

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.

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Name MUKUND
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REMARKS

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Explain the difference between Power and Authority
- Discuss any two early trends in socialism.
- Discuss the grounds on which the welfare state is justified.
- What is Patriarchy and how does it affect the political behaviour of citizens?
- The idea of differentiated citizenship.

(a) There exists unique correlation between Power and Authority. Power in its basic form can be said to be the process of exercising influence on ~~someone~~ or ~~somebody~~ by various means.

In contrast, Max Weber defines Authority as a form of legitimate power. The difference between two lies in the fact of absence or presence of legitimacy or backing by the state.

According to Foucault, Power is present everywhere in the society, but same can not be said of

Remarks

Authority = Power + legitimacy
 Apart from also include the
 view of present look for
 more Joseph for

(3)

authority as authority, comes with the back-up of state.

Secondly, power can be said to be the element of coercion whereas authority promotes wilful consent.

Thus, power and authority are separated by legitimation factor, which is sanctioned by state.

⑥ Socialism refers to the political philosophy in which means of production and distribution were supposed to be owned by masses, rather than single capitalist individual.

Socialism emerged in its earliest form as an exploitative nature of capitalism. Early trends of socialism can be deciphered

from the characteristics of Fabian Socialism also known as UK Model of socialism.

In this model, there was predominantly influence of capitalist mode of production with initial characters of socialism. For example, sectors involved in core welfare sector to be made under control of state and rest under private sector.

The emergence of Karl Marx, brought radical change in socialism as political philosophy. He declared as 'transition phase' between capitalism and communism, where the DICTATORSHIP of PROLETARIAT (labour class) shall be established.

Thus, according to Marx, early socialism were utopian model and not scientific.

Remarks

(3)

How was Fabian Socialism different from

Marxian Socialism)

Need to elaborate on one more hand.

© Welfare state as a concept can be traced in the work of J.S. Mill, utilitarian thinker, who promoted role of state in the welfare of people.

Further, emergence of Marxism, as counter to capitalism, prompted capitalism to reform its ideals from exploitative to welfare state.

- Grounds on which welfare state is justified are the need of the state to take care of people's need, especially marginalised, poor sections as they can not afford all necessities themselves.

Further, as per Aristotle, state came and continues in existence for the sake of GOOD LIFE, thus it is the responsibility of state to ensure that all sections get due care from state.

While, Liberal thinkers like Locke prefers minimal (night watchman state), Marxist thinkers like Marx himself believes state has to come up to end exploitation or promotes state-less society.

The emergence of neo-liberalism under Friedrich Hayek, has come up as challenge to welfare state; However existence and sustenance of welfare state is quintessential as per thinkers like John Rawls, Amartya Sen etc. (5)

- (2) Patriarchy refers to the socio-political system, in which there is the dominance/hegemon of male over female. The patriarchy manifests itself in various forms like low female representation in parliament, female foeticide, glass ceiling, sexual harassment at workplace etc.

Remarks

Poor structuring
 PPT provide scholarly justification
 & their arguments provide actual welfare
 state is or improvement
 our night watchman
 state.

Patriarchy affects the political behaviours of citizens, as ~~cases~~ ~~turns~~ citizens vote male candidate on perceived biasness against female. Further, low number of women in parliament, is said to be the reason behind law formulation, law enforcement vis-à-vis women.

Feminist like Catherine McKinnon said that, "When I look at the State, State looks male to me", because of these factors only, where state was seen to be anti-female in outlook.

Hence, patriarchy influence political behaviours in multiple ways.

What is the impact of Patriarchy on 3rd world women's political choices or election political activity?
 Give examples

Remarks

② The idea of differentiated citizenship has been given by Marion Iris Young, a leading feminist of 20th century.

She propounded this idea of differentiated citizenship in reaction to radical feminists like Simone de Beauvoir, who held state to be anti-female; Catherine McKinnon who held state to be pro-male and against interest of female.

According to Young, the state is not as anti-feminist as alleged, rather state and through its political participation has aided in efforts to uplift condition of women, by creating differences between male & female.

For example, reservation of seats in parliament, in case of India Panchayati Raj ($\frac{1}{3}$ rd reserved for women); seats in metro etc. reflects how state goes for positive discrimination in favour of women by creating differentiated citizenship.

Thus, Marion Iris Young, promotes political participation of women in affairs of state, to further increase the positive role of state in uplifting women in society.

Your elaboration is good
but this concept essentially
belongs to the multicultural
tradition

Need to elaborate on view of
Will legitimize
Bhulcha Parekh

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Liberty and Equality are different faces of the same ideal. Evaluate. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Critically examine the reasons for the rise of Fascism and its nature as an ideology. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the basic aspects of Representative Democracy and its contemporary challenges. (250 Words) (20)

④ Liberty and Equality has been the two core concept in political philosophy.

Liberty as a concept denotes the 'absence of restraint' in narrowest sense, whereas equality as a concept denote 'non-discrimination' among people.

Liberty as a core concept exists in the philosophy of liberalism, propounded by philosopher-thinker like John Locke (father of liberalism); J.S. Mill etc. whereas equality as a core concept was

Remarks

propounded by Marxist/Communist thinkers like Marx, Engels etc. Equality is given more emphasis in the philosophy of socialism.

However, looking deeper we can easily find the co-relation between the two - i.e both are faces of the same ideal.

Both liberty and equality, strives to promote the welfare of the people, though differently.

While liberty, ^{or liberal thinkers} believes that individual themselves are capable to achieve their interest without interference from state (laissez-baire by Adam Smith);

Socialism (focusing on equality) believes that state should

Remarks (7)
 Give arguments of one value can exist without the other. Frame this question as a detailed debate show the positive & negative aspects of liberalism. Include names of scholars

pro-actively guide citizens towards their welfare approach.

Thus, rightly said, liberty and equality are different faces of the same ideal which despite having divergence in its core, has convergence when it comes to promoting dignity & welfare of people.

⑥ According to PAYNE, there is no clear-cut ideology as such fascism, rather it is a hodge-podge ideology as word fascism doesn't denote any meaning by itself.

Further, Payne believes that fascist leaders like Mussolini adopted anything from anywhere that suited their

interest and helped further
propagate their propaganda/interest.

- Reasons for the rise of Fascism:

Fascism as an ideology emerged
in Italy under Benito Mussolini
in inter-war period (1919-39). According
to scholar like Seymour D. Lipset,
the role of middle-class were
prominent in emergence of fascism
or as it is said it emerged as
an 'extremism of centre'.

In addition to,
disgruntled middle class against
capitalist class, the factors such
as inter-war crisis, inflation,
propaganda based mobilisation helped
emergence of fascism in Italy.

Remarks
what were the
historic political
reasons for
rise of fascism
due to sound economic

- Nature of fascism as an ideology was that fascism or fascist were prominently elitist; they glorified war, militarism; violence. In addition, they also promoted authoritarianism (dictatorship) tendency among people.

Thus, fascism as an ideology emerged by exploiting various thoughts/philosophies like Plato's philosopher king, Hegel's state concept, Nietzsche's Superman; Rousseau's General will etc.

(c) ^{Tells more on the irrational & aggressive nature of the ideology}
Representative democracy is one of the most prominent form of democracy among others like direct democracy; deliberative democracy and other.

Democracy means rule by the people, for and of the people as famously defined by Abraham

Lincoln. It emerged from Latin was DEMOS (people) + kratia (rule) i.e. rule by the people.

Further, democracy was divided into two parts -

- (a) Direct democracy, propounded by thinkers like Rousseau
- (b) Indirect democracy, propounded by thinkers like J.S. Mill in form of representative democracy.

Thus, representative democracy can be said to be type of democracy - indirect democracy - in which people represent their mandate by casting their vote in favour of a candidate, who happens to deliberate in his/her behalf.

The basic aspects include features like

Remarks

Elaborate on the procedural aspects of RD

What are its merits / demerits

indirect representation of people mandate as against direct democracy where citizens make their choices directly without any representative in between as such.

The process of representative democracy is followed in most of democracies like US, UK, India etc.

- Contemporary challenges to representative democracies include:

There is a rise of majoritarian tendency because of representative democracy. Across globe, as reflected by rise of Donald Trump, Marine Le Pen in France etc., right-wing parties are mobilising people through protectionist, divisive propaganda.

In addition,

emergence of instruments like anti-defection, whips etc. promotes party loyalty rather than exerting individual mandate thus undermining representative democracy in present times.

Hence, there is a need to promote democracy to its true credentials.

Most of the challenges you mentioned are procedural

Contemporary challenges include

- Social Media
- Alienation
- Globalization
- Rise of Identity Politics

(8)

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the Radical Criticisms of Liberal Feminism. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Write a critical note on Fabian socialism (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What is the concept of Justice in modern Political Theory? How is it related to Equality? (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine the Marxist approach to political analysis. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) "Liberty is the absence of restraint." Explain this statement and discuss the relation between liberty and authority. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Critically examine the liberal and the Marxist theories of Democracy. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Examine the agenda of New Social Movements in India.
- Bhoodan movement and its contribution to land reforms in India.
- Dalit perspective on Indian National Movement.
- India constitution is a product of evolution rather than revolution. Examine.
- Comment on the evolution of Political parties in India since Independence.

① Social Movements refers to the mobilisation of people on various lines for achieving a particular sets of objectives/goals.

The social movement further has been bifurcated in two parts:

① Old social movement - before 1960s - concerning basic issues of right to vote, dignity, adequate wage etc.

② New Social movements - after 1960s
The agenda of new social movement, as per Yogendra

Remarks

Yadav, concern itself with issues beyond 'bread and butter'. It includes in its agenda issues like environmental rights, LGBTQ rights, gender-justice rights etc.

Thus, new social movement has broadened its horizon by inculcating issues which concern masses as a whole and not individual itself. The issue of Farmers' right has gained prominence lately due to decreasing productivity, monsoon failure etc.

Thus, new social movement, as per scholar Yogendra Yadav has been successful in implementing various emergent rights like recognition of homosexual in Navej Johar case (2018).

Inclusivity of rights

Remarks

4

Wade content
 You need to give more examples & elaborate how this or movement emerged as a workers' critique of model of development.

⑥ Bhoodan movement refers to the movement launched post-independence where it was aimed to bring land-distribution by promoting distribution of land to landless, sharecroppers, tillers etc.

Bhoodan movement was propagated by leaders like J.P. Narayan, Acharya J.B. Kiplani, Karpoori Thakur in Bihar etc.

Contribution of Bhoodan movement to land reforms in India has not been very successful as movement couldn't get widespread momentum through India.

However, certainly it brought necessary changes and impetus to land distribution.

Remarks

Aliterate in landless background

agenda of government.

People were mobilised to distribute their land beyond a limit and certainly it had some impacts in regions of Bihar, UP etc.

However, land reforms as such is still a pending task in India, despite many steps taken.

(C) Dalit perspective on Indian National Movement:

Indian national movement refers to the long-running movement to free India from the yoke of foreign (British) rule. Various perspective like Dalit, Marxist, Feminist etc. has been given on Indian national movement.

The prominent scholar on Dalit perspective has been Dr.

Remarks

what was the major reason for failure of Bhudon movement.

Babasaheb Ambedkar himself. In various of his articles, he held that the Indian national movement was movement which ignored the place of dalit or issue of dalit upliftment.

The origin of Indian National Congress (INC) in Dec. 1885 and its refusal to take social issues as prime agenda has been criticised as anti-depressed class in nature.

Further, the issue of Poona Pact (1932), temple-entry movement etc. has been reflected as a subverting of dalit cause. However, as noted by scholars like Ramachandra Guha, it is not fair completely to say that Dalits were completely ignored during Indian national movement.

Steps like formation of Indian National Social Conference (INSC),

Remarks

limited content
 Need to include views
 of a lot more
 Dalit ideologues &
 intellectuals

3

Gandhian constructivist programmes etc. certainly made attempts to uplift marginalised sections of society, though it had limited impacts, as liberating nation gained more prominence.

Thus, still its a matter of debate ongoing between different scholars with different perspectives with respect to indian national movement

(d) Indian constitution, as per, father of our constitution and chairman of Drafting Committee Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, has been formed after ransacking almost all available constitution of the world.

As noted by constitution expert, Granville Austin, Indian Constitution contains all the feature according to its need to suit its

Remarks
 You need examples to give of specific Constitutional Reforms which chronologically created the backbone of Indian Constitution

needs and thus termed it 'sui-generis' (of its own kind) in nature.

It is product of evolution as Indian constitution evolved from British rule itself. The guiding principles of national movement like secularism, paternity, territorial integrity, fundamental rights, universal adult franchise etc. became basic feature of our Constitution.

Further, various features were borrowed from different countries thus reflecting evolution and not result of revolution as done in France.

(c) The political parties emerged in India in complex way, where various factors like caste, religion, region etc. played their role.

According to scholars like Suhra Palshikar, political parties

evolution can be categorised in following ways:

- (a) Congress dominated: 1951-67: till 4th general election, Congress party mentioned 'one-party rule' at both centre & state.
- (b) Rise of regional party: like DMK, AIADMK in southern states like Tamil Nadu based on regional-linguistic factor (Draavidian line) to oppose three-language formula.
- (c) Rise of coalition government: post-emergency led to emergence of parties like Jan Sangh (BJP), Janta Dal etc.
- (d) On casteist line: evolution of parties like RJD in Bihar, Samajwadi party; Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP) by Kaushik Ram in UP for dalit upliftment.

Why did the Congress system come to an end?

Thus, evolution of political parties in India has been on multiple-lines in complex interdependent way.

4

Remarks

What were the major factors for the rise of multi party system and how this has impacted the nature of political discourse in India?

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Satyagraha is the most important and original contributions of Mahatma Gandhi to humankind. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Elaborate on the main features of the Marxist perspective of Freedom struggle and bring out its limitations as well. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Write a short note on performance and agenda of environmental movements in India. (250 Words) (20)

① Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation, ^{has} had huge impacts on our national movements as well as our thoughts.

There were various notable ideas of Gandhi, which guided national movement as well as conscience of his followers. For example, the virtue of Satya (truth), Ahimsa (non-violence), Communal harmony, Gandhi's Talisman, ocean circle concept of power, Ram Rajya etc.

However, Satyagraha (^{perseverance} ~~perseverance~~ or striving for truth) remains most important, as it forms the basic

Remarks

tenet of Gandhiji's thought.

As noted by John Rawls, truth (satya) is the 1st virtue of any social system. Gandhiji also gave uncompromising importance to truth. Thus, his philosophy of Satyagraha was an empowering tool for masses against exploitative rule of Britishers.

It was an attempt on an instrument of modus operandi, through which Gandhiji tried to awaken consciousness among colonial exploiters by forcing them through non-violence (Ahimsa) to confront Truth.

According to Bhikhu Parekh, Gandhiji's satyagraha had enabled him to finally bring masses to national movement which resulted in British deriving out, hence most important and original contribution of Gandhiji.

Remarks

good but you need to elaborate on its strategic perspective as well. Role of women? The kind of challenges it posed to British.

⑥ Marxist perspective of freedom struggle is ^{one} among various perspective of freedom struggle. Basically, Marxist perspective reflects on how Indian freedom struggle were inspired by Bourgeoisie interest and ignored the interest of the labour class (working class).

The most prominent scholar of this school of thought was R. Palme Dutt. R. Palme Dutt in his book 'India Today' calls Gandhi as leader of Bourgeoisie (capitalist) class, and Indian National Congress as elitist group propagating and safeguarding Bourgeoisie interest.

Among various, main feature included factors like showing national movement as movement of

Class struggle between proletariat and bourgeoisie class.

The instances of calling of Non-cooperation Movement in February, 1922 was said to be to protect the interest of capitalist class, as Gandhi feared movement turning violent and could lead to conflict between working & capitalist class.

However, this view of Marxist perspective doesn't hold ground as noted by historian Suniti Sarkar in his book 'Modern India: 1885 to 1947', he says that Marxist ideology is biased by its core interest without reflecting on the prevalent complex situation during national movement.

Gandhi's calling off of non-cooperation movement, among

8

Remarks
 what was the reason for the non-cooperation movement?
 demands for more methods?
 Reason for limited support from masses?

others, were motivated by his insistence on Ahimsa (non-violence) as any instances of violence, could have given cause to Britishers to crush movement, thus ensuring that people doesn't rise again.

Further, INC itself participated for the cause of labour as its leaders joined peasant movement and were also inspired by socialist ideology as evident in thoughts of Nehru, J.P. Narayan, Minoo Masani etc.

(c) Environmental movement refers to the movement/mobilisation of people based on concerns like preserving environment, sustaining nature and countering process like deforestation, land degradation, GHG emissions etc.

Environmental movements in India can be classified

under new-social movement which emerged in 1960s.

The emergence of environmental movement in our country can be traced back to the movement led by Sundarlal Bahuguna in Pauri-Garhwal, famously called as CHIPKO ANDOLAN.

Further, movements like Narmada Bachao Andolan, Save Silent Valley in Kerala etc. are various examples of environmental movement in India.

Performance of environmental movement as per scholars of eco-feminism like Vandana Shiva has been satisfactory, as it has brought

Remarks

How has this emerged as a critique of colonial model of development

GH = (9)

adequate, awareness among people, and has also improved the condition of women in India.

Further, enactment of acts like Wildlife Conservation Act, 1972, Forest Conservation Act, 1980, Environment Protection Act, 1986, Forest Rights Act, 2006, CAMPA Act, 2016 and various other policy enactments can be somewhat linked to environmental movements' outcome in our country.

Further, Agenda of environmental movement has also broadened as it includes factors like river pollution, wildlife conservation etc. as well.

Thus, environmental movement played important role in India in conserving & sustaining climate, ecology.

Remarks
You need to be more critical

Also include views of Ramakrishna Laha & Sankar Prasad

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Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Comment on the nature of Coalition politics in India and its influence on the democratization of political culture? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Critically examine the agenda and achievements of Women movement in India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss how far the politics of regionalism and communalism have affected nation building in India. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine briefly the programme and role of the extremists in the Indian National Movement. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Critically examine the impact of political parties on democracy in India. Also, comment on the social mobilization led by political parties. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Examine the role of caste in Indian Politics. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Indian national movement, as per historian Bipin Chandra as outlined in his book 'India's Struggle for Independence' can be broadly divided into three-parts:

1st) Moderates phase (1885-1905): led by leaders like S.N. Banerjee, Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta etc.

2nd) Extremist phase (1905-1917): led by leaders like Balgangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Anurobindo Ghosh

3rd) Gandhian phase (1917-47): under Gandhi's leadership

Remarks

Thus, we can see the role of extremist in Indian national movement during 1905-1917. The extremist emerged on the platform as reactions to unfavourable outcomes of methods of moderates.

The reliance of moderates on '3P' - prayer, petitions, protest didn't yield any perceptible change as per extremist leaders and hence they favoured quite radical methods like boycott, non-cooperation, civil disobedience etc.

Programme of extremist included in its fold - taking the movement to common masses by different methods like festivals, political education programmes etc.

Further, extremist played very crucial role as they were leaders in direct touch

Remarks for

↳ Not very major philosophical absorption? what were their limiting (critique)

9.

with people which resulted in movement reaching to masses.

This was further leveraged by Gandhiji when he launched non-cooperation movement in 1920, as ground was already prepared by extremists.

⑥ According to scholars like Christophe Jefferlot, there has been profound impact of political parties on democracy in India.

The Indian democracy went through various phases due to impact of various forms of parties in rule. The rule of Congress party for a long time in initial phase, strengthened democracy and stabilised it in beginning.

Further, as noted by scholars like Rajni Kothari, emergence of coalition rule on mixing up of regional parties with central parties led to strengthening of federal credential of democracy, as now local factors gained national importance. As for e.g. LTTE issue raised by AIADMK led to appearance of LTTE for a long time.

Further, recent rise of BJP as ^{seat winning} majority party has led to centralisation tendency and weakening of federal structure as per political scholars like ms. Louis Tilly.

Social mobilization by parties has also been on various grounds, like, on caste lines by

Remarks not needed
 Need or examples
 this: region based
 caste based
 Mao mobilization
 elaborate on their positive & negative impacts
 Separately
 T

parties like Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP) in UP by mobilising dalits, muslims, RJD in Bihar (Yadav), JDU on Kumbhs etc.

Social mobilization on regional issue like AIADMK, DMK on language factor; TRS on Telangana formation etc.

(c) The role of caste in Indian politics has been profound and far-reaching. As famously noted by scholar Christophe Jafferlot, "In India people do not cast their vote, rather they vote their caste".

Further, scholar like Rajni Kothari in his book 'Caste in

Politics has highlighted the complex interdependence between caste and politics in India.

The decline of Congress government post-1967 and emergence of linguistic issue led to origin of regional parties. Further, the political mobilization based on reports of Mandal Commission by Moraji Desai Government, led to emergence of caste factor at national level.

Further, formation of parties like Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP) by Kaushi Ram in UP led to socio-political mobilisation based on caste.

Further, role of Caste in Indian politics, as per

Rajni Kothari has been both positive and negatives.

positives: Caste factor in Indian politics increased the bargaining power of hitherto marginalised sections of our society. Further, it led to increase in affirmative action by state in their favour.

- Negatives: Division/fracture on basis of caste became defining feature of Indian democracy.

Despite emergence of caste-based parties, subverting continues. The emergence of coalition-politics, leads to policy paralysis, inefficient decision making and appeasement policy by ruling dispensation. The

dirty vote-bank politics has divided people and has further led to emergence of caste-based demands like reservation for Jats in Haryana, Patidars in Gujarat, Marathas in Maharashtra etc.

However, summarizing as noted by Rajni Kothari, role of caste in Indian politics has led to further strengthening and making democracy representative, as India being caste-based society continues to remain truth.

This is a very routine question
 Need a lot more examples & detailed arguments on positives & negatives of this.
 Also include scholarly views both positive & negative

10

Remarks