

97

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

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.

*Content is good  
Just include  
a bit more of analysis  
Attending to news*

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Shilpi  
Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Shilpi

**REMARKS**

--	--

## SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Rawlsian critique of Utilitarianism.
- Rights and Duties of the Sovereign as per Thomas Hobbes.
- Discuss the major critique of Elitist theory of democracy.
- Examine the various debates on 'Equality of Opportunity' in brief.
- Major challenges and critiques of Multiculturalism.

Ans (a) The time Rawl enters into the field of political science, another theory of justice ~~one~~ in justice in school of liberalism was prevailing. The school of utilitarianism. The utilitarianism was given by Bentham who advocated greatest good of greatest number. According to him "good is prior to right." He was in favour of majoritarianism.

However, John Rawls opposed the theory of utilitarianism. He was influenced by Immanuel Kant who gave the notion of categorical imperative. Means the reason in the bare provided the reason need to selfless and non-biased. He held that no matter how much organised and orderly the system is, if it is going against

Remarks

Human dignity, it need to be abolished. This content can be understood in terms of Caste system prevailing in India which is against the human dignity but organised and orderly.

John Rawls was of same view and gave the concept of Social contract under which he invited the head of family. That will ensure the contract and provided the concept of veil of ignorance. Veil of ignorance is a concept that means that people are not knowing their strength & weakness as well as the strength of others. This will help people to take decision in a non-biased manner.

The idea of John Rawls of justice was criticised by feminist due to his call to the head of family. However, the differentiated treatment was welcome by feminists as well as from the people from the school of Affirmative justice. Rawls held the theory at domestic level, but today we are talking about differentiated treatment at the level of WTO, UNICEF etc.

Remarks

Don't describe whole of his theory  
 Just elaborate now on your point argument

4

Ans → Thomas Hobbes was from the school of social contract. He is known as first modern thinker. He gave the concept of sovereignty of state. According to Karl Marx, Hobbes is the father of all of us.

Thomas in his book Leviathan held that love and fear was born together. Humans are selfish & positive in nature. So, for the selfish ends i.e. for the security of their life, they enter into contract and made state.

Since, during the social contract, they have given up all their rights, they have no rights remain with them. Only right they have is right to life. If state threatens to take the right of life, subjects can go for revolt.

On the other hand, subject duty is to follow the order of states. ~~But~~ He held that justice embodies the duty. Doing your duty is doing justice to yourself and state.

Remarks

~~It is because of this reason~~ Because Hobbes has given very little importance to rights, Vaughan held that Hobbes is a scholar of empty liberalism. On the other hand, M.C. Pheasant held that Hobbes starts as an individualist but ends up as an absolutist as he has given absolute power to state. But Sabine held that there is no contradiction between the Hobbes individualism and state absolutism because ultimately for the safety of himself, he has given power to state.

You need to know the power of state with church, morality, ethics, property.

3

Anti Elitist theory of democracy holds that no matter what in the system of governance, the power remains in the hand of elitist.

Prominent scholars being Moraca who held that power revolves between lion and Jones. C.W. Wright Mill held that oligarchy is the iron rule. The state of nature was also examined by the Raymond Aron who held that form of govt. doesn't matter, it

in the elitist who governs. Same thing was criticised by Robert Mitchell.

On the other hand Robert Dahl who gave pluralist model of Democracy denied the elitist model and held that Democracy in reality is polyarchic. power remain distributed between multiple groups i.e. government, pressure groups, interest groups.

Amartya Sen who is a champion of democracy held, that democracy have educative value i.e. it makes people aware of their rights, it has intrinsic value for its own. It helps people to get an end.

Also, Mc Clelland who has studied the different theory in detail that elitist model have taken democracy in narrow term of election. It has overlooked the substantive value of Democracy.

→ With the spread of democracy & a increase acceptance among the people, it can be tell that it is not elitist in true sense.

Remarks

Also include their functional critique

Too much emphasis on electoral aspects

No role for other political actors

(5)

Ans - Equality of opportunity:-

Equality of opportunity has been given different interpretation by different scholars.

Scholars like Nozick who belong to neo-liberal school held that equality of opportunity in a market model where state have very role to play and market can give things according to the labour done by people.

Marxist scholars held that equality of opportunity to get equal outcomes of the production.

Feminist like Iris Marion Young held that since women have suffered historical deprivations, equality of opportunity is in differentiated treatment & affirmative action by the state.

Social Constructivists like John Dworkin give the concept of equality of opportunity to have resources. He also endorsed affirmative action by state in favour of disadvantaged.

Remarks

what are the different types of equality of opportunity?

why does Dworkin provide multiple times redistribution?

4



→ Amartya Sen held that even if ~~ex~~ people have equal resources, the capacity to change the resources into material varies. So, he held that equality should not be in terms of resources but in terms of equal opportunity to get capabilities. So, he gave capability approach.

⊙ There is lot of contradiction among the scholars for the equality of what is presented. There ~~is~~ no consensus but all agreed that equality among people should be there.

### (c) Major Critique of Multiculturalism:

→ Multiculturalism is a school based on toleration of which is civilisational value of India. Toleration of all the cultures and also advocated affirmative action by the state. They held that a person's dignity can not be respected without respecting their culture. Prominent scholars being Will Kymlicka, Dilip Kumar, Madhavaiah. However, according to critics like Amartya Sen held that it lead to ghettoisation and problematic.

Remarks -

Joint national unity in long run.

- Feminist like Susan Moller Okin held that all the culture is made up of patriarchal structure. So, there is need of intervention. For eg - Muslim culture endorse triple talaq, Hindu culture endorse sati & New, recent problem of Sabarimala temple.

- In word of Chandran Kukutkar, there is always a minority section among the culture. For eg:-

In Hinduism - Dalits,

In Muslims - Mulla & Qadri.

What's your argument now?

→ Brian Barry also reiterated the Amartya Sen concept that it promotes identity politics.

eg - India, BJP - Hinduism

→ Congress - Muslim appeasement.

→ Seyla Benhabib held that it undermines the people's power of to understand each other.

→ Andrew Murphy held that tolerance towards intolerance is nothing but surrendering of freedom.

You need to compulsorily include critique by Amy Gutmann

Remarks

5

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) In what theoretical sense has the state been described as a natural institution by the various scholars? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the power-knowledge relationship given by Foucault in detail. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Elaborate on the major beliefs of Radical Feminism and the contribution of major scholars from the perspective. What is Post Modern and Post Structural Feminism? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans → Foucault being a post modernist gave a view of power that was different from the earlier conception of power. He held that power is knowledge and knowledge is everywhere.

→ His correlation between knowledge and power is manifested by his conception of discourse. He held that all the theory are discourses - Discourse meaning, telling thing in such a way that it spells to make and seem to be reality to people. He held that state, King, Science everything is result of discourses. Our belief system, culture all are resulting discourse. Knowledge is every where. It travels through society.

Remarks

He took a micro view of power power. He held that power is not necessarily coercive in nature but ~~productive~~ in nature. It travels through the society like a capillary tubes. Everyone has power. People are not vessels of power but they embody power. Power can never be unidirectional but ~~multi~~ multi-directional in nature. So, he took a sociological view of power rather than political nature.

Acc. to him, earlier the King used to ~~give~~ exercise power by coercive nature. But now it has changed, they have institutionalised it by giving schools, ~~Asylum~~ ~~prison~~ prison. He held that schools, ~~Asylum~~ ~~prison~~ are manifestation of disciplinary power to keep the people obedient. This way he came near to legal who talk about manufactured interest.

Foucault gave concept of Disc. power and govern mentality. People always think that someone is watching us, so they always behave

Remarks

in a way the society expects him to behave. Through the use of <sup>disciplinary power</sup> ~~governmentality~~ among the people, the state have introduced governmentality among the people.

In a nutshell, Foucault's conception can be given as:

Conventional view / Foucault's view

power - with King  
- Unidirectional

- With people.  
- Multidirectional in form of knowledge.

Autonote on the exam of Penetration

coercion what is his capillary network

- Not necessarily.

Answer → Carole Hanish

Explain main key words used by him

7

— notion of radical feminism as spawned the term. Radical feminism is coined by Carole Hanish. different from conventional feminism as it was based on the experience of women and it was not a result of any other disciplines like liberalism and socialism.

Remarks

→ Betty Friedmen held that women are subjugated under even after getting political & socio-economic rights. He gets a survey of people in England and held that they were not happy even after getting a good life. He labeled the problem as the problem that has no name. She created the women magazine and scholar like Sigmund Freud for spreading discourses about women.

→ Ludwig Feuerbach in his book "The dialectics of sex" held that ~~economic~~ patriarchy not economic in basic structure of the society.

→ Prominent Feminist Simon De Beauvoir held that one is not born women but one become women. The process starts from the early childhood. She was influenced by the scholar Sartre who gave concept of existentialism. He held that women exists only superficially in society. Their existence has no meaning as they are always attached to

Remarks

their father, a Husband. This can be understood very well in Indian context as women after independence, 40 lakh women has given their names as wife of, daughter of etc.

She held that ~~There is no women problem but a man problem. It is the problem of ~~women~~.~~

~~She asked women to come out of their comfort zone, be independent, reject the discourse of biology like motherhood, masculinisation gave them natural disability.~~

• Another scholar Lynette Ercole held that where are the ~~so~~ women. She points towards the absence of women from political theory as well as practice.

• In works of Sarah Mollas Okin who is also a Critic of Multiculturalists gave interpretation of personal is political. ~~From~~ In Indian context.

Domestic violence act, triple talaq Bill can be understood as ~~as~~ a recognition of personal is political.

Remarks

Also, Soren Brownmiller held that Rape is nothing to do with instinct & desire. He is a tool by patriarchy to subordinate women.

Post-modernist & Post-colonial feminism held that the problem of white is different from problem of black. New schools come up like

1) Black feminism.

2) Eco-feminism → Vandana Shiva in India held that feminism is very near to environment. Men ~~is~~ destroys both women as well as environment.

3) Post-colonial feminism → which held that feminist is being suffered under triple burden - gender, race and Neo-colonialism. Prominent scholar being Sarajini Sahoo

→ So, Post Modern feminism gave feminism a new direction to explore.

Remarks

9

There are new  
substitutions but  
not same as  
feminism Post modern  
It is about sex preceding  
gender rather  
gender preceding  
sex.  
They oppose this  
view



*Remarks*

*Remarks*

**3. Attempt all questions:**

- (a) What are the assumptions which Rawls makes while stating his theory of justice? Also discuss briefly the major critiques of his theory by diverse schools of thought. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) The ultimate goal of Post-colonial theory is combating the residual effects of colonialism on cultures. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Central to neoliberal thought is the claim that individual should be free from interference of others'. Examine this statement in detail. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

--	--	--

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

<i>Remarks</i>	

<i>Remarks</i>
----------------



*Remarks*

--	--	--

*Remarks*

**4. Attempt all questions:**

- (a) How did Ambedkar turn the Marxian base-superstructure model upside down in his critique of Indian society? What were the other areas of difference between the two approaches? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the contemporary debates related to rights? Discuss with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the major principles of Neo-Marxism and its relationship with Critical theory. What role is played by Nicos Poulantzas and Gramsci in formation of Neo-Marxian views on State? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

**Remarks**

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

<i>Remarks</i>
----------------

*Remarks*

--	--	--

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

*Remarks*

## SECTION B

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Radical humanist perspective of Freedom struggle by M.N Roy.
- Integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations in the Indian state.
- Discuss Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court with examples.
- Political dynamics of Panchayati Raj
- Party system is in transition in India

Ans(a) Radical humanist perspective has its roots in Modernity which gave principles like rationalism and Humanism.

Acc. to radical humanist, the freedom struggle is the struggle of survival. In long run it gave the concept of local metropolitan governance. It can be understood by 2 pillars i.e.

① Freedom → Freedom from struggle. It is basic struggle that by every human being for their existence.

② Ethics → He rejected the idealistic ethics. He followed benktan gave utilitarian ethics. Ethics is made by man.

③ values → Struggle for freedom which reached to a logical level gave rise to values.

Remarks

M. N. Roy advocated

- ① grass root democracy & party less democracy as advocated by Gandhi.
- ② He advocated modernisation, industrialisation for proper development.

He gave priority to existence. He came near to Centre in his conclusion of his radical Humanism perspective. He was first one to give idea of revolution at the root level of mind i.e. mental revolution.

Ans (b) - 1 Integrations

Don't describe what is radical Humanism

Instead try to elaborate on its contribution to freedom - struggle

3

Remarks

*Remarks*

Art 143 → Advisory jurisdiction is given in Art 143 to Supreme Court. Acc to this, the central govt. can ask for advices from Supreme Court in two cases.

① If any problem of public importance arise and president think it is necessary to take advice.  
- However GC can refuse to give advice.  
Even if, SC gave advice the president is not bound to obey the same.

② If any dispute arise from pre-Constitutional treaty → The SC court bound to give advice. However, president not bound to by the advice.

There are many of cases:

① Beinbari Case → Between India and Bangladesh. SC held that it is not necessary to do changes in constitution. But later, it held that it can be done by executive action.

② Kedhar Kumar Privileges Case → SC held that ~~the~~ right to speech is subordinate to privileges of MP & MLAs.

Remarks

→ pre-Constitutional issues? (40)  
→ what is the rationale of including this provision?

(11) Cauvery dispute Case → Karnataka govt. made ordinance denying the tribunal order. & the SC held the ordinance unconstitutional.

(12) Kerala Education bill

(13) 24 Case

(14) Ramjanam Bhumi Case → SC held that it will take it merely as a property dispute.

(d) Panchayati Raj was evoked by Rajiv Gandhi govt by excluding 73rd and 74th amendment act. It was a dream of gandhiji's Sarvodaya, and Swaraj and has been given no directive principle.

→ Panchayati raj has not been very successful in India as it ~~is~~ lacks funds, functionalities & functions.

There were two models envisaged by people:

(i) Gandhi model → Complete decentralisation giving full power to the people at grassroots.

(ii) Nehruvian model → Decentralisation of development through executive.

Remarks

→ According to some scholars who held the centralisation in that the decentralisation of governance but decentralisation of conception. It is not panchayat raj but sarpanch raj.

→ In the words of Ashok Mehta committee, panchayat raj was not failed but it was made to a failure. Executive have not given enough power to panchayat raj. Similarly legislature have not devolved enough funds.

→ Acc. to Mani Shankar Aiyar committee, " <sup>No</sup> ~~Bad~~ panchayat raj is better than ~~sto-~~panchayat raj. <sub>Bad</sub>

→ Economic Survey held that panchayati raj is not working as a program. It is a collectivity only 5% of funds from tax. How much devolves it was extracting only a 1/3rd of the capacity. This was true for even successful model of panchayati raj like Kerala.

→ So, panchayati raj was not able to give good livelihoods true i.e. Antyodaya is reaching

Remarks

3

Question is not about performance of Panchayati Raj but how it has impacted local village level politics in India.



to the last mile to last person involving everyone in governance.

### One party system introduction

#### Phase - I → 1950 to 1964

→ It was one party system. In words of Rajni Kothari who popularized it as Congress system. It was one party because of Nehru style of Consensus politics, legacy of freedom struggle. In words of Granville Austin, it was one party system in one party country.

#### Phase II → 1964 - 1997

→ It was phase of Survival of Congress. The euphoria of freedom struggle has blurred. In words of Rajni Kothari, it was a result of democratic upsurge. Many regional parties came up due to emergency, green revolution etc. Caste politics started taking root during this time.

Phase - 1999-2014

- > Era of Coalition politics. Federalism get strong.  
LPG era, Move towards ~~the~~ Cooperative  
Federalism. UPA I & UPA II, NDA give examples  
of successful coalition. ~~Even~~ A no. of scams,  
~~stare~~. Corruption that frustrated the common  
public

Phase 2014 - up till now

- > In words of Sethna politics, BJP have  
emerged in substantive term not only in nominal  
terms. Thomsonblom Law explained BJP rise.  
So, we moved from one party-dominant system to  
~~to~~ coalition and again to majoritarian system.

Don't just  
describe the  
phases.

(3)

Identify the reasons  
which  
of you led to change  
one phase to  
another

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Human Rights Commissions are most effective when their tasks are adequately supported by other mechanisms that ensure a government's accountability. Discuss.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What is rationale behind the provision of Public Interest Litigation? What are its various criteria's evolved through time regarding admittance and entertaining of PIL by Indian courts?  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What do you understand by Prime Ministerial system of government? Provide arguments and examples how India is slowly marching towards it.  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

Remarks

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

*Remarks*

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Women movement in India: Evolution, nature, strategies and challenges.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Origin of Human Rights Movements in post-independence India. Discuss.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Provide a detailed critical estimate of Judicial activism in India with examples and views.  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Answer → Women movement in India started pre-independence era:

In pre-independence era

- People like Ramadevi, Phule, Annie Besant have given shape to movement. ~~As~~ Annie Besant have demanded voting rights of women. Begum of Bhopal have made All India Muslim women conference. It was demanded by Congress also.
- It was very active during time of independence like Usha Mehta, Rani Gaidiker, Rani Janki Regiment have played a role.

After independence upto 1960

- Usha Mehta described it grey years of women movement as there was no major upsurge.

Remarks

From 1960-1970s :-

→ New movement started like Anti-price rise movement, Nai-nirman movement. Women took a front seat in the movements. SEWA by Jilla Bhatt etc. According to Vine Majumdar, there were two types of movement - political movement that calls for change in rules, regulation and empowerment movement that calls for empowerment of the women. There were many events that shaped the movements like salicil disease, mass scale poverty, Mathura rape case.

From 1970-1990 :-

- New phase with New Women like Saheli. Towards Equality report was exposed the condition of women India. It ~~has~~ got established. Anti rights MATHS, All India Dalit Women Conference.

From 1990 :-

It ~~is~~ start getting divided on basis of Caste race etc. Here, ~~the~~ ~~is~~ ~~said~~ it became the sub part of other movement like Worker's movement, environmental movement.

Remarks

- In words of Madhu Kishwar, the achievement of women movement is nothing but some big jarre beise of legislation.

→ According to Meera Desai, the women in India faces

- ① The crisis of identity
- ② gendered based discrimination.

Hence, we can say though the start was very good, but it was not able to go good really good in terms of its achievement. There is a need to give greater push to women for their further upliftment.

Not  
move  
names,  
views,  
organization  
events

what role has  
interference  
in this

8

(b) During pre independence India, Pt Nehru was the champion of socialism which was reflected when he made Civil Liberties Union with Rabin Dranath Tagore as its chairmen.

Post Independence - up to 1960

→ No major uplift as there was a lot of euphoria about Congress and people have expected that Congress will bring the desired change.

Remarks

From 1970-1990 :-

In of ~~fer~~ math of green revolution, Indira Gandhi concentrating power with herself, ~~it was~~ there was lot of Human rights movement started. Prominent being under Jay Prakash Narayan.

There was rampant misuse of art-22 (Earlier it was used against A. Gopalan by Nehru) This signified the loophole of Indian constitution.

From 1970-1990

→ During this phase, there was rampant corruption, poverty was at 45%, unemployment at its peak. Regional parties got involved in Human rights movement. Judiciary became champion of social & economic rights. Era of judicial activism started.

At global stage also, there was new era like United National started taking cognizance of Human rights violation.

From 1990-2014 till Now :-

→ New LPG era started, it signified the era

Remarks

new NGOs coming up in India. Pressure groups & interest groups get more institutionalised.  
India target into two Universal periodic review.

India was criticised on basis of

- (i) preventive detention law etc etc
- (ii) Colonial rule like IPC 124, IPC 499 etc
- (iii) gross human rights violation in Jammu & Kashmir.

(iv) Rule of AFSPA → Malom Marcees

(v) Poika that took a toll of people.

(vi) Human development report for taking cognizance of Nirbhaya incident.

India projecting itself as a human rights champion leader of 3rd world.  
at global stage, with poverty, hunger prevails here.  
Hate incidents like Unnao, Dadri, Kathua take a heavy toll on India's image outside.

What India need to do:-

(i) Strengthen the legal system.

(ii) Give tooth to human right commission.

In words of Upendra Bakshi, in India people

don't do politics for human rights but politicising human rights

Remarks

Need more  
historical  
context

specific examples of  
organization, events  
demands, views

Response of state towards  
such movements

There is emergence of Human rights industry

Also, Nandita Harkat opined that in India Human right activist need to work within boundaries. A zero tolerance against Human right automatically point towards zero tolerance towards Human rights.

Amle In words of Pratap Bhanu Mehta, "Judiciary have perpetuated itself at the cost of Executive and legislature. The so called rule of law have become the rule of lawyers. On the other side people like Upendra Daxshi held that judiciary is the demerit of the carcinogenic system of administration.

India is a classic case of judicial activism. It started with Kesavananda Bharti case with which judiciary has bring the doctrine of Basic structure. Justice PN Bhagwati has introduced PIL for grievance redressal. Acc. to PN Bhagwati, "gone are the days when judiciary was supposed to be passive. Today demand is of active judiciary. Because of fear of critics, we should not forget the duty of our which is custodian of constitution. But

Remarks



Justice Katju have held that "judges should tell if there are one, should not make if there is none"

There is fine line between judicial activism and judicial overreach. If the decision is legitimate in eye of governed, it is called judicial activism

eg → Due process of law in Meneka Gandhi judgement

- Vishaka Case
- BCCI Board Case

However, if it is not legitimate, it is called to be judicial overreach. eg:-

- National Anthem in Multiple
- Liquor ban on Highways
- Jolly LLB Case where court asked to control the film.

It is purely subject and differs from subject to subject. For eg:

- Inter-linking river project was considered to overreach by environmentalist
- Judicial order to distribute rotten cereals from FCI godown is considered to be overreach by economist like Manmohan Singh.

Remarks

In words of Upendra Bakshi, "With legislature and executive not responding, if judiciary will also close the door, it lead to revolution. So, it is like safety valve."

In words of Bhikhu Parekh, "India is a classic case of judicial co-governance."

Someone has rightly pointed out that if the bulb of judiciary blown out, one cannot imagine the amount of darkness.

Jia Modi also held that certain authoritarianism is preferable to uncertain democracy.

It is not good to blame judiciary. Judiciary has fill the vacuum left by. What is needed is that executive & legislature to fulfill its constitutional obligations. Until the executive & legislature will take a casual approach towards laws, judicial activism will remain to be there.

Views are good  
But you also need  
to discuss functional  
argument as to why  
Judiciary is not equipped  
to handle this role

Remarks

9

5. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Provide a critical appraisal of regionalism in Indian politics along with views of the scholars. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the challenges being faced by National Commission for Women which have led to it being called a "Spineless body"? What are the proposed reforms to improve its functioning and impact? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the Relationship between Environmental Movement and Economic Development in India. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans) In words of Paul Brass "In India regionalism is long lasting phenomenon whereas Nationalism is an occasional phenomenon. Also held by Sanjeer Bhatnagar, "Our identity as a Bengali, Punjabi is decades old whereas our identity as Indian is only 70 years old. Yashwantrao Chavan held that India is a state nation rather than nation state.

- Regionalism is a phenomenon under which people belonging to a particular region demand autonomy for themselves. It is not unique to India but other places also like Catalonia in Spain.

- In words of Prof. Deshpande Gupta, the regionalism is less to do with ethnicity & more to do with the vested interests of ~~politicians~~ politicians.

Remarks

Regional movement can be classified as:-

- (i) Secessionist movement - Nagaland movement, Jhalinton, Jammu & Kashmir
- (ii) Autonomy demand - Jharkhand, Bodoland.
- (iii) Due to regional disparities - Jharkhand, Telangana.
- (iv) Due to over-development of a particular area.
  - Tulu land in Karnataka, Harit Pradesh in Uttar Pradesh.
- (v) Son of the soil theory - Jharkhand
- (vi) Linguistic reorganisation

In words of Rudolph & Rudolph, it has happened due to introduction of democracy in traditional society.

\* Indian govt. have ~~not~~ been able to tackle the problem of regionalism quite successfully. So, Alfred Stepan held Indian model as best model for developing countries.

→ govt. of India is ready to talk but not with weapons. Yashwantrao Chavan gave concept of the periphery that says that govt. of India more freely gave autonomy to the region at least than ~~at~~ <sup>to</sup> the

Remarks

region at periphery.

In words of Sudha Pai, regional movement is a complex of regional disparities, political movements, new regional parties. On the other side, Christopher Jefferies held the regionalism a pure political phenomenon.

- According to State reorganisation Committee, for giving autonomy, it need to be based on language to call basis and language, race or ethnicity should not be a sole criteria for giving autonomy to state.

So, it can be concluded that regionalism is complex of language, ethnicity, development and politics of parties.

good views But you also need to analyze the response of state towards such demands

(b) In words of TAMER MAHMOOD, National Commissions are like white elephants, expensive and ineffective.

After the 1976 report on women came, National Commission for Women was formed.

National Commission due to its challenges failure have failed to give any proper results. The incidents when, NCW have failed.

① Sonali Mukherjee Case → Acid victim was not

Remarks

helped by NCH.

(ii) Recent cases of Kerala priests where they were not helped by the NCH on the ground that it should not enter into religion.

(iii) Mamta Sharma Statement "Women Cry rope to settle property disputes."

Reason of failures:-

(i) Appointment procedures → There is nothing mention like the person should be of integrity.

Sol<sup>n</sup> → Only person of proved integrity & clean records to be appointed.

~~(ii) Not a issue~~ (ii) Revolve too much around the chairman

Sol<sup>n</sup> → need integral organisational reform. Too much hierarchy & subservience led to unproductive structure of the organisation.

(iii) problems of funds

Sol<sup>n</sup> → Need to ensure independent funding.

Ex eg → certain part of CSR to go to NCH etc.

Remarks

(iv) Clarity of Interest → Women inside the executive working as chairmen, etc.

Sol<sup>n</sup> → Lateral entry in NCW. Include people of Civil society, give them say in the same.

(v) Very less incidents of working on grassroots

Sol<sup>n</sup> → Work with NGA to take care of the people at grassroots level.

- Due to scholars, the liberation of women is a long path but that path definitely don't go through NCW.

(vi) No powers to enforce orders.

Sol<sup>n</sup> → Make the executive accountable to enforce the orders in time bound manner. If not, go for asking reason for the same.

(vii) Lack of ~~man~~ human resource to do investigation

→ So, it is rightly said skeletons body which have no skeleton to hold the functioning of NCW properly and to give desired results. (9)

A bit too critical  
Mention briefly  
some of its achievements  
also

Remarks

Ans (c) → Environmental movement is a post-independence phenomenon. In words of Ramchandra Guha,

Indian environmentalism is carried out by empty stomach people i.e. poor people, ~~people~~ tribes, forest dwellers. ~~According to~~ Ramchandra Guha, he has divided the phases into three i.e.

① 1960s to 1970s → Movement like Chipko and other started. The Forest act 1927 & forest conservation act 1980. Govt given free hand to ~~people~~ forest officials. However, they were quite successful in taking the attention of govt.

② 1970s to 1980s → New era started which gave the new revolts in diff. places like Chhatisgarh, Odisha. Odisha people were successful in tackling the Vedanta (MNC) & POSCO, that was commendable.

• In name of development, govt has given shown an unsustainable model to people which have alienated the masses which again have led to rise of left wing extremism.

Remarks



Environment have worst affect on women.

- Today also, there is little change in approach. eg

- Environmental clearance in for some ~~case~~
- Recent incident of sterilite in Tutikotin.
- Mumbai March by forest dwellers & tribes

• Anber Sunita Naraya, Environmental movement is about democracy. There was mass scale displacement of people. Worst being the Kaptai dam displacement which have lead to migrations in India.

- India need to take proactive approach towards environment. Disregard years, thanks positive moves also by the govt. e.g.:-

(i) National programmes for climate change.

(ii) Internationally determined targets → 30-35% reduction in carbon intensity, 40% energy by non fossil by 2030.

(iii) Reliance on solar energy → Target of 175 GW by 2025

If we will neglect the environment, we neglect the development other problem like climate change.

Environmental refugees is closely related to environment.

Remarks

Missing → what are the factors which determine success or failure? what role does political support play in this?

(S)

However during some time, dept. of environment came into existence.

1980s to 1990s → Now science also <sup>start</sup> taking started interest. Indian Institute of Science open new branch for environmental science.

- He held that technology can be solution to human related problem but technology cannot be substitute to political will. What we need is not change in technology but change in value system.

- Earlier who were discarded as CIA agents, today they are being targeted as old socialist guy.

In words of Sumita Narayan, the environmental movement in India is utilitarian conservatism.

Until, it is not coming under the ambit of question of political agenda, Nothing on ground will change.

In words of Vandana Shiva who is a fellow to school of eco-feminism held that govt have exploited environment. Exploitation of