

GIS SCORE

105.5

Roll No. _____

Political Science (Mock Paper-1)

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT question divided in Two Sections.
- 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 choosing at least one question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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 Question-Cum-Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature

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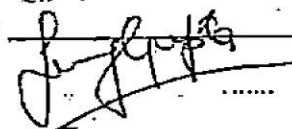
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1

SECTION - A

1. Answer in not more than 150 words each:

(10 × 3 = 30)

- (a) Feminist critique of development
 (b) Multicultural perspective on Rights
 (c) Arendt's conception of *vita activa*
 (d) "The worth of a state.....is the worth of individuals composing it" (J S Mill)
 (e) "He who has the power to take part in the deliberative or judicial administration of any state is.....a citizen of that state."

1) a) Mary Wollstonecraft is regarded as Mother of feminism and led to the first wave of feminism with respect to civil & political rights. Despite this, Betty Friedan in her "The Mystique Feminist" drew attention to the "problem with no name". It was with regard to dissatisfaction among women despite getting political rights. She attributed patriarchal nature of society to this dissatisfaction.

With respect to development, feminists argued that the model of development did not regard women as the equal contributors. Due to patriarchal nature of society, household work was

never regarded as an economic activity. Equal wages were not regarded as rights of women. Decision-making in political affairs led to ways in which women were the most affected. Globalisation has further led to the inequality in the world and women economic rights are not given equal status with respect to men. Industrialisation has led to migration of men towards urban centres and left women to bear household & agricultural activities. The model of development is highly skewed in favour of men sidelining the women vulnerable.

- 3/2
- 1) 5) Multicultural perspective on rights accorded special rights and safeguards in favour of minorities and non-discrimination against them.

Will Kymlicka in his book "Multicultural citizenship" has advocated

Special rights to the minorities with respect to their religion, culture, language. Feminists have argued that multiculturalism is ultimately bad for women. Many traditional countries have laws which place women in disadvantageous position with respect to women; for example, in Saudi Arabia, women are denied to drive on the roads. In Iran, stare-pelting is still practised in some areas.

Brithku Parakh in his "Retributing

Multiculturalism" has advocated for the retention of liberal values while awarding rights to the different minorities. He has also advocated to preserve the traditional & cultural values of different societies in the name of multiculturalism.

former PM of Singapore and Malaysia have also appealed to the world to consider Asian values while preserving liberal values.

3 1/2

what are the specific threats associated with this concept provided by you

Remarks

1) Hannah Arendt has divided human activities into two - vita contemplativa and vita activa (actions & the former being thinking). She has held vita activa superior to vita contemplativa in contrast with Plato who held that action is superior to labour. Further, she has categorized vita activa into three parts -

1) Man is animal labourans

It is regarding activities linked to home production to satisfy own needs. It is accorded the lowest status among the these activities which is in contrast to Marx who accorded highest position to workers & their production activities.

2) Man is homo laborans

It is linked to activities in a community with respect to common use. It is similar to notion of village community in Aristotle division of society.

Remarks

iii) Man is born political

It is regarding political participation in civic affairs. It is awarded highest status, in line with Aristotle concept of differentiated citizenship. The concept is similar to Gandhi and Rousseau who advocated for decentralisation and direct democracy respectively.

i) Mill advocated for both positive as well as negative liberty. He argued that

liberty of others should also be protected by all so that society can grow in harmony. If one interferes in the liberty of others, it would lead to conflicts.

Thus, he advocated freedom of speech & expression to all. He argued that majority is not right in silencing the minority.

Even if a single individual has a different view ^{over} of 100 men, he ^{new} should be considered.

Wrong direction
Focus on
help to enhance
individual
liberty
against
state

Remarks

2/5

A great idea can come from anyone. Thus, by this, all would have an equal freedom of speech & expression. This would lead to empowerment of all & would unlock the hidden potential in everyone.

It is in this context, he says that a worth of state is the worth of all individuals composing it. Even if one individual is not empowered to an extent, the state as a whole cannot attain the full potential of prosperity & development.

2) The statement reflects the view of Aristotle. He awarded citizenship to only those who participated in the civic & political affairs of the state. In this, he denied citizenship to old, women, propertyless individuals, children & aliens. He only awarded it to Greek, male, property

Remarks

owners.

The statement also reflects Hannah Arendt's notion of atom politics. She held the rise of Nazism attributed to lack of civic participation in political affairs and a culture of obedience. Less participation led to rise of demagogic leaders like Hitler who was responsible for annihilation of Jews.

Robert Putnam also highlighted lack of civic participation as "Decline of Social Capital" in America.

Thus, in general, increased participation of people would render a check on abuse of power by the state. It would truly reflect the citizens rights and duties towards the state. Although, Almond & Verba has highlighted the fact that too much participation of people in political affairs led to rise of demagogic leaders.

Remarks

2/10

This is a condition for being a citizen. This statement is applicable.

2. (a) Draw parallels between Arthashastra tradition and the 'Realist' tradition represented by Machiavelli. (200 words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss different feminist perspective on Sex/gender distinction, what is issue of consensus among feminist thinkers? (200 words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the Marx's idea of alienation, how far it is correct to say 'Idea of one dimensional man' provides better understanding of modern capitalist industrial society? (200 words) (15 Marks)

- 1) a) Arthashastra tradition drawn by Kautilya and Realist tradition drawn by Machiavelli are realist perspective of politics only different from each other in time and space.
- b) Both represent realist tradition of politics.
- b) Both represent art of politics. While Arthashastra gives more emphasis on administration of the state, Machiavelli emphasizes on do's and don'ts of the king.
- c) Both ask the king to be vigilant of the nobles as they may try to seek power and arrange a coup d'etat.
- d) Both do not believe in the integration of politics and ethics.

Remarks

- e) Machiavelli has given general prescriptions while Kautilya has elaborated on them such as use of spies, deceit, sex, medals etc.
- f) Both believe in the expansionist foreign policy and toleration of other countries' culture & way of life.
- g) Both believe in the use of religion to achieve political ends and preservation of state.
- h) Both aim at centralisation of power and a strong central authority to maintain law & order. While Machiavelli appeals to the logic of medieval family in Italy, Kautilya appeals to Chandragupta Maurya's the escape of attack by Alexander.
- They also differ in some essential perspectives:

- a) Machiavelli accorded king as source of law while Kautilya has put the king under laws and asked him to obey Rajdharma.
- b) Machiavelli has prescribed a national army

Remarks

White ^{Kautilya} ~~Madhwarade~~ believes ⁱⁿ the army of Kshatriyas only.

Both are criticised by Gaudhi for mixing religion with politics to gain political ends and not obeying the priority of the means principle.

- 4) b) According to feminist perspective led by Simon de Bourne, women are not born but made. It explains the patriarchal nature of society. According to it,
- i) Sex is a biological term, while gender is a social term.
 - ii) Even socialists and psychologists use the term the other sex.
 - iii) Women are rendered/considered physically weak despite their increasing participation in agricultural activities.
 - iv) Certain professions like nurse, babysitters are fed to women while they are considered

Remarks

not capable of holding superior positions in army & bureaucracy.

Some feminist perspectives have also held that 'Personal is Political'. It means that dominance by men over women is exercised not only in external affairs but also at domestic level.

Others have commented on the phenomenon of rape - they have held that women are exploited more by their known relatives rather than by strangers. People who do not commit rape are also benefited as it leads to continuous intimidation of women & domination of men over women.

Radical feminists have advocated that patriarchy should be placed at the base-superstructure model instead of economy. They have proposed single mothers concept to get out of family structure which is a region of domination.

Remarks

of men over women.

Marxists feminists have held patriarchy, family and capitalism for the ills of women subordination. They propose equal wages for women and recognition of domestic household chores as an economic activity.

Concerns among all feminist thinkers revolve around patriarchy as a root cause of all ills of women. They advocate social restructuring of the individual, family and community level instead of only providing social, economic & political rights.

2) Marx's idea of alienation explains the alienation of man in the midst of capitalism and modern industrial society. He categorises alienation into three aspects:-

a) Alienation from himself - so busy in the

production of goods & services as per market demand, that man has no time for himself.

b) Alienation from society - Due to busy working hours, man is not able to contribute to the society's welfare. He is not even able to talk with the neighbourhood due to lack of time.

c) Alienation from creativity - Man produces goods according to market demand and is not able to realise his true own potential and make something out of the creative activity.

Alienation is a concept of young Marx when he was doing philosophical works. Now, neo-marxists take his legacy of his forward. Herbert Marcuse has given the concept of one-dimensional man. According to ^{him} ~~Marx~~, man has become one-dimensional in terms of his nature.

Remarks

work and production activities. In modern times, it can be thought as a routine of going home to office and office to home. Man has no time for neighbours, society and even himself. In this regard, it is correct to say that idea of I-D man provides better understanding of modern capitalist industrial society.

But people have become aware of this fact & they are pushing other activities apart from their routine working hours like Yoga, Exercise, regular outings, reading, etc. as per their wishes. So, I-D man does not fully endorse the view of man in a modern, capitalist & industrial society.

Good
Point

Remarks

- X (a) Discuss Foucault view on how individual human beings become subjects by explaining his terminology of dividing practices, scientific classification, and subjectification. (200 words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Compare Buddhist and Hindu tradition of political ideas, in what sense ancient India writings on politics can-not be considered as tradition of Political Science? (200 words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss notion of State in different Marxist traditions. (200 words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

- X (a) Discuss main features of Contemporary political theory with special references to David Held, how is different from Modern political theory? (200 words) (20 Marks)
- (b) How far Rawlsian liberal egalitarian principals of justice successfully addressed the concerns of social justice? Examine. (200 words) (15 Marks)
- (c) "Thus whereas Bentham justifies democracy because of the nature of man, Mill justifies it because of the condition of man" Wapner. (200 words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

SECTION - B

5. Answer the following in not more than 150 words. (10 × 5 = 50)

- Communal Politics and Interpretation of History
- What is the political-institutional perspective of the Indian State?
- Issues and challenges around New Social movement in India
- Discuss the different notions of social inequality in India
- PESA failed to secure socio-economic and political Rights of Tribal community. Comment.

5) a) Communal Politics is increasingly becoming the part of vote bank politics in modern India. It generally takes the contested issues with respect to religion like uniform civil code debate, beef politics, love jihad, seccitation of religious texts, etc.

In recent times, it has also entered the arena of interpretation of history. Modern nationalist and ^{marxist} ~~readable~~ thinkers have concluded that ^{the} struggle for national independence was led by Congress with the help of masses. But due to communal politics, the legacy of Congress is projected as dubious.

Remarks

Also, Mughal rule in India is regarded as a regressive period due to rule by Muslim rulers.

Even legacy of Tipu Sultan is projected to be contested. Despite being a secular ruler, he is being projected as a barbaric ruler who committed various atrocities on Hindus.

The ancient period is regarded as a golden period, ignoring the facts that practices like Sati and atrocities on Shudras started in that period only.

Candidates of dubious qualifications are being made heads of historical & educational departments to project history in a different light, in favor of Hindu rulers and against Muslim rulers.

- 1) New Social Movements (NSMs) in India include Human Rights movements, women movements, ecological & environmental movements, etc. Issues

and challenges regarding them are:-

a) Movements like HR movements are isolated in urban centres only. Institutional mechanisms to address the flags raised by them are not effective.

b) Women movements have created awareness regarding women rights, safety concerns, empowerment but ground reality shows persistent discrimination due to patriarchal society.

Environmental movements are seen as development blockers, also manifested in the latest IB reports.

Movements are generally funded by various NGOs which face charges under FCMA with respect to illegal funding or funding by foreign donors in a concealed manner.

Movements like India Against Corruption (IAC) campaign have successfully build political pressure to gain from the govt. But movements which do not build such a pressure, are ineffective.

Remarks

lack of funding of leadership of political interference

(3)

Increased public awareness and participation is required to put political pressure so that laws are passed forming their concerns, issues of livelihood & habitations are solved within a humane framework.

- 5(a) Social inequality is a persistent feature of Indian society due to the presence of a four-fold division of society on functional basis which degenerated into a hierarchical caste system. Various notions of ^{social} caste inequality are-
- Caste system resulted in untouchability and domination of brahmanical system.
 - Caste inequality further accentuated due to its institutionalisation with respect to discrimination system. It also increased caste consciousness among people.
 - Patriarchal nature of society led to discrimination against women regarding their rights and safety issues.

Remarks

d) Direct religious profile of Indian society led to the formulation of various personal laws which created inequality with respect to rights, especially in case of women.

e) Ethnic factor also raised consciousness among the people with special safeguarded rights regarding eviction & property being provided to hill tribes. Mechanism such as tribe laws permit, indirectly raised consciousness & unequal treatment by state.

Uniform civil code and gradual reduction in reservation system, with the consent of the people, can gradually reduce social inequalities. Awareness and changes in education content should also be promoted.

5) e) Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, PESA Act, was envisaged with empowerment of grass root level people and administration of such areas with the consent of the locals to safeguard their distinctive culture and

way of living

Gram Sabha was envisaged to give extensive powers with respect to plan & approval of plans & their implementation, identification of beneficiaries of various schemes, mandatory social audits, ownership rights of minor forest produce and leasing rights of minor minerals. Despite all this, the act failed to secure socio-economic and political rights of tribal community because:-

- 6
- a) Lack of sincerity among bureaucracy and forest officials in implementing various provisions of the act.
 - b) Tribal people are consistently denied minor forest produce rights and delays happen consistently in awarding them rights.
 - c) Lack of documentation is cited as a reason to provide land titles to the tribal people.
 - d) Nexus between local politicians, officials and businessmen often leads to denying of minor forest produce rights.

Remarks

e) Bureaucracy is reluctant to accede powers to Gram Sabha regarding leasing of minor minerals, minor forest produce.

Remarks

- ✓ (a) What kinds of inter-state conflicts are envisaged in the Constitution of India? What are the mechanisms prescribed for solution of such conflicts? (200 words) (15 Marks)
- (b) How are the environmental and ecological rights related to democracy and development in India? Discuss. (200 words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the major factors contributing to decline of legislators, how far it is correct to say regular use of 'ordinance making power' is undermining constitutional legislative authorities? (200 words) (20 Marks)

6) a) Inter-state conflicts arise due to the federal nature of the polity. Constitution of India has envisaged conflicts regarding water disputes which arise due to common riparian region of various rivers flowing through the territory of India. Various mechanisms prescribed for such conflicts are:

- a) The constitution envisaged setting up of Inter-state Council to inquire into and investigate various interstate conflicts. It should also prescribe measures to arrive at harmonious solutions regarding the conflicts.
- b) Powers are also awarded to Supreme Court of India under article 131 under its original jurisdiction. States can approach the SC directly to get a resolution of their conflicts.

Remarks

- c) It has also given power to the Parliament to establish mechanisms for resolution of inter-state conflicts.
- d) Accordingly, Parliament has set up tribunals to resolve the inter-state water disputes, for instance, Karay Water Tribunal, Krishna Water Tribunal.
- e) Parliament has also set up Zonal Councils under statute of Parliament to consult regional issues like facilitation of trade, disaster management, etc.
- f) Issue specific councils are ^{also} set up like the GST Council consisting of CEs of states, Union finance ministers to advise at a consensus over GST.

Mechanisms such as Inter-state Councils are under-utilised. Also, Tribunals set up to resolve water disputes also lead to long litigations and non-obedience of States towards the awards conferred by the

Remarks

tribals. Experts suggest that the SC should be used to resolve such disputes and judicial mechanisms should be ~~also~~ abandoned. Instead of litigation, cooperation and consensus should be built by using forums such as Inter-state council. Only then, India can boast of having a cooperative federalism.

4) Environmental & ecological rights ~~also~~ help in promoting democracy and development in India.

Environment Protection Act (1986) enlists several safeguards to protect environment which helps in climate resilient and sustainable development of the country.

Various pollution acts regarding air, water help in mitigating pollution levels and help towards sustainable development.

Forest rights Act provide rights to tribal ^{people, regard} inclusion, entitlement and help in promoting empowerment at grass root level.

Remarks

All the scores of
 the marks or
 made by
 Supreme Court
 this content

Give more
 content
 Proprietary

5/12

a) PESA Act was envisaged to protect socio-economic and political rights of the tribal people. It empowers Gram Sabha and endorses towards decentralisation. It promotes inclusive growth & development and deepens democracy at grass root level.

b) Environmental rights also give land entitlement rights to the people seeking their development.

All in all, ecological rights and environmental rights provide a framework for climate resilient and sustainable developments and also for strengthening democracy at the grass root level.

b) c) Legislature was envisaged to be the main ^{institution} ~~player~~ in formulating policies and keeping a check on executive for a possible misuse of power and authority. However, it is failing to do its envisaged role and its pace is consistently shrinking in the Indian polity due to the following reasons -

Remarks

- a) Opposition is, now-a-days, using legislature to confront the govt. in a rather negative way - Protests and sloganeering by the opposition while the legislature enables ~~it~~ it to pass no laws at all.
- b) Govt. is also unable to reach the opposition to have consensus on the conflicting issues. It has led to parliamentary paralysis.
- c) Since proceedings are broadcasted, the forum is being used to gain media publicity to achieve political ends.
- d) The forum is being used as to stall proceedings of govt. legislative business. As a result, proposed laws do not come into existence.
- e) Increasing inclusion of criticisms and corrupt party workers of MPs, MLAs, also lead to non-existence of a healthy debate.
- f) Lack of proper disciplinary mechanisms in the hands of chair to enforce decorum and discipline inside the house.

Remarks

9) Misuse of Parliamentary Privileges by the MPs and MLAs lead to ~~to anything say~~ anything kind of attitude. Parliamentary privileges should be codified & disciplinary mechanisms should be introduced in the rules of the house to prevent legislators to disrupt the proceedings of the legislature. The govt and the opposition should also play a leading role in forming consensus and promote the culture of healthy debate inside the legislature.

Ordinance making power under article 125 and 415 of central & state polity respectively emerged its usage to meet the unforeseen or extraordinary circumstances when one or both the houses of the parliament or state legislatures are not in session. However, its regular usage is consistently undermining constitutional legislative authorities.

10) It leads to by-passing regular law making

Remarks

mechanisms

- b) It is usually misused by govt to bypass legislative consent or majority.
- c) SC in DC Wadhwa case held that regular use of this authority without seeking a consensus is ultra vires of constitution.
- d) It leads to the passage of unwanted laws being passed like land ceiling laws and law seeking setting aside SC judgment in Lily Thomas case regarding disqualification of legislators in case of convictions.

120

With more historical examples of misuse of this power or potential on behalf of fundamental democracy

Remarks

- (a) Examine the agenda of the new social movements in India? 'New social movements' remain success in promoting elements of radical democracy in India, Examine the statement with reference to different agents of new-social movement. --
(250 words) (25 Marks)
- (b) Discuss political and economic factors that strengthen State autonomy movement in India after 1990s. Is it correct to say cooperative federalism slowing down conflict of union and state? Discuss major structural factors in achieving goals of cooperative federalism.
(250 words) (25 Marks)

Remarks

8. (a) Indian judiciary is no more exception of under performances and inefficiency, elucidate different judicial reforms required to address these issues.
(200 words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the growth of women movement in India? How far it remain successful in addressing major women issues, give your answer with suitable example?
(200 words) (20 Marks)
- (c) 'Decentralisation is a prime mechanism through which democracy becomes truly representative and responsive'. In the light of above statement, examine the constitutional-dimension of democratic decentralization in India.
(200 words) (15 Marks)

8) a) Indian Judiciary, being perceived as the one of the most trusted institutions alongside Election Commission & CAG, is also undergoing various inefficiencies - like long pending of cases, long litigation periods, corruption among judges, opaque procedure of appointing judges leading to nepotism & corruption. To address these issues, various judicial reforms should be undertaken:-

- a) Making the appointment process through collegium more open, transparent and broad based. Applying RTI to judicial appointment can be one of the measures to seek the objective.

Remarks

- b) To tackle corruption among judges, Judicial Standards & Accountability Bill should be passed which provides guidance redressal mechanisms regarding petty issues and disclosing wealth & property of the judges.
- c) Pendency of cases can be tackled with increasing the strength of number of judges and quickly fulfilling the existing vacancies.
- d) Also, lok adalats, evening courts should be provided to dispose of petty case like traffic cases.
- e) Reconciliation and arbitration should be promoted & more emphasized instead of taking a litigation route.
- f) Free legal aid should be provide more accessibility as is already done by NALSA, SAISA. Unreduced cost of litigation denies justice to the poor. Such measures can go a long way in addressing underperformance and inefficiencies of judiciary in India.

Remarks

8) b) The Women's Movement (WM) in India started on a large scale with the increasing participation of women in the Indian National Movement. Leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Anura Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta provided the leadership in the movement.

After independence, the welfare approach was adopted towards women. The paradigm shift from welfare to development took place in 1970s after a report by a parliamentary committee on women which cited domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, economic inequality as the major impediments of the empowerment of women.

From a separate chapter in five year plan to the adoption of gender based budgeting in 2008, WMs have yielded a lot in terms of awareness regarding women's rights. However, they have been successful to a certain extent.

lots of key examples like state women's commission

Remarks

6

- a) NM regarding women safety have been largely successful in case of Delhi gang rape case in 2012. The adoption of most of the recommendations of Verma Committee in legislations for crime against women are a manifestation in this.
- b) NM regarding banning liquor are also successful in some states. Liquor is considered to be the main cause of destruction of homes in terms of peaceful environment.
- c) Due to increased awareness regarding women safety, NMs have helped in making it an electoral issue.
- d) But movements regarding livelihood issues arising due to construction of dams, mining activities have yielded limited success except in few cases like Panna Plant in Odisha and Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- e) There are not women movements regarding increasing practice of sex selection, female infanticide leading to skewed sex ratio.

Remarks

- 3) Decentralisation leads to empowerment of masses at the grass root level as it leads to the emergence of local leaders carrying out reforms and development as such people are close to the ground realities of the region, it leads to more inclusive growth & development. Our constitution has also envisaged democratic decentralization so that it truly becomes responsible & representative.
- a) Directive Principles of State Policy envisaged village panchayats at the grass root level under article 40 of the constitution.
- b) 73rd & 74th amendment acts led to the formation of a 3-tier structure of governance. It institutionalised local governance.
- c) Schedules XI & XII of the constitution also envisaged a separate list for local government institutions where they may have full jurisdiction after consent of the

Remarks

state legislatures.

d) It also mandatorily creates State Finance Commission and State Election Commission to ~~allocate~~ ^{allot} funds and conduct elections of the panchayats & municipalities respectively.

e) Gram Sabha is recognised as a constitutive forum consisting of all adults of the region helping in formulation of plans and exercise usage of funds.

f) Seats are also reserved for women and SC & ST to promote inclusive growth and empowerment.

g) States may devolve financial responsibilities & funds with respect to all the items in the lists in the XII & XIII schedule.

Some states like Kerala have devolved powers regarding all items in the lists and even more powers. It is one of the chief causes reasons for Kerala having one of the highest human development.

Remarks

indicators among the states is a rise
in literacy, mortality rates, life spans, etc.

This decentralization truly empowers people
at the grass root level leading to overall
growth & development of the region

②

Remarks...