

GS SCORE

100

Test - 05

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are SEVEN 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.

1. Invigilator Signature

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2. Invigilator Signature

Name SOMAY GUPTA

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature *[Handwritten Signature]*

Que-1 All questions are compulsory. 150 words. (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Political tradition in Dharmashastra
- (b) Criticism of Human rights
- (c) The contract creates moral liberty, which alone renders a man master of himself (Rousseau)
- (d) I am the Peter who denied his master (will)
- (e) "Bentham changed the character of British institutions more than any other man in the nineteenth century" (Ebenstein)

1) a) Dharmashastra tradition was written by Manu, also considered as the first human legislator, who wrote Manusmriti. Political tradition in Dharmashastra envisages a state system based on four-fold division of society according to the functions performed. It led to the origin of caste system which was later on degraded into a hierarchical system of Brahminical domination and atrocities on the Shudras.

It also provides duties for the king with respect to the administration of the state. It advocates a welfare state system based on reasonable taxation and public developmental works like building of roads, canals, etc.

Remarks

It envisages a reasonable taxation system.
 It also advocates freedom of opinion
 with the decisions taken by an assembly
 of dearred people and state officials.
 It gives supreme position to the
king with divine sanction but places him
 below the laws and Rajdharma. The king
 can't alter the basic system and objectives
of a welfare state.

3/2

15) Human Rights (HR) were considered as the
third generation rights after civil political
and socio-economic rights. They were recognized
 after the end of second world war after
 watching the atrocities committed by the
Nazi regime on the Jews. However, various
criticisms are pitched against them:-

Ugale
 Andwar
 mention
 the views of
 &
 Aggarwal
 &
 Delella

Dignity of human - whether terrorists should
 also be considered human beings and they be
provoked against them:
Spots of human life - with respect to the

Remarks

3

- pre-natal period. for instance, abortion of foetus - whether it leads to human rights violations or not.
- ii) West hegemony: HRS ^{are} regarded as propoganda of the west to impose western culture on the east disregarding multiculturalism.
- iii) Regime change agenda: West use HR violations and promotion of democracy to intervene the sovereignty of the nations.
- iv) HRS not accorded equal status with respect to women. Many Islamist countries have laws that cause discrimination against women.
eg: - In Saudi Arabia, women are ^{not} entitled to drive a car.
- v) Rousseau regards man as inherently good and he is forced to do bad due to societal implications. As per Rousseau, man is not allowed to act as per his real will.

Remarks

Therefore, Rousseau advocates a social contract to create a state representing general will of the public retaining ultimate sovereignty with the people, called as Popular sovereignty.

This contract creates moral liberty for man in contrast to negative liberty. It allows man to act as per his own real will and if he does not, state can force a man to act as per real will because state represents general will which is the summation of real wills of all the persons.

Under this real will only, man will be able to unlock his potential, and do wonders with his power of creativity and would lead to overall development of the society as a whole.

- 1) John Mill is the greatest disciple of Bentham, who is called as father of Utilitarianism. Mill tries to insert moral

Remarks

aspect in Bentham's utilitarianism and ends up in eroding the basis of his master philosophy. It is in this context, he says he is the pater who has denied his master.

a) As per Bentham, man is selfish in nature. But Mill assumes his nature differently.

b) Bentham takes principle of pleasure and pain and describes all pleasures as equal and quantifiable by using felicific calculus. Mill states that pleasures differ in quantity as well as quality.

c) Mill says that men like Socrates would find pleasure in different things if compared to be a common man. Bentham says that Pushpin is good as poetry.

Mill derives in the principle of happiness rather than pleasure, also in the joy of giving.

d) As per Mill, it is better to be ^{man} satisfied than pig satisfied.

Remarks

Why your conclusion is to why we use the example of Pater

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GS SCORE

With the principle of joy of giving, Mill destroys the base upon which Bentham built his theory that man is selfish by nature.

1) With his theory on Utilitarianism, Bentham changed the character of British institutions from the 17th century.

His theory rested on simple principle of pain & pleasure. According to it, man does things which enhances his pleasure and avoids those things which give him pain. The principle was accepted widely as it was based on common sense.

Bentham applied this principle to political administration in the form of 'greatest happiness of the greatest number'. It advocates that laws are made in such a manner that they give greatest happiness to the greatest number of people. It was a subtle form of capitalism as greatest emphasis was

Focus on Bentham's change in Utilitarianism rather than Jeremy Bentham

Remarks

2/12

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GS SCORE

was given on happiness rather than
numbers.

It implies that laws that benefit
large number of workers were not given
priority. Instead, laws which give
greatest happiness to a few capitalists were
passed. Its manifestations were non-unionized
industrial laws, regulations on trade unions,
strict working hours, low minimum wages, etc.

Remarks

1. (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. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) What is Gandhian criticism of modern western state, how far it is true to say his conception of polity is based on his idea of Swaraj? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What is deliberative democracy; discuss the pro and cons of different deliberative methods of democracy? (200 Words) (15 Marks)

2) a) BR Ambedkar was in favour of state socialism.

He wanted a classless and casteless society but upheld the role of state in promoting equality, liberty and fraternity. He advocated welfare state to reduce inequalities being imposed by capitalist system.

State socialism would include control of some key industries in the hands of state and cooperatives and the rest in hands of private sector. He advocated mixed economy. In this, his views were similar to

Pt. J.L. Nehru. He was in favour of collectivisation of farms and nationalisation of insurance sector.

According to him, such a state would be able to protect liberty as well as equality amongst the citizens. He advocated

Remarks

Fundamental Rights which would be upheld by the state and enforced by the Supreme Court. His views on socialism were reflected in the Constitution of India in the form of Fundamental Rights which ban discrimination against citizens on the basis of caste, race, religion, etc. to ensure equality among the citizens.

Ambedkar was highly critical of caste system in India which led to atrocities against the lowest caste, Shudras. He advocated removal of untouchability by:

- i) inter-caste dining
- ii) inter-caste marriages
- iii) Making untouchability an offence which was manifested in Article 17 of the constitution.
- iv) asking the people to disband the Shudras and Vedas which advocated four-fold division of society on the basis of labour.
- v) conversion to other religions. if caste system, still persists.

Remarks

For Ambedkar, caste system is not does not cause division of labour but division of labour in the society, setting an hierarchy in which Shudras were placed at the bottom. Caste system is also a result of religious beliefs of people and people should be moved away from Shudras. He envisaged a classless and casteless society for which he advocated state socialism and removal of untouchability.

- 2) 5) Gandhi was critical in terms of modern western state which was based on ideas of liberalism, democracy and capitalism. For Gandhi, such a democracy led to the concentration of power in the hands of a few people, rendering the major powers. He was critical of elitist perspective and advocated organic circles of power concept. He was in favour of decentralisation and autonomy of self-sufficient villages.

Remarks

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Good effort

He was against capitalist form of production which was driven by profit concerns.

He advocated small & cottage industry model which would lead to economic empowerment of the masses.

He was also against science and technology which led to the replacement of human labour by machines. He also argued

that modern western culture led to a culture of consumerism and utilitarianism without any regard for ethics and morals.

Such a culture is also responsible for the continued destruction of ecology and environment.

According to him, one can't be sufficient for human needs but not human greed.

By swaraj, he meant true freedom at the individual, social, economic and political level. At individual level, it meant self-regulation and empowerment. At economic level, he advocated cottage industry model.

Remarks

At social level, removal of ill of the society such as untouchability, communalism. At the political level, it meant decentralisation. His modern of polity was based on self-sufficient villages in political terms, also in the form of village panchayats. He was in favour of a kind of indirect democracy where every individual is able to take part in the political affairs of the country. He was also in favour of participatory democracy and advocated the abolition of Congress as the goal i.e. independence for which it was set had been achieved.

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good effort

- 2) c) Deliberative Democracy means participation of individuals at the maximum level in the decision-making regarding economic and political affairs of the country. It includes debate, arguments from various stakeholders to take into account their views during the decision-making process.

Remarks

The methods for deliberative democracy include discussion and debate in the legislature, discussions at online forums, govt inviting public views before formulation of a policy, etc. It works on the principle of "thesis play and thesis implied synthesis". It is a vibrant form of democracy ^{with} gaining popularity due to the rise of intellectual class, NGOs and civil society organisations and pressure groups.

Pros of deliberative democracy

- a) It ensures wider participation of people in decision-making process.
- b) It truly forms a responsive and representative democracy.
- c) Best form of democracy after the direct democracy which is impractical in terms of vast size of the country.
- d) A bottom up approach leading to empowerment of the masses.

Remarks

Cons of Deliberative democracy

- a) It may lead to delayed decision making.
- b) Not successful until people are literate and aware about different mechanisms of deliberative democracy.
- c) Mechanisms such as online mode are available to urban areas only - lack of capability of people & a major hindrance.
- d) Participation is limited to a few

Despite all these cons, the state must ensure that the capabilities of people are further increased so that they can take part in the decision-making process.

Refer to
links for
actual
no. of
deliberative
forums

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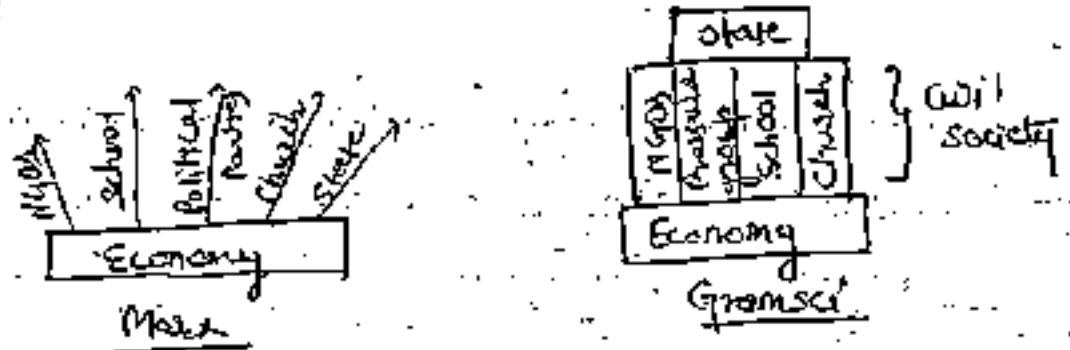
Remarks

- (a) 'Democracy is most popular form of government but yet most contested' in this context discuss modern challenges to democracy. What are major criticisms of democracy by different school of thoughts? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Western political thought mainly contains ideas of political idealism and political realism in this context how far it is correct to say Plato as father of political idealism and Aristotle as a father of political Philosophy? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What does Rawls mean when he argues that what is pertinent to the issue of liberty is the area of control over one's actions, and not the source of this control? (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

- 1. (a) What is conception of historic block? How Gramsci has explained dialectics and in what manner it is different from Karl Marx's conception of dialectics? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss sex-gender distinction in feminist theory? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the debate of decline of political theory. In what sense it has been revived during 21st century? (200 Words) (15 Marks)

4) a) Antonio Gramsci gave the concept of historic block in terms of hegemony of ideas. For Gramsci, ^{capital} liberalism was successful because of the role of intellectual class and reformist philosophers who advocated liberalism and gave a tacit consent to capitalism. Marxism was not successful in practice because the ground was not prepared for hegemony of ideas of Marxism. These intellectuals, philosophers form the historic block and lead to the hegemonic status of liberalism.



Base Superstructure model

Remarks

Gramsci has explained dialectics in terms of hegemony of ideas formed by intellectual middle class. According to him, this class forming the civil society acts as a shock absorber. The consent manufacture is done by this class which allows the state to implement its agenda. Because of this, coercion methods are used rarely by the state to implement its policy.

Gramsci has given importance to dialectics of ideas i.e. dialectic idealism which is different from Marxist conception of dialectic materialism. For Marx, history has evolved materialistically. Forces of production change the course of history. Marx emphasized only on the economic structure as the base of the society in his base superstructure model.

Gramsci held that Marx overemphasised economy and ignored the role of civil society in changing the course of history.

Remarks

Consent is manufactured at civil society level first, and then the cause of history is change. Marx according to Gramsci, completely ignored the role of ideas in historic evolution.

4) 5) Simon-de Beauvoir, a feminist, advocated essence is prior to existence. By essence, she meant sex as a biological term, and existence implies gender which is a social term. For Simon de Beauvoir, the role of women in society is decided not on the biological difference account but various values, norms, decide it. She cited patriarchal nature of the society for the discrimination against women. for instance.

9) Women are considered generally weak physically. While most of them are engaged in agricultural activities and construction activities.

b) Some professions like nurse, baby sitters, etc. are rendered most suitable for women only.

Remarks

c) Pink color is attached to women while blue is attached to men.

For feminists, the difference is created due to social values, prejudices and patriarchal nature of the society. The only difference between men and women is natural and biological.

For this, many radical feminists have advocated the use of IVF techniques for procreation. They have also advocated single mother families to reduce their dependence on non-courtesy partners. The essence is provided by the society which ignores completely the existence of women.

Decline of Political theory concept emerged during the 1990s in the midst of disintegration of USSR and the end of the cold war. These two events were seen as an end of ideological debate between liberalism and communism. End of ideology subtly favours the domination of liberalism.

Remarks

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 Specifics
 views
 of
 feminist
 theory

It actually means that ideology has no tolerance in the growth and development of the country. The debaters argued that after studying the models of polity and administration in the western and communist countries, they found that both were having the same bureaucratic structure of the government ruled by political parties. Thus, the countries are more focused on growth and development rather than sticking to an ideology. Scholars on the other side have argued that "end of ideology" debate is an ideology itself and a subtle defence of liberalism.

Francis Fukuyama has given the concept of 'End of History' in the context of end of cold war, emphasising liberalism has won the ^{historic} battle with communism. Samuel P. Huntington has advocated another ideology "Clash of

Civilisations between the east and the west. Religious fundamentalism is a new ideology that has emerged in the 21st century.

The ideology has earned itself in the 21st century which can be manifested in the rise of radical left and left ideology in the western countries like in Greece, Spain, Britain, etc. It has become a trend in the wake of rising inequalities, less job opportunities and people are supporting more ideological aligned parties rather than center party or parties that focus only on development without having a coherent ideology.

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Refer to answer for more

what do you think have to say about this

Remarks

5. Write the answers of the following question around 150 words. (10 × 5 = 50)
- Comment on 'Trends of Coalition politics'.
 - Discuss Women commission and its role in women empowerment.
 - LPG has set the changing trends of federalism in post 1990s Indian politics, examine.
 - Working of election commission and ongoing electoral reforms is a step forward in Indian democracy, elucidate.
 - Critically examine the impact of the national movement on the making of the constitution of India.

5) a) Coalition politics started after 1967 elections at the state level and after 1977 at the central level. The trends of coalition politics are changing dynamically.

i) It started with the coalition of political parties ideologically coherent. Unity of left parties can be seen in this regard.

ii) It denigrated itself to the coalition politics of non-coherent, ideologically different political parties with the sole aim of defeating the opposition. Eg. Jarata Party - coalition of 4 parties in 1977 to defeat congress.

iii) With fractured mandate, it led to the formation of govt. to avoid double elections.

Remarks

and seeking power. The coalitions at centre of late 1980s and early 1990s can be seen in this regard.

4) a) Coalitions among smaller parties began to emerge with the sole aim of preventing the formation of govt. by two major parties - BJP & Congress. - eg: - In 1996 & 1997.

v) Now, the trend of stable coalitions is there in the form of NDA and UPA based on ideology and development and DMK based concerns.

5) b) National Commission of Women (NCW) was set up with objectives of safeguards against women discrimination, promoting welfare of women and forwarding them with social justice. Empowerment of women is also the objective. It has the following powers and roles:-

i) It has the power of a civil court to enforce a witness to be present, production of any documents and getting evidence in

Remarks

affidavits in the ongoing investigations with the permission of courts;

(ii) It is consulted by various ministries on formulation of policies regarding women issues.

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(iii) It is also consulted in the gender-based budgeting process.

Many more functions can be performed also give examples of a few challenges etc)

NW has played a vital role in the empowerment of women by increasing awareness among masses regarding women rights. It also undertakes suo moto inquiry in cases of discrimination of women and women rights and recommends measures to address it, though recommendations are not binding in nature.

LPG reforms (liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation) led to the fast generation reforms related to Indian economy in aspects of finance, banking and foreign trade. It paved the way for an open market economy in the wake of globalisation. The

Remarks

trends in federalism also got changed due to these reforms.

a) More emphasis on cooperative federalism in the wake of UPA reforms is recommended and is being implemented.

b) Paradigm shift from cooperative federalism to competitive federalism in the wake of FDI.

c) Centre is keen to take states on board with respect to second generation reforms that require consent of states, for instance, labour reforms, GST Bill, etc.

d) Increased participation of states in policy formulation regarding facilitation of business and ease of doing reforms.

Thus, UPA reforms have deepened the decentralisation process allowing states to implement policies regarding business facilitation, increased exports, ease of doing business and many other areas.

Remarks

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have been
competition
between
states for
attracting
investment

- i) d) Election Commission of India (ECI) is one of the watchdogs of Indian polity, ensuring free and fair elections which is crucial to any democracy in a competitive politics regime. ECI is regarded as one of the most trusted institutions alongside SC of India and ^{has} played a vital role in promoting democracy in India.
- ii) It has widened awareness among masses regarding voting rights leading to increased participation of people in electoral politics.
- iii) Model Code of Conduct is enforced by ECI to prevent swallowing political parties to take undue advantage of govt machinery.
- iv) MCC also forbids politicians to resort to emotional campaigns invoking caste, religion, race as an issue in ^{influencing} voting behavior.
- v) Providing the voters with electoral cards directly and introducing various mechanisms to ensure the name in electoral list is a step forward leading to no get denial
- Remarks

The right to vote in case of discrepancies in the electoral voter list

ongoing electoral reforms like NOTA button, debarring convicted persons of standing in elections, introducing transparency in the antecedents of candidates regarding their educational qualifications, criminal history and property assets; barring candidates who provide wrong information are steps provided in Indian democracy.

5)e) National Movement had a deep impact on the Indian Constitution which can be manifested in the following:-

i) National movement advocated for lesser tax regimes and rights of peasants which led to socialism being adopted in various provisions of the constitution. Land reforms were adopted in this context.

ii) Fundamental rights were incorporated in the Constitution as national movement led a struggle against securing civil-political

Remarks

- rights for the people.
- ii) Universal Adult Franchise was adopted which was restricted to 10% at the time of independence by 1935 Act.
- iii) National Movement led by Gandhi advocated for upliftment of hapless and constitution sought elimination of untouchability in the form of Article 17.
- iv) National movement sought equality and liberty for all and various provisions regarding safeguards against minorities, freedom of speech & expression were incorporated in it.

You
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critically
analyse
the impact
show
other
Next
also
failures
were
as possible

2/12

Remarks

15. (a) What is judicial review, how far it successfully address the issue of executive and legislature encroachment against fundamental rights (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss evolution of women movement in India, how far it is correct to say it is not an independent, autonomous movement? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) what are new challenges to secularism, briefly discuss anti modernist challenge to secularism. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

6) a) Judicial review is incorporated in the constitution under Article 13 has addressed the issue of executive and legislative encroachment against fundamental rights to a large extent:

i) Keshwananda Bhooto case judgment of 1973 introduced the doctrine of basic structure of constitution which barred the Parliament to change the constitution via amendments to a limited extent.

ii) SC in Minerva Mills case upheld doctrine of judicial review forms the part of basic structure of constitution notwithstanding some provisions of the 42nd amendment which disallowed judicial review in the case of Parliamentary amendments to the constitution.

Remarks

- iii) Recently, SC ultra vires Sec 68A of IT Act as it was vague and liable to be misused. It led to the encroachment of freedom of speech & expression with govt using the section to suit political interests.
- iv) Right to life has been broadened by SC in various judgements to include, inter alia, right to meaningful life, healthy environment, speedy justice, travel abroad, etc.
- v) SC has upheld right to travel abroad in a recent case of an NGO activist who was barred by the executive to travel abroad.
- vi) The judiciary, recently, called the 100th constitutional amendment ultra vires on account of it encroaching upon the independence of the judiciary which forms a part of basic structure of constitution.
- vii) SC in DC Washiq case has disallowed the use of ordinance making power of the executive repeatedly to circumvent the path

Remarks

Final
elaborate on
what is
judicial
review &
why
it is
needed

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of legislative law making as it is liable to misuse.

- vii) SC has also issued guidelines regarding imposition of President rule in the states and called resolutions forms the better structure of constitution.

Though to a large extent Judicial review has successfully addressed the issues of parliamentary & executive encroachment against fundamental rights.

- 6) b) ^(NM) Women movement in India started in the national struggle for independence with their increasing participation.

After independence, the approach taken by the government was that of reform and development towards women.

Paradigm shift took place in 1970s when a committee report cited issues of domestic violence, dowry violence, women safety, their lack of empowrment and

social empowerment.

It led to inclusion of a separate chapter on women in the five year plans. With gender based budgeting introduced in 2005, WM has spread quite significantly.

Recently, WM against issues of women safety have raised awareness and increased political pressure on leaders to implement reforms in case of women safety. It happened in the context of Delhi gang rape case of December 2012.

WM is largely an independent and autonomous movement led and owned by women themselves. Increased participation of men in WM reflects their inclusive character.

Secularism evolved around guaranteeing equal rights and special safeguards to minorities, separation of state policy from religion, no discrimination on the basis of religion and

There are several factors which are influencing WM.

Remarks

equal treatment to all irrespective of their religion. But there are some new challenges that have emerged against secularism:

- a) Increasing use of communal politics to divide the society into two hostile camps to garner vote banks.
- b) Rise of right and far right groups that focus on nationalism and put emphasis on guarding safeguards against minorities.
- c) Rise of religious fundamentalism leading to militant and terrorist attacks.
- d) New phobias like xenophobia and Religophobia arising in the midst of terrorism.
- e) Educational backwardness among certain communities leading to frustration among youth and turning them away from mainstream development.
- f) Skewed behavior of police and other bureaucratic institutions against minorities leading to their frustration against the state.

Remarks

9) Inter-community conflicts like Shia-Sunni conflict add to the challenges of secularism

Rise of ISIS is a new anti-modernist challenge to secularism leading to Shia-Sunni rivalry and turning the whole world against Islam and Muslims. Far right groups have even advocated for banning of Muslim entry in their country.

According to Ambedkar, Minnow are the custodians of the state. It is responsibility of the state to ensure that a non-hostile environment is provided to them and they feel secure and empowered in the country.

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good
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Remarks

- (a) Discuss evolution of state autonomy movement in India; discuss political and economic factors that shape the federal nature of Indian State? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss how far the grass roots democratic institutions have remained successful in accelerating the process of rural development after 73rd constitutional amendment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) The environmental movements have challenged the policy and pattern of economic development in post independent India. Analyze with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks