracy, state and administration. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a)

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the father of Indian constitution and greatest dalit leader fought for the rights of dalit people. He was troubled by deep rooted caste discrimination in the Indian society and subjugation of people in the society.

He wanted that democracy means equality of all in civil, political and social matters. He wanted democratic government which respect rights of everybody and give social equality by ending class division based on birth and caste.

Remarks

state control over industries?
collective farming?

Democratic socialism - main part
- one man / vote form of govt.

- one man / vote form of govt.
- parliamentary

Ambedkar consider democracy will remain a top soil on the social system of country which is essentially undemocratic. He suggested India cannot have true democracy without achieving social democracy by ending the institution of caste and ending discrimination of dalits

6

To bring dalits in mainstream he wanted to do affirmative action through socio-economic policies. Ambedkar wanted to end the caste system as basic structure of Indian society and bring equality.

For this he launched Mahad satyagraha to demand rights of people to get water. He founded Bahishkrit Hitkarani Sabha, Muknayak etc to represent the dalit perspective and demanded ending of caste and untouchability.

Remarks

How different from Gandhi

- inter caste marriage
inter dining

In his speech Grammar of Anarchy he held that until caste will not end untouchability will live in country. further he held that politics is a struggle not for power or money but to reclaim the human dignity. with deep conviction his aim was to give life of dignity to dalits.

Therefore Indian constitution under Art 17 adopted to end untouchability. further constitution provided social and economic rights, affirmative actions to dalit. yet we are witnessing atrocities against dalit. That needs to be ended through collective effort of society.

b) panedit Nehru in his book "Discovery of India" held that Kautilya as Indian Machiavelli. From this assumption the comparison made with Machiavelli and Kautilya.

Machiavelli from west and Kautilya from East (India) represent the realist tradition and have various similarities. Both wanted to make their motherland great through their king and prince. Machiavelli's The prince and Kautilya's Athashastrea gives various advices to king. Both have given concept of statecraft. Both wants king should be real and pessimistic about human nature.

However there are wide differences. Machiavelli has separated religion and politics. Kautilya considered religion and politics same and duty of king to hold Rajdharma. Machiavelli's advices was based on western experiences of Italy. Kautilya has advised king to be bigishu.

Remarks

Kautilya has given detailed view on statescraft, institution of espionage and tackling corruption. Such detailed view is not given in prince. Kautilya wanted prince should follow the religion and the good peoples will. For eg. As he mentioned the "In the happiness of his subject lies happiness of King". Such views are not mentioned by Machiavelli.

Therefore Kautilya could able to see his king in real but unfortunately Machiavelli could not. Machiavelli has been largely criticized in different places and Machiavellianism is a bad. As Gandhi was very critical of Machiavelli. Therefore there is wide difference and one cannot replace other.

— Role of state formation
Patriotism for stability

Remarks

— On King's morality
— On welfare politics

c)

Karl Marx who studied capitalism in detail through his historical materialism and came to the conclusion that the class struggle is a moving history and exploitation of worker will not end until class struggle ends.

Shokren
 this
 mention
 views
 on
 D.P
 by
 version
 scholars

Karl Marx in historical materialism have shown ancient society was primitive with no conflict. Later emerged the slave and master where class struggle started. In Modern serf and workers 2 classes emerged. In modern times capitalist and worker are two antagonistic classes became the conflict.

He suggested to end class struggle worker needs to generate true consciousness and bring revolution against state.

Through this revolution capitalist will be overthrown and dictatorship of the proletariat will be established.

Remarks

→ Engels
 Marx
 Lenin
 Carew Hunt.

Dictatorship of proletariat will be in transition phase towards the Communist society. In dictatorship of proletariat capitalist will be exploited class and workers will be exploiter. However this will transform to ~~Communist~~ communism and state will wither away. — also to look for counter revolⁿ by bourgeoisie.

Despite of Marxist belief dictatorship of proletariat will not be a class struggle! It has created tyrannical societies and class struggles remains a feature in the dictatorship. The transition from this phase is hardly achieved.

If we compare Communist Russia the tyranny of Communist party emerged under the name of dictatorship of the Communist party-revolution (proletariat). This has violated rights of people and dissent has become offence. mention with names?

Remarks

Therefore the Marx's idea of dictatorship of proletariat which will subsequently transform into communism and state will wither away remain a utopia. Communist countries like China North Korea misused this concept to violate rights of people and made life miserable.

90

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) How does Aristotle view the activity of Politics? What role does a Constitution serve in his theory? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the major aspects of Locke's defence of property along with its major scholarly critiques. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Women's predominant role in childrearing and domestic labour is their biological destiny. Discuss the major arguments given by various feminist approaches against this notion. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a)

Aristotle is considered as father of political science, who studied 158 Constitution of the world. He considered political participation in the city state is an duty of the citizens.

Aristotle in his work analysed that those people will participate in political affairs will be men of reason and will apply their rationality. He considered politics as deliberation of people about the political matters of the state. He suggested authority of masters and slaves is different.

a best ~~for~~ polity is considered as aristotle way to govern the society.

Remarks

who are included in 'politics' → Excluded women & children
 → link it to citizenship
 → practical wisdom + intelligence

According to him men of will involve in politics who have special skills. therefore he promoted differential reward and meritocratic society. He considered democracy as rule of many ignorant poor. This will lead to mobocracy.

According to Aristotle constitution will serve the guide for ruling the state. In his theory of constitution he suggest "Law (constitution) is reason

711 without passion". This means constitution will represent true reason of the common good people.

He further suggested if constitution will serve the best to make society just based on distributive and retributive justice in the society. His theory of revolution which is peaceful. which means changing the government or amending constitution.

Remarks

Also mention different models of constitution

Therefore Aristotle unlike Plato has given clear guidelines for the governance of state. Plato made his philosopher-king as supreme and his Republic (constitution cannot be changed).

Hence Aristotle is considered as more pragmatic. Best practicable and more this worldly. Therefore it is difficult to challenge the wisdom of the Aristotle. Western countries adopted their constitution based on Plato's Aristotle's polity.

b)

John Locke is considered as father of Liberalism. He gave the theory of limited state in his Social Contract, where state will act as trustee and people as trustee. State only has delegated rights and people have right to resist against state.

Remarks

Locke has mentioned people have not transferred right to life, Liberty & Property to the state and they are integral part of the persons humanity and Personality.

According to Locke those people are hardworking and talented who earned Property and those who lazy remain poor. Therefore Property is the labour

of man and his horse and slave and state cannot deprive. Right to Property motivates man to work more and achieve happiness.

Private Property ensures that the just and happy life. He further suggest man can contribute to poor from his Property through donations. Therefore Locke emerged as positive possessive individualism.

Remarks

Macpherson criticized Locke's idea of right to property as possessive individualistic and against the just society. Further John Rawls also criticized the Locke on the case that if there is just society we should promote difference principle.

Marxist criticized Locke's idea as it goes against social equality and equality of out. comes. Despite of this we cannot forget Locke emerged as true liberal.

Imp. Limitations of property? — on Labour sufficiency spoilage

Blamensatz's critic?

c)

Women always being the tool for the subjugation based on their biological identity. As Simone de Beauvoir a radical feminist remarks "One is not born woman but one becomes woman". This shows the gender discrimination and limiting role of women to child bearing and domestic work.

Radical feminist such as Betty Friedan in her book "Feminine Mystique" studied the conditions of women in USA, and came to the conclusion women are not satisfied with their life. According to her main problem is "patriarchy", which subjugates women under the dominance of male.

Remarks

Kate Millet - problem of public sphere?
 ↳ person is political

feminist like Betty Friedan criticizes the Sigmund Freud who created myths about the women. According to him role of women is to look attractive. His justification was being considered as biased.

further Simon de Beauvoir in her book "second sex" mentions that the subjugation women starts from family and further make problem difficult. According to her to being women is not women problem rather it is male problem.

Post-colonial feminist like Chandra Mohanti Talpade, Gayatri Spivak considers discrimination based on biologically is against the rights of women. further they highlights problems of colonial women are different than men.

Radical feminist Susan Moller Okin wants to end the heterosexual familys to end patriarchy and end liberate women from the burden of child bearing and domestic work.

Post feminist like Susan Faludi wants to domesticate men and celebrate womenhood by coming out of home. Ecofeminist such as

Vandana Shiva wants protection of environment and women for the sustainable world.

Therefore removing discrimination against women based on sex should be ultimate aim of world society to give life of dignity and equality to women.

Response of Social constructionists

Remarks

— Gilligan ?

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Legitimation crisis and Jürgen Habermas idea of legitimacy based on ideal speech situation (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Explain the major arguments of the Communitarian approach with special reference to its feminist critique. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Equality of Resources consists of redistribution being done as continuous process rather than being a one time phenomenon. Discuss. Also bring out the salient features of "Equality of Capabilities" approach by Dr. Amartya Sen (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>		
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Remarks

SECTION B

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Issues related to special status under Article 371.
 (b) National Commission for Minorities.
 (c) Debate on simultaneous elections.
 (d) Justice delayed is justice denied: issue and need for reforms.
 (e) What are the major criticisms of the Constitutional amendment procedure in India?

a)

As Indian constitution is considered as Asymmetric ~~and~~ federalism with different states having various special powers and arrangements. Why 371 safe guard interest regions of backward regions Art 371 grants special status to various states such as Maharashtra Hydrabad, Art 371A - Nagaland enjoys special rights to preserve the culture, customs and traditions of the people. Other states like Sikkim, Goa, Karnataka etc also provided special provisions with respect to administration. This has created the debate in India.

4 1/2

Remarks

Mention with recent issues
 Nagaland - women Reserch issue
 A.P - 80% job to local

Various other state like Bihar UP considers it as arbitrary and against the concept of equality. further there is issue of demand for grants for other states. Governor has wide power under Art 371 this is being considered by state legislature against the spirit of state legislature. The unequal development has been witnessed eg. Vidarbha, Marathwada region.

Despite of the fact Atul Kohli suggest that wide diversity accommodation Indian constitution provided right way to achieve stability and unity.

b) National commission for minorities established as statutory body in 1992 under National Commission for Minority Act.

Remarks

(19)

Composition of members?

2019 need cultural & economic interests of minorities.

The main aim was is to promote equal development of Minority Community at par with other community.

Minority Commission ~~is~~ promotes development programmes and implements various schemes like Nai Rokshani etc for minority people. It focuses on the protection of minority interest through making awareness among the people.

It makes ~~are~~ arrangements to improve conditions of minority. It submits report to of status of minority to central govt. Despite of this its power remains limited. As mentioned by Sachar Committee report Minority Commission

power needs to be strengthened to give more capability and improve the rights of minority in country.

Remarks

What about problems?

- Capacity building
- Lack of infrastructure
- Powers of Council Court?
- No constitutional status

c) After publication of paper by NITI Aayog the debate on simultaneous election become the topic of discussion. The simultaneous election where state assembly and parliament (lok sabha) elections happens simultaneously.

The main aim to reduce the large scale expenditure on the election, reduce the frequent

imposition of Model code of conduct which detailing the development work in the country. further frequent election causing the caste and communal violence, mobilization of voters etc.

The idea of simultaneous election is not new to India.

Remarks

Explain
more issues

- huge expenditure cost reduction
- security forces to be deployed

Criticisms? L.S & S.A do not have fixed terms
eg. spirit of federalism
of National parties

till 1967 there were simultaneous elections. So to achieve coherence in policy making and development this approach can be considered.

Various committees like parliamentary Standing Committee, Law Commission of India have recommended the simultaneous recommendations. However we must need to take all parties consensus to respect democratic spirit to move towards simultaneous ~~elect~~ elections.

d) According to Lord Bryce The test of excellence of government is based on its functioning judiciary. The judicial delays in India highlights the poor governance and many undertrials suffering in the prison.

Remarks

various issues involved ^{such as} like appointment of judges to Supreme Court and high court are not made timely, further in lower court large scale vacancies are continuous feature.

The problem of frequent litigation also made judiciary overburdened. As economic survey mention more than 3 Cr

(6) cases pending in lower judiciary. There is lack of quality judgements in lower court because of lack of training.

To make more efficient and faster & justice delivery we should focus on Alternative Dispute Resolution, NALSA, Gramnayataya, Use of e-courts, faster filling of vacancies through standard operating procedures,

Remarks

- Lack of Infrastructure
- Lack of training in scientific collection of evidences
- huge workload

promote friendly courts, E-case management system. Therefore as Rau suggest Justice is first virtue of social institution and that must be achieved to provide right to equality and dignity.

e)

Constitution of India is a organic document and it goes under modification through amendment procedure under Art 368. * There are various types of amendment procedures such as

- 1) Simple majority of Parliament eg. Amending strength of high court, elections procedure
- 2) Special majority amendment eg. Amending fundamental rights.
- 3) Special majority with consent of half of state eg. Amending 7th schedule etc.

Remarks

Mention only amendment process under Art 368

This amendment procedure considered as very cumbersome as well as flexible. Indian constitution does not allow state to start the amendment procedure ^{unlike} like USA.

Similarly there is no role of state in amending constitution for creation of new state.

further during joint sitting the role of Rajyasabha is limited.

44/2 Also the procedure has been started made as tool to curtail rights of states eg. Amending 7th Schedule where moved articles from state list to concurrent list.

Mention need on basic structure case After go Keshavananda Bharati arrived which limited the amending power of Parliament for basic feature. Yet we need to smoothen the procedure

Joint sitting - Parliament alone has power on major amendments
- no time frame prescribed

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the major functions, powers and controversies associated with the post of Presiding officer(e.g. Speaker) of legislatures? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Why the National Human Rights Commission was recently called 'A toothless tiger' by its chairperson? How valid is this comment and suggest possible measures which will make the body more effective and relevant for the victims of Human rights violation. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the evolution, nature and impact of Dalit Politics in India? To what extent it means a different experience for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What was the controversy regarding Preamble being a part of the constitution? Elaborate on the significance of the Preamble with special references to views of constitutional experts. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the evolution, nature and demands of the ethnic movements in North East & Since independence. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Caste and class in India have their distinct identities in terms of structure and economic status. Is this a universal truth in India or it has certain exceptions? Give your views. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a)

Indian constitution which starts with the preamble which mentions the philosophy and Noble vision of the founding father. Preamble is being described by Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava as "Jewel of the Constitution".

The question of Preamble is part of the Constitution emerged in Berubari Union case in 1960 before Supreme Court. Court in this Judgement said that preamble is not part of Constitution. The analogy is based on American Constitution.

Remarks

In Keshavananda Bharati Case 1973 supreme court analysed the constituent Assembly debate where preamble is adopted by passing motion in parliament. Hence court declared that preamble is part of constitution. Further in LIC case court said preamble is integral part of the constitution.

As preamble defines the features of constitution and characteristics of state that's why K.M. Munshi called preamble as horoscope of the constitution. Preamble ^{defines} represents the India as Democratic, sovereign, socialist & secular republic state. further it aims to achieve justice social, economic, political. Preamble also wants to promote

Remarks

brotherhood and unity of the nation.

According to Nani Palkiwala a constitutional expert and jurist, preamble is identity card of the constitution.

Preamble served the purpose to resolve the conflict in different features. Supreme court in various cases used preamble as guiding star to give the verdict.

So Pratap Bhanu Mehta calls Preamble served the purpose to resolve ambiguities and made more clear to the judiciary.

b)

Ethnicity according to Horowitz is a collective belonging based on the common culture, tradition, language, race, customs and religion.

Remarks

As India's North East represent unique culture with various tribes and their customary practices. The ethnic movement became the common since Britishers. Because of the intrusion in sensitive areas through Christian Missionaries etc.

Since after Independence the ethnic upsurge started against the influx of refugees from East Pakistan.

According to Andre Beteille ethnic movements in India which demanded the various rights such as in Nagaland greater autonomy and separate Naga state.

Further the violent clashes in Assam based on Assamese and Bengali people on the issue of culture has seen various times. Also

Remarks

Mention other cases with e.g.
 - Nephalaya
 - Bodoland
 - Mizoram

as Raj Rajani Kothari mentions that ethnic upsurge is the result of modernization. Zoya Hasan analysed ethnic movement and remarked that large scale globalization and alienation of rights of people is main reason for ethnic movement.

Therefore to tackle such movement Atul Kohli suggest the solution should be democratic and political. He wants state should handle with sensitivity.

As suggested by Sarkaria's Commission ethnic movements should not seen as crisis of nationalism rather crisis of development. Therefore appropriate development policies help to resolve the issues in North East.

Remarks

Recreation building perspective Vs Nation building perspective

c)

According to Christophe Jaffrelot caste forms a "Mosaic" of Indian politics.

According to M.N. Srivinas caste has reached at subconscious level of the Indians this shows the deep attachment of caste with Indian people.

Caste and class are two distinct things as suggested by M.N. Srivinas caste is a Indian concept for the western class. Caste structure is hierarchical for eg. Upper caste, Kshatriya and Patils. It also shows the cultural bonds and identity of particular group.

Class on the other hand mainly based on common interest

Remarks

Property
means of ownership

for example capitalist class and worker class there is less focus on caste and religion rather more focus on the collective interest.

However in Indian context the class and caste structure is not rigid. for example Dalit or OBC is considered a class of multiple caste such as Dhangar, Vanjari, Goldsmith etc. As suggested by Rajani Kothari the structure of caste and class is complex and deeply intermixed. As M.N. Srinivasan suggest people started adopting higher class through the Sanskritization, urbanization etc. Urban and rural class have been significant class in India

Remarks

Generally Dalit is of lower class so there is an overlap

in terms of their identity, further based on their work and living style.

Therefore Indian caste and class system is multilayered as remarked by S.D. Muni. The politics in India largely based on identity.

7 Because of caste and class politics rise of consciousness. As Rajani Kothari suggest caste politics has strengthened the Indian democracy.

one can move to upper ~~class~~ class through social mobility but diff for caste. since entire caste needs to move

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Continuity of Religion in Indian politics. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the nature of New Social movement in India. What are the specific challenges faced by Human Rights movement in India? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Reservation for some is the most potent tool for social justice and empowerment but for others it is just a mechanism to gain political advantage over rivals. Address the debate from both view points with recent examples. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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