

**GIS SCORE**

Test - 07

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

ONLINE

Name MANALIKA

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 25/9/2017

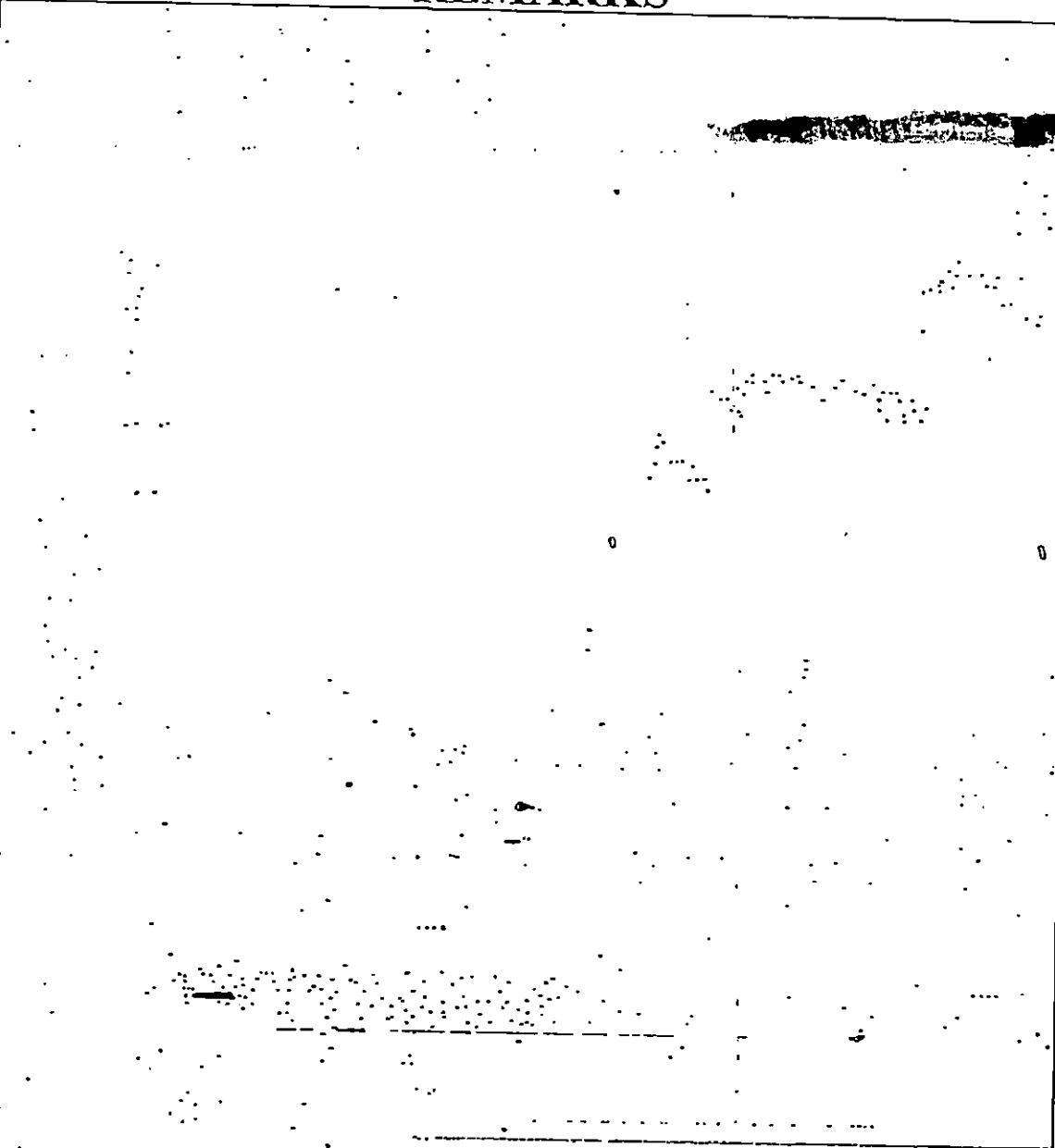
Signature Manalika Bhatnagar

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REMARKS

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## SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Radical Humanism
- (b) Mill as reluctant democrat.
- (c) Compare features of deliberative and representative democracy
- (d) 'Veil of ignorance'
- (e) Complex Equality.

(a) Radical Humanism is a concept given by MN Roy. The basic premise is that the individual should be at the centre of political activity, not political parties. It is 'radical' because it was different from the prevailing wisdom of the time and the word 'humanism' denotes human being as unit of political activity. MN Roy argued that political parties would only forward a bourgeois agenda which was not in the interest of the people. Due to his marxist leanings, he recommended grassroots mobilisation of individuals.

3/2

Remarks

3 elements → Reason  
morality  
freedom

materialist interpretation  
against Nationalism, spiritualism

MN Roy's radical humanism closely echoes Gandhi's views of occasional circles where he dismissed political parties at the centre in favour of village democracy. Founding fathers of other nations such as Charles de Gaulle in France and Thomas Jefferson in USA also favoured a variant of radical humanism and were against party democracy.

- (b) JS Mill is called a reluctant democrat because of his views on Representative Government. He was an advocate of free speech and liberty. He argued that one can arrive at the truth only by allowing a variety of views. Through discussion and persuasion, only the truth emerges. For this reason he supported democracy. However, he did not support full

Remarks

democracy. He felt that policymaking powers should only be given to educated and qualified people. So he recommended two-step democracy. In the first step, all people should be allowed to elect their representatives. These representatives in turn should elect the executive committee that will make policies.

Thus, Mill does not give full power to the people's representatives. For this reason, he is called a reluctant democrat. A modified version of Mill's

Representative Democracy - can be seen in USA where voters elect the Electoral College, which in turn elects the President.

(4)

weightage voting sys.  
- right to vote for all but a/c to edu

(c) Deliberative democracy means that the people themselves discuss issues and arrive at the best course of action.

Remarks

for the welfare of the community.  
 This model is espoused by Aristotle.  
 He said that man is a political animal (zoon politikon) whose purpose is to find happiness. This happiness or eudaimonia can be achieved through moral action, which is a result of deliberation. Thus, for Aristotle, political deliberation was the highest form of moral activity which made one "human".

Representative democracy idea was advanced by J.S. Mill. Whereas in deliberative democracy people decide policies, in representative democracy, people elect representatives to make policies for them. It is based on distrust of the masses and prefers rule by experts?

In India, Gram Sabha is a deliberative democracy model whereas Parliament is representative democracy model.

Remarks

Imp to public policy through peoples participation

Not relevant  
 write notes  
 features of  
 D.D.

3/2

might lead to distrust  
 see intent

(d) Veil of ignorance is a concept forwarded by John Rawls in his 1971 book 'Theory of Justice'.

Rawls is concerned with distributive justice in a society with scarce resources. He argues that the best way is to start from a hypothetical premise called 'Original Position'. In the original position, all members of the community are behind a veil of ignorance. This means they are not aware of particulars about themselves - their gender, religion, talents, diseases etc. But they know that once the veil is lifted, they will have to accept whatever share is allotted to them. This fact makes them risk-averse. In this situation, Rawls argues they will choose two principles of justice as the fairest arrangement.

(4/2)

Remarks

Criticism

Comm. Next feminist sen

(Imp)

first, that all goods, positions and benefits in society should be distributed according to fair equality of opportunity. Secondly, any inequality in society has to meet the test of difference principle - it should be to the benefit of the least advantaged sections in society.

Since the members are risk averse, they will accept these two principles as fair under veil of ignorance.

(e) Complex equality is a concept given by Michael Walzer in his book 'Spheres of Justice'. It means that different spheres of activity are governed by their internal rules and should be treated with respect to those rules. It would be wrong to treat unlike as like. Further he says that as long as all the members of a community agree to the rules

Remarks



of that sphere; then no matter what the outsiders might think, those rules are fair. He gives the example of caste system in India. It is based on rules of hierarchy by birth. As long as all members of the caste system agree on those rules, then complex equality demands that they should be treated according to that hierarchy. Only then can we say that they have been treated equally.

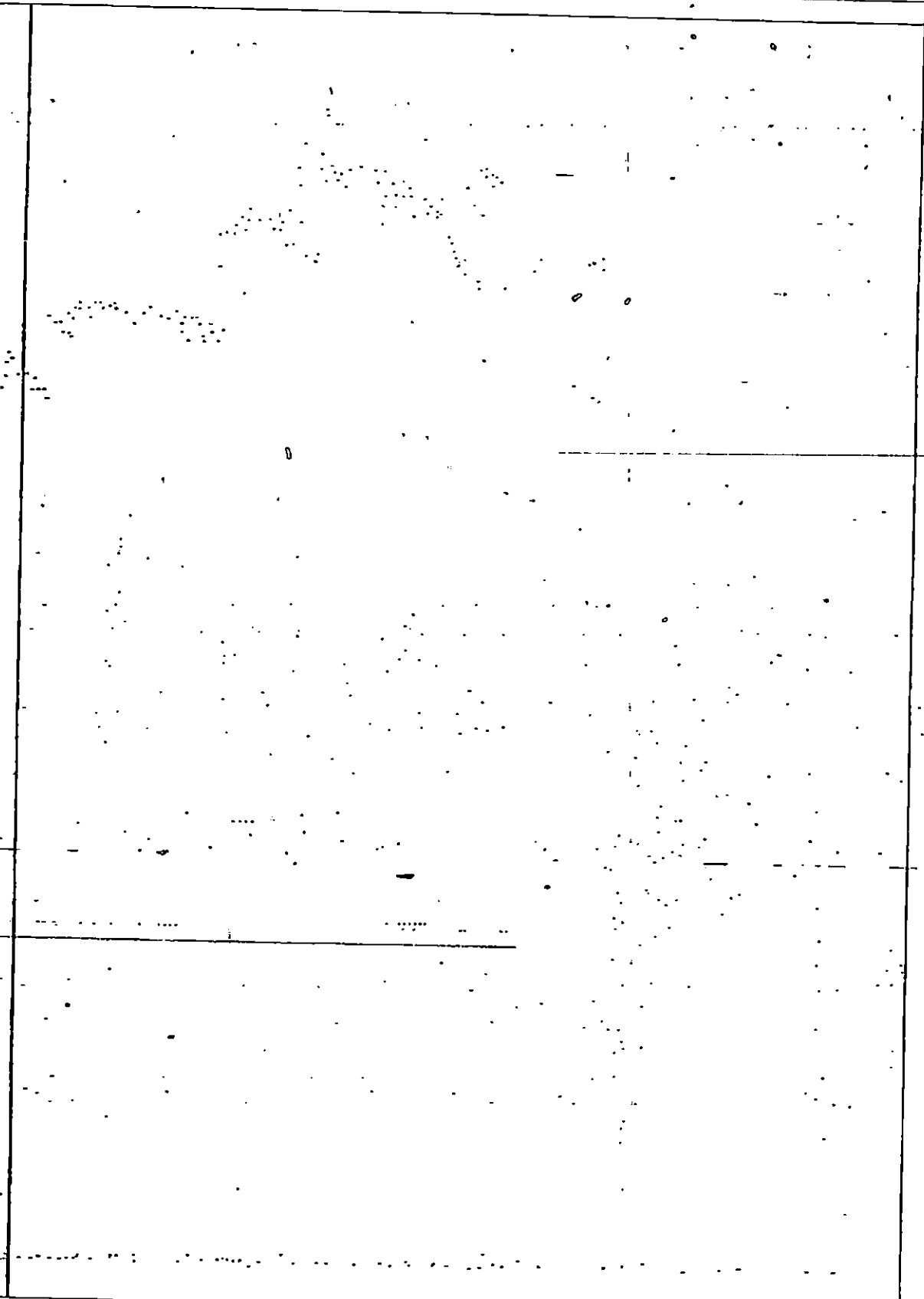
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- differentiated method of distribution of diff. goods

- criticises universal method of justice

- criticises domination of one good over other

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*Remarks*

2. Attempt all questions:

(a) What are the major debates on equality? Liberty and equality are anti-thetical to each other? Critically examine. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Communitarian critique to liberty over-emphasis on the encumbered self of an individual within the community and traditions, overlooking patriarchy within social structure including family. Comment. What are the other debates within communitarianism. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) "Locke is an individualist out and out". comment (300 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Equality is perhaps the most contentious concept in political philosophy. Some of the major debates on equality are on the lines of...

① should there be equality of groups or of individuals?

② within groups, equality should mean equal treatment or preferential treatment?

③ among individuals, should there be equality of opportunity or equality of outcome?

Utilitarians such as Bentham and Mill espouse for equality of welfare. However this concept ran into difficulty because welfare is a subjective notion that

Remarks

See? - Capability

(6/2)

can't be quantified. It is difficult to fulfill in condition of scarce resources.

Rawls supports equality of opportunity as it acknowledges equal moral worth of individuals and is a fair distribution of scarce resources.

Dworkin criticises Rawls by saying that many people are unable to avail opportunities due to lack of wealth or means of livelihood. So he supports equality of resources according to a fair auction and including an insurance system.

~~This is~~

Liberty and equality are not anti-  
thetical to each other, they are  
complimentary. Rawls, Ambedkar etc.  
 have all argued that only in  
 conditions of equality can liberty be  
 truly enjoyed. That is why ideals of  
 French Revolution give equal importance  
 to liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Remarks

Another view?  
 Hayek; liberal; & others?

(b) Communitarians are critical of the primacy to individuals given by thinkers such as John Rawls. They feel that individuals stripped of context can have no identity, as sense of self is derived from community. The atomised individual in Rawls's theory chooses principles of justice which are very different from what a person ~~is~~ embedded in society would choose. Thus, these principles have no value in the real world. ~~Such~~ Communitarians with this argument include Michael Sandel, Michael Walzer and Alastair McIntyre.

Other points

5

However, feminists like Iris Marion Young argue that communities are not the state of true freedom like communitarians believe. Women face oppression and violence as part of their communities which the communitarian

Suray oker!

-Remarks overlook. — Universal vs Particularism  
 other debates? state neutrality vs Non-Neuter  
 Priority of Right over good vs  
 Good is Right

(c) Locke is an individualist and his theory is often regarded as a defence of capitalism.

Locke defends a night watchman state whose only role is to safeguard

Natural  
rights  
to  
man

life and property. Locke then gives justification for acquiring and accumulating private property. Locke says that when man mixes his labour with nature, that becomes his property and no one else has any right to it.

(h)

But as a member of society, man is obliged to leave as much and as good for others. The test for this

is that the property should not spoil. If it spoils, that means man took more than his fair share.

However, there is a loophole to overcome this restriction to property.

Remarks

Locke says that if money does not spoil, so one can accumulate as much of it as one can. The individual has no obligation to society with regard to his wealth in this case.

In this way, we can say that Locke is an individualist out and out.

— Hayek's critic

— State came for convenience of man

— Judicial basis to state

— govt. of consent  
tolerant state

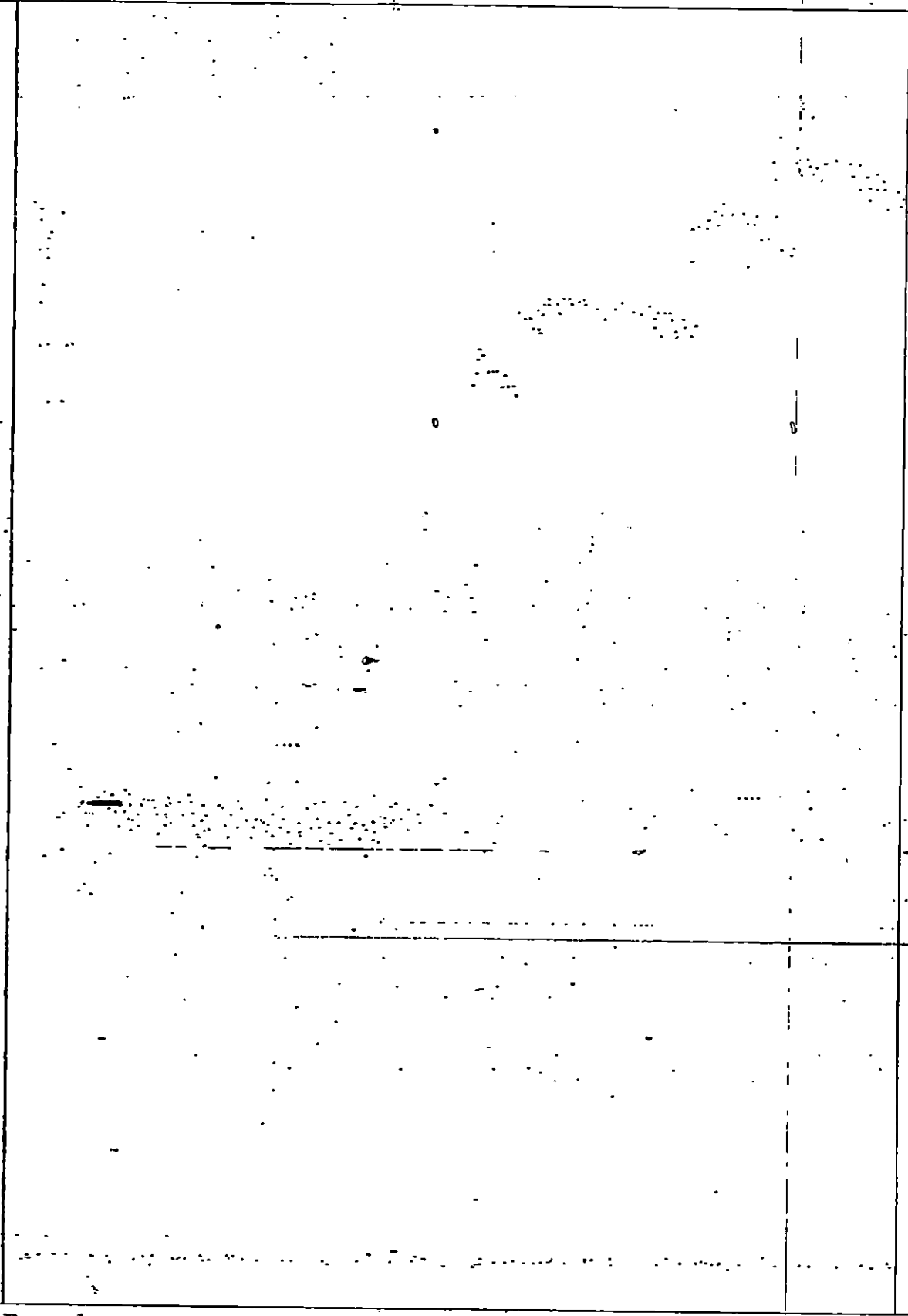
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Remarks





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*Remarks*

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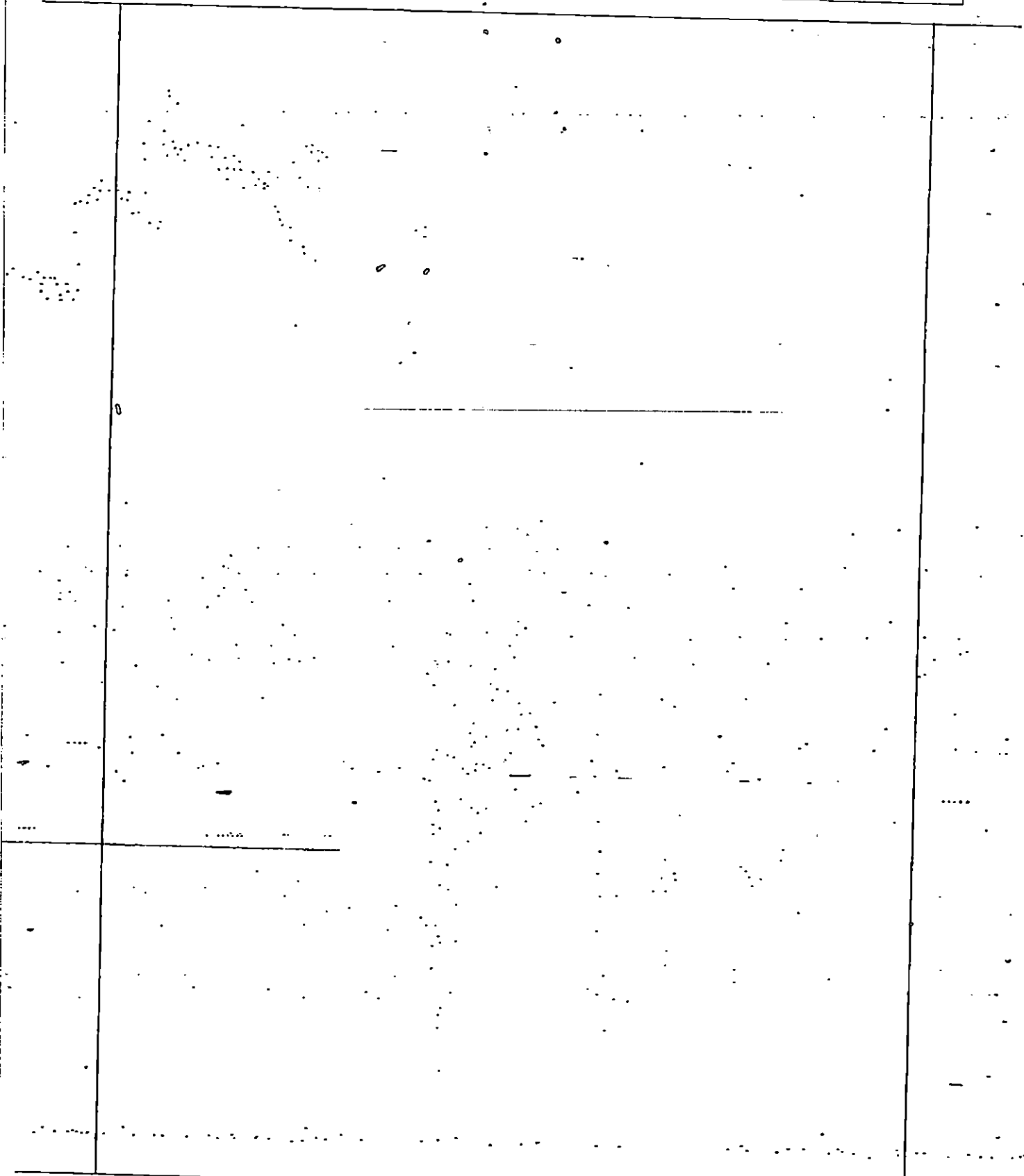
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3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Gandhi and Ambedkars on views on 'social justice' is blend of contradiction and coherence, that ensembles to a common objective of human dignity. Comment.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Political theory is viewed in three different streams-classical, modern and contemporary in terms of its evolution and growth? Bring out the major points of difference among all the three with special emphasis on methodology and content.  
(300 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Compare and contrast the scheme of Justice in the light of classical political thinkers,with special reference to Plato and Aristotle. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

*Remarks*

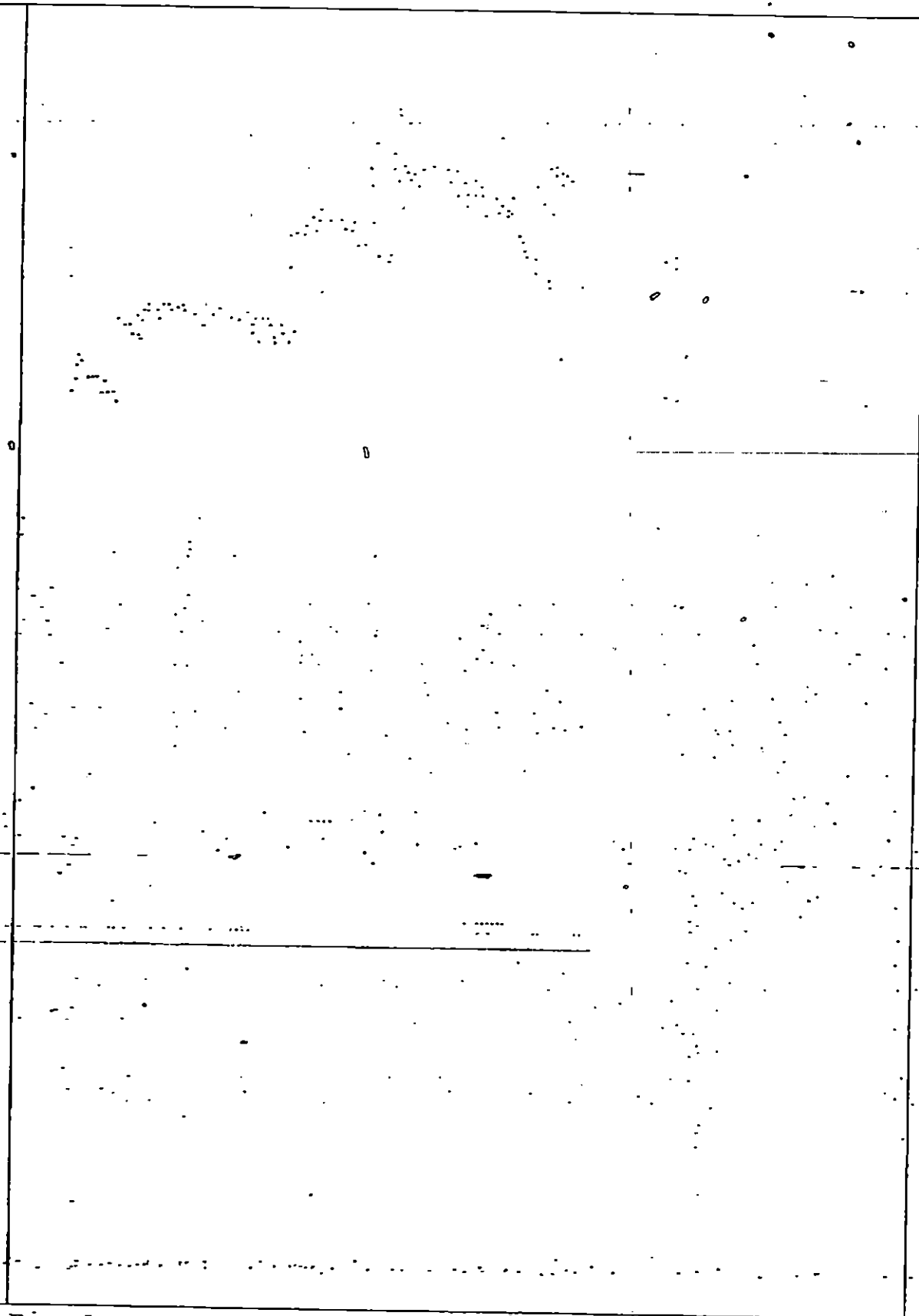
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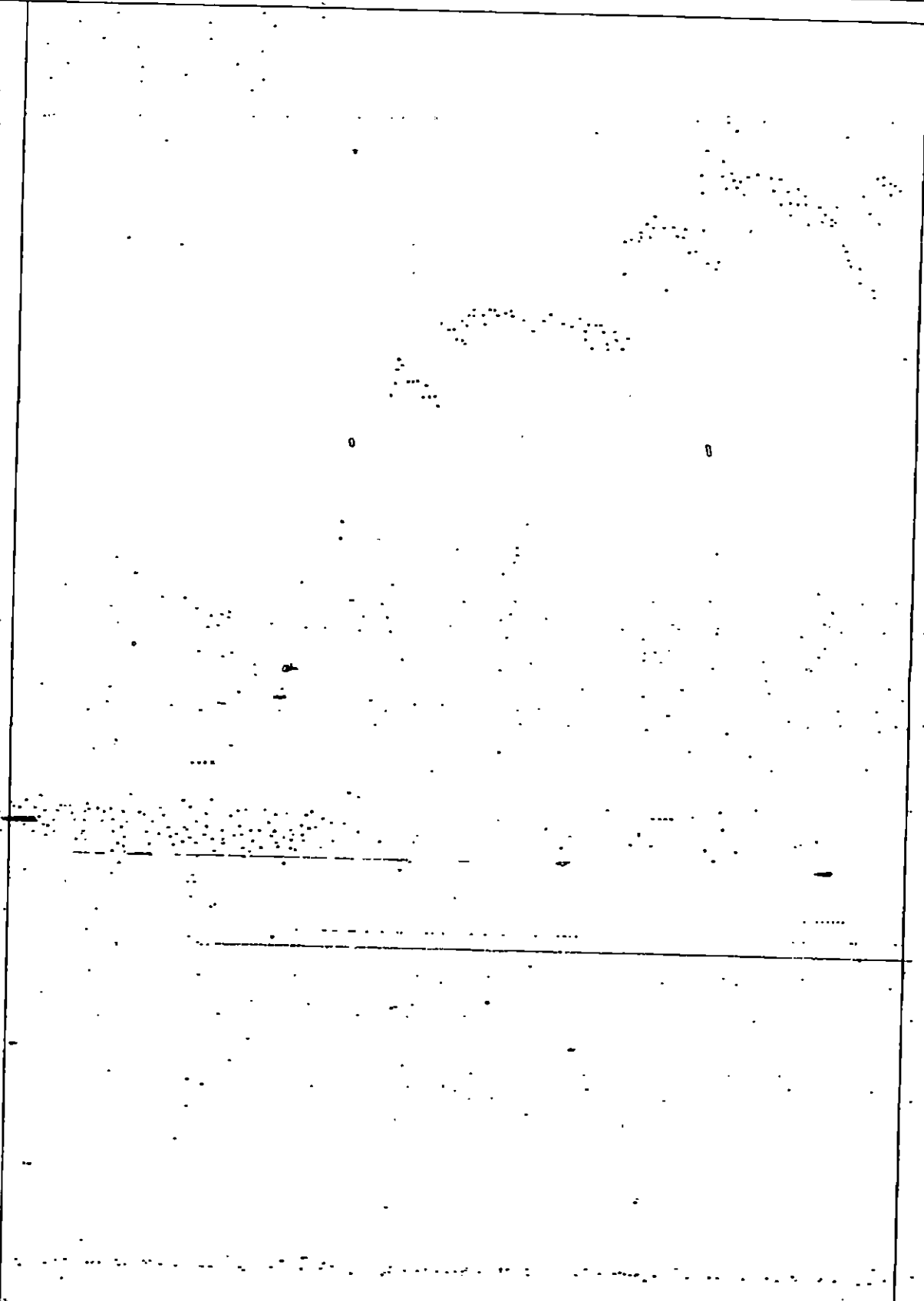


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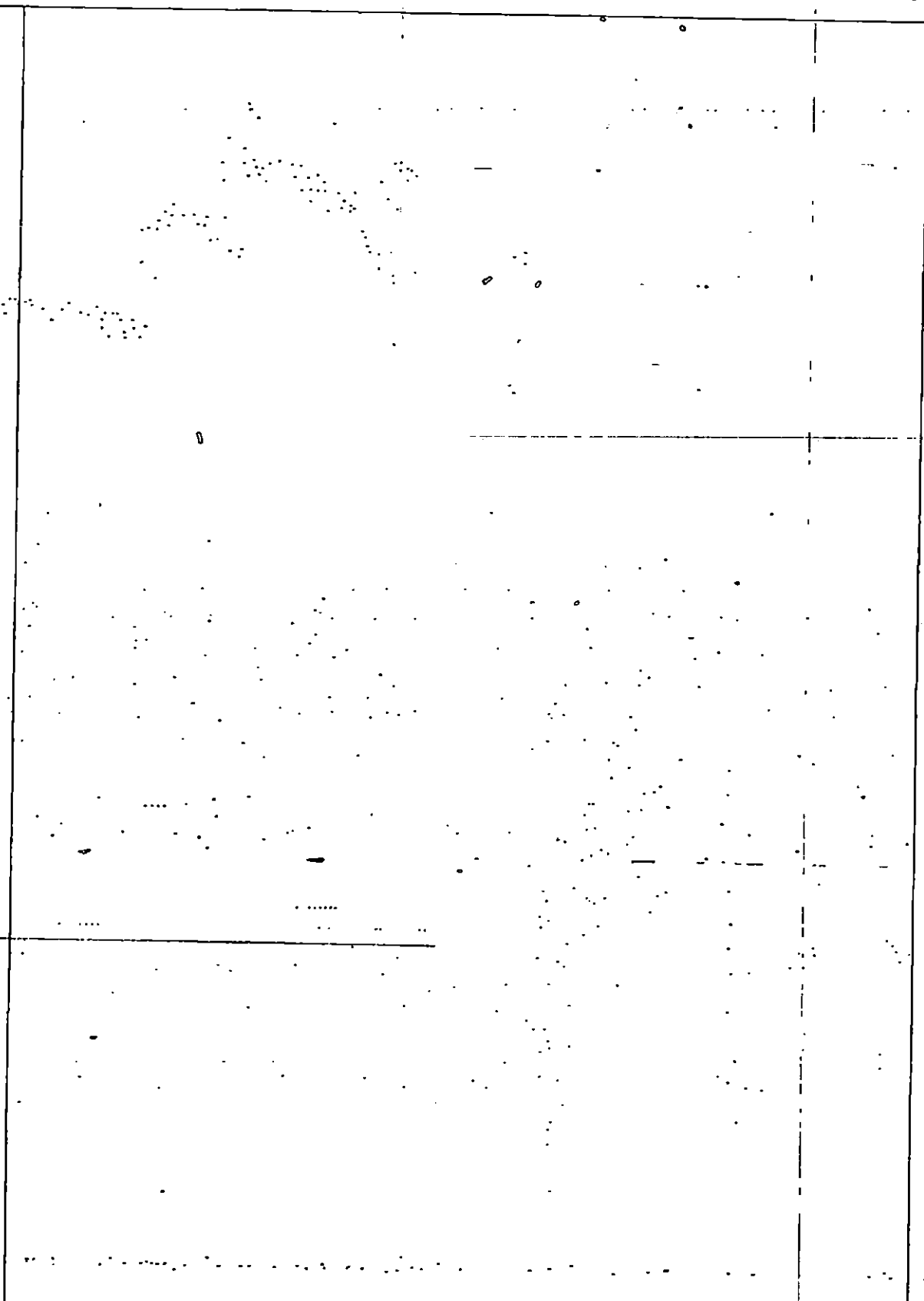
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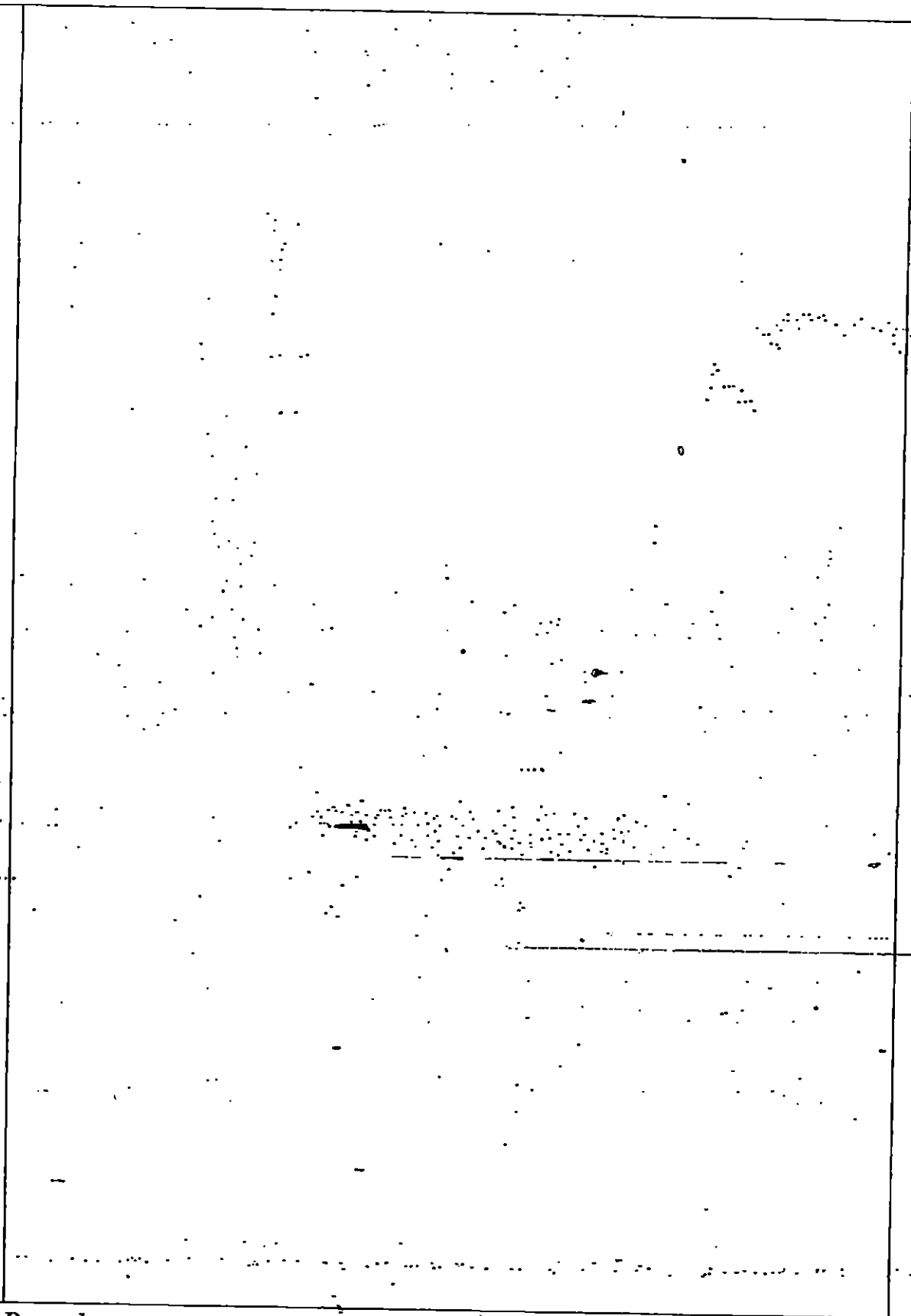


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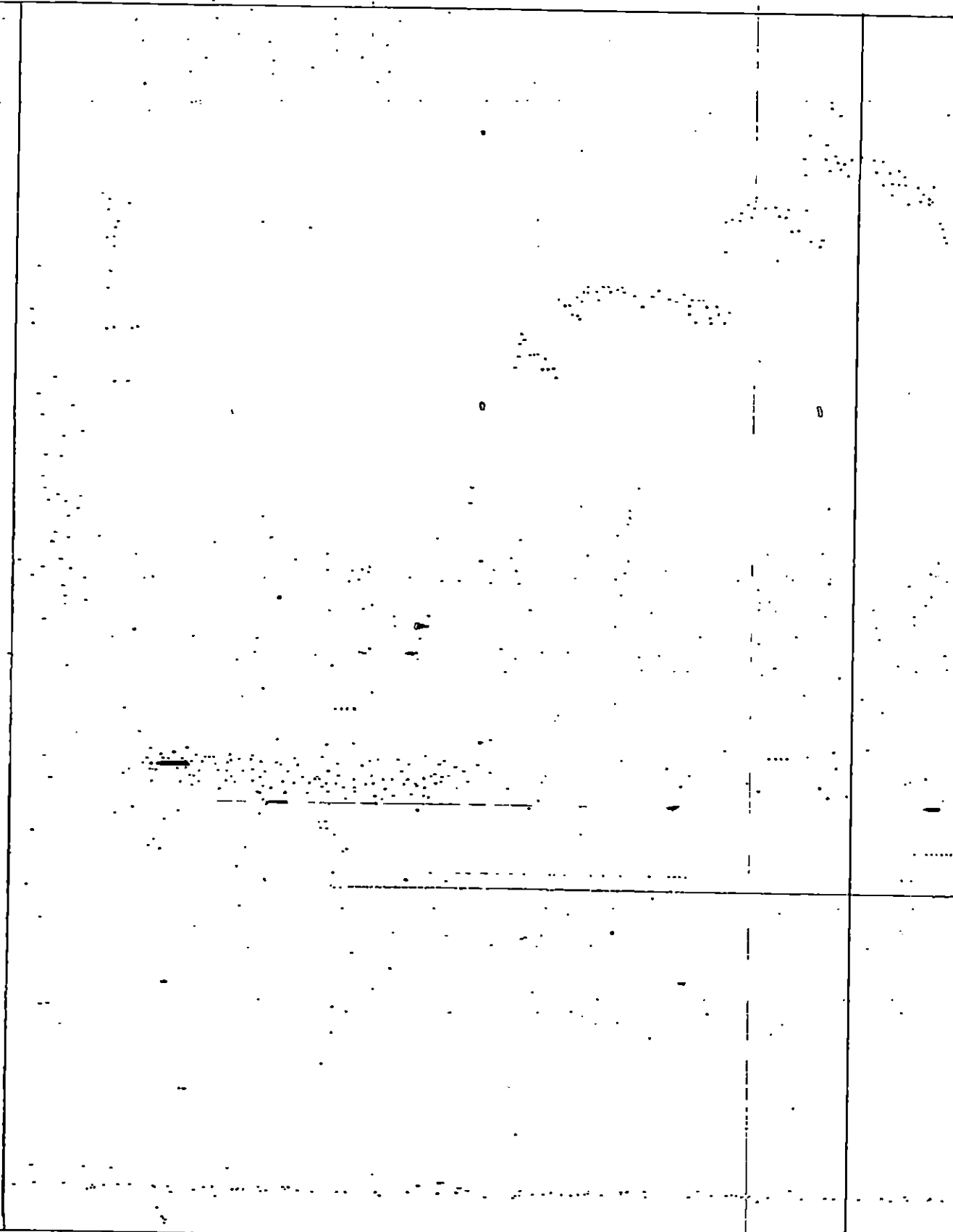
4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) While maintaining the essence of classical Marxism, later marxists gave their own interpretation as to why the industrialised societies could not eliminate the capitalist bourgeoisie through revolution. Comment. (300 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Distinguish between Power and Authority. Discuss the "crisis of legitimacy" in capitalist societies. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Examine the idea of Natural Rights? Is it complimentary to Human Rights? Elaborate. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks



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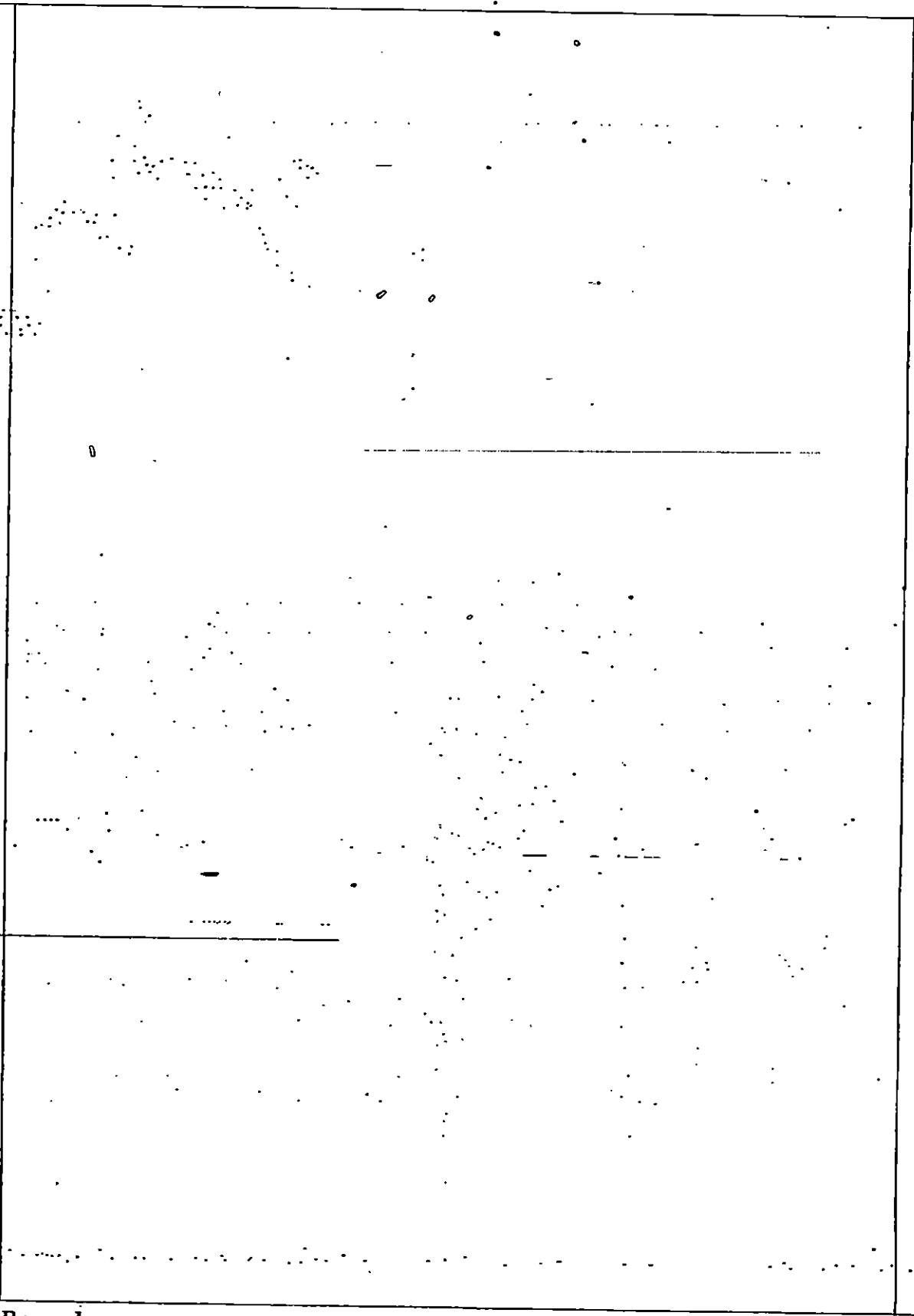


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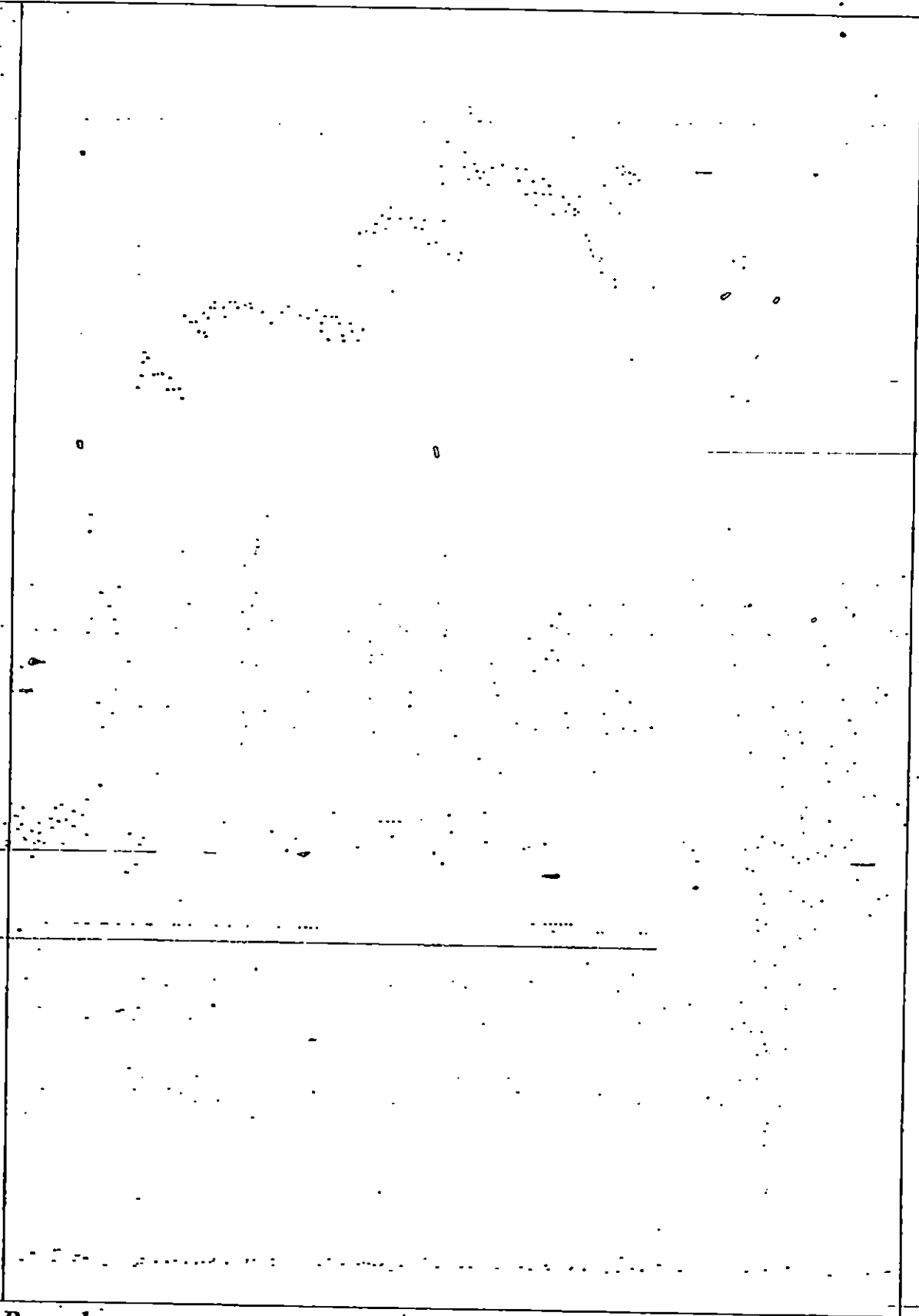


*Remarks*





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*Remarks*

## SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- (a) Critical Examination of the Anti-Defection Law
- (b) Judicial activism
- (c) Uniform Civil Code and Gender Justice.
- (d) Nature and Evaluation of Land Reforms in India after Independence.
- (e) Party system is in transition in India

(a) Anti defection law was passed by the 52<sup>nd</sup> amendment act 1985 which inserted the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule in constitution. It was enacted to deal with menace of 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' defection tactics.

Salient Provisions

(1) if elected MP or MLA leaves the party on whose ticket s/he was elected, s/he will lose his seat.

(2) if an independent member joins a political party, they will lose their seat.

(3) if nominated member joins a political party after three months, they will lose their seat.

(4) if members vote against party whip, then they will be treated as though they defected.

Remarks

more  
criticism  
reqd.

— provision of U.S. Speaker & J. Keenan  
— split & merger?

### Critical evaluation -

(1) the inability of legislators to vote against party whips has been the biggest drawback of anti-defection rule.

(2) it has led to ~~reduced~~ quality of debates in Parliament, low attendance by MPs, and disruptions of proceedings as freedom of speech has been effectively curbed.

(3) Government should heed recommendations of Dinesh Goswami committee and only levy ~~anti~~ mandatory whip during no-confidence motion. At other times, MPs should be allowed to vote their conscience.

(b) Judicial activism means the judiciary goes beyond its conventional role of interpreting the constitution and directs the government to perform tasks for welfare of the people. # Also

Due to its growing judicial activism

#### Remarks

Reasons for rise of J-Act:

- hung parliament
- pol instability

the courts have been accused of encroaching on the powers of the legislature.

These are broadly three main sources from where judiciary derives its mandate for judicial activism -

① Article 142 which allows Supreme Court to issue directives to do complete justice to an issue. (4/2)

② Public Interest Litigation, a judicial innovation spearheaded by Justice PN Bhagwati in 1970s which accepted petitions from poor people even on postcards for violation of their rights. Public spirited citizens could file petitions on behalf of others as well. → writes cases? child right - environment issues

③ Basic structure doctrine of the 1973 Kesavananda Bhatti case, another judicial innovation which gave sweeping powers to judiciary to strike off even constitutional amendments. — led to J. Review

Under judicial activism, courts have

Remarks -

- Separation of power?

passed many judgments such as -

- (1) Mid day meal scheme
- (2) CNG, auto rickshaws in New Delhi.
- (2) Ban on firecrackers in New Delhi.
- (4) Ban on alcohol establishments within 500 metres of a National Highway.
- (5) Striking down of 99<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment.

While the motives of the judiciary might be honourable, but that is no excuse for it to encroach on powers of legislature.

- (c) Uniform civil code means that instead of scriptures, the personal laws of various communities such as on marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc. should be based on secular uniform laws for all.

The ostensible argument for UCC is to usher gender justice, especially in light of the difficulties faced by Hindu women due to Maitri Karak, by Muslim women due to Triple Talak.

Remarks

and Christian women in claiming property inheritance. However, many feminist scholars are not convinced.

Zoya Hasan argues that while reform of personal laws is needed, but the activism by Hindu right wing in this regard makes it difficult for Muslim women to choose between gender identity or religious community.

Nivedita Menon says the real motivation behind UCC is not gender justice - but to discipline the Muslims by imposing majoritarian views on their personal laws.

Flavia Agnes recommends that instead of uniform laws, a more practical solution will be to introduce uniform rights for all women to have recourse to.

Although Art 44 of constitution directs the state to implement UCC, but Flavia Agnes' solution is best course of action in interim.

Remarks

Judgements ? Triple Talsak

Shyama Bham

Medical Care

& health care

(d) One of the first agendas of government in independent India was the implementation of land reforms. It took the form of four priorities -

① abolition of zamindari

② land ceiling

③ land consolidation

④ Tenancy rights.

cooperative rights

Evaluation -

The most obvious success has been with regard to abolition of zamindari. Land ceiling has been partially successful. Because of corruption and benami properties, people have been able to evade this rule. Land consolidation is a problem because of fragmentation with successive generations of the family. Tenancy rights have been unsuccessful due to stronghold of caste hierarchies in rural areas.

Expert commentaries? - Atul Kohli

Remarks

Balance sheet - landless - political nexus



(e) Party system is in transition in India because the era of minority governments and coalition parties appears to have come to an abrupt end. In the most recent 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, the ruling party BJP secured a comfortable majority of more than 300 seats. Secondly, the opposition is in disarray. Opposition parties have no strategy or plan except for frequent disruptions of proceedings. They serve the purpose of pressure groups in Parliament.

Thirdly, there is a sweeping victory of BJP across the states as well such that most states have BJP either as ruling party or in coalition.

All these trends hark back to the first three decades after independence to what Rajni Kothari had termed the Congress System. After a gap of 40 years, these trends are returning, albeit with BJP not with Congress.

Remarks

Trace through phases → 1950-67  
 67-77  
 77-90  
 90 onwards

line of regional parties?  
 names?  
 reasons?



6. Attempt all questions:

(a) Environmental movements in India are an answer to several challenges which the Indian Society and Democracy face at present. Support the statement with special reference to their agenda, composition and strategies adopted.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(b) Comment on the trends in coalition politics in India. How has disappearance of Congress Dominance and emergence of coalition politics impacted contemporary Indian politics?

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) State Autonomy movements are much more than just a struggle for financial resources although Economic dependence of States on Union continues to be decisive in this regard. Elaborate.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(a) Environmental movements in India act as an accountability mechanism for the unfettered development agenda of the neo-liberal state. They perform the following functions -

① they provide a voice to the tribal people affected by development projects.

② they highlight the costs to the society of certain projects.

③ they keep authorities accountable and see to it that justice is delivered.

Indian democracy sees expression on one day every five years during elections. Thereafter, society is at mercy.

Remarks

of legislators and government until the next elections. Environmental movements demand accountability in the interim period.

Some of the prominent environmental movements in India are - Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Kondh movement in Nizamgir Hills.

Agenda - upholding rights of local people against corporate interests. <sup>livelihood issue</sup> <sup>quality of life</sup>

Composition - headed by educated activists that are outsiders eg. Medha Patkar in Narmada Bachao Andolan. <sup>upper middle class</sup>

Strategies - Awareness campaigns among Gham Sabhas, strikes, pamphlets, newspaper editorials, Supreme Court petitions etc. Gandhian, protests, fasting

Expect concerned <sup>etc</sup>  
- Vandhana Shiva  
Bina Aggarwal

include diverse classes / social groups

Remarks

(b) Coalition politics emerged as a later trend in Indian elections. The first three decades were characterised by what Rajni Kothari called as the 'Congress system' which was Congress dominance with a small but active opposition that prevented degeneration into authoritarianism.

1967-77

Coalition politics emerged with what 1977-90s Yogendra Yadav calls the 'democratic upsurge'. The first upsurge took place in the 1960s with emergence of new landed elites called 'bullock capitalists' by Rudolphs due to the Green Revolution. The second democratic upsurge was by Dalits and backward classes in 1970s. Trace rise of regional parties, 1970s 1980s 1990s Thus with emergence of new identities, and new issues such as quotas for backward classes, the internal factions of Congress broke off to form own parties.

Remarks

Rise of OBC

### Impact on contemporary politics -

- 5/12
- ① regional issues and regional parties will power at national levels.
  - ② coalitions have weakened decision making power of centre leading to policy paralysis. — Reason? Eggs?
  - ③ rise of populist politics such as promise of reservations.
  - ④ foreign policy is also dictated by regional concerns for eg: relations with Sri Lanka are dominated by Tamil issue.

Present status

2014 — BJP alone

U.P.A. / Give Eggs  
NDA

Remarks

(C) State autonomy movements are going through a resurgent spell in this decade such as Telangana statehood which was granted but also Gorkhaland, Bodoland, Mizoram, Maharashtra etc.

While financial powers are a big part of demands for autonomy but culture and identity play an equally important role.

For example, the Gorkhaland <sup>ethnic</sup> issue flared up recently due to the imposition by West Bengal government of making Bengali compulsory. Most people there speak Nepali and see this imposition as an attempt at cultural hegemony.

However, financial autonomy also plays a huge role in ~~state~~ expectations of states from the Union. That is why when GST was rolled out recently, alcohol was kept out of its purview because states earn significant revenue from it.

Remarks

Secondly, there were movements in Andhra soon after creation of Telangana to be given Special Category Status in light of loss of industrial base. However, due to recommendations of 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, for devolution of 42% tax revenue to states, the Centre has scrapped the special category status scheme. Andhra Pradesh is unhappy and the protests are still continuing.

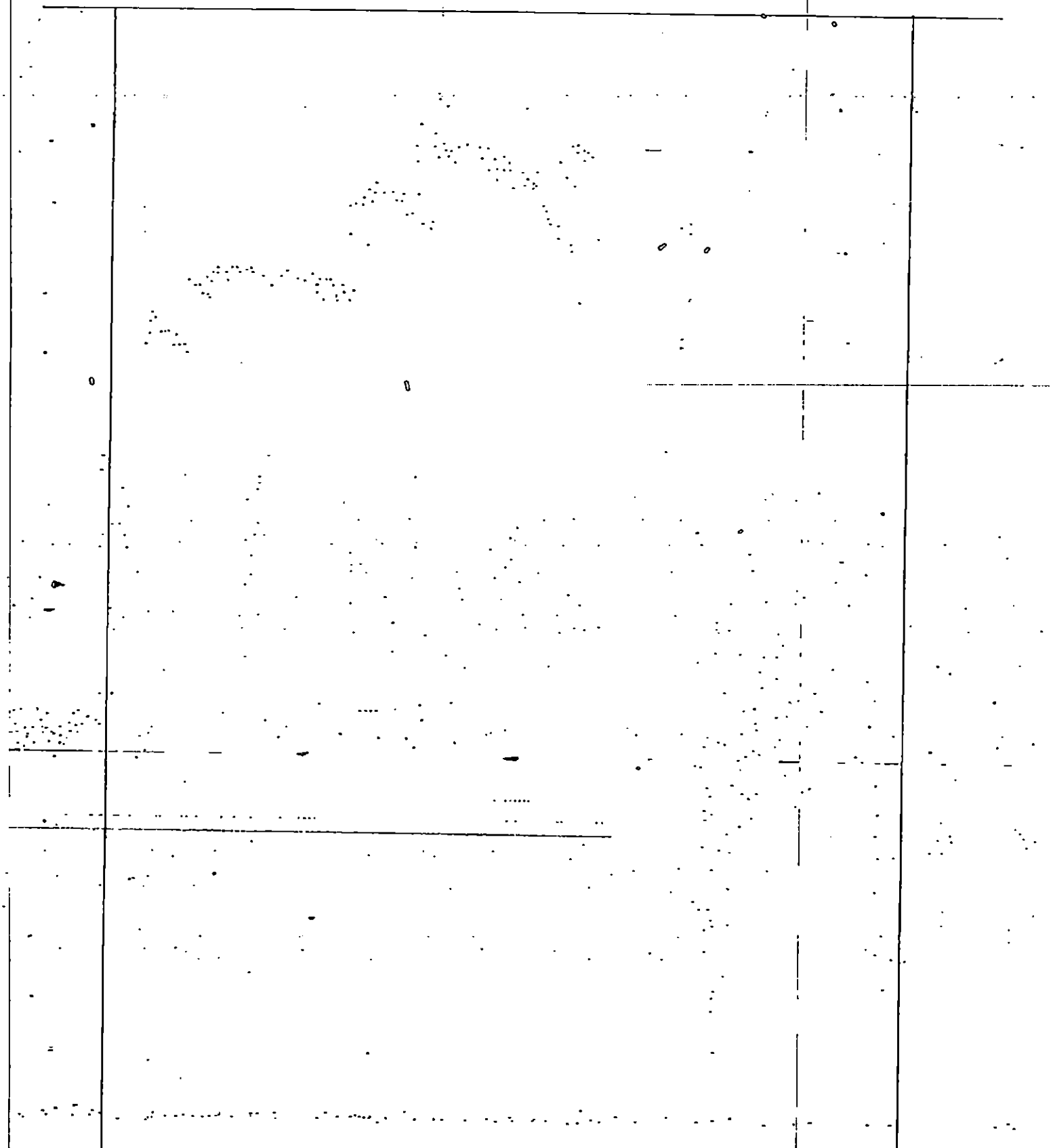
developmental & resource mobilisation issue

Identity, various issues & write with eg  
 Chhat, Jhky, Uttarak  
 development  
 special status politics

Remarks

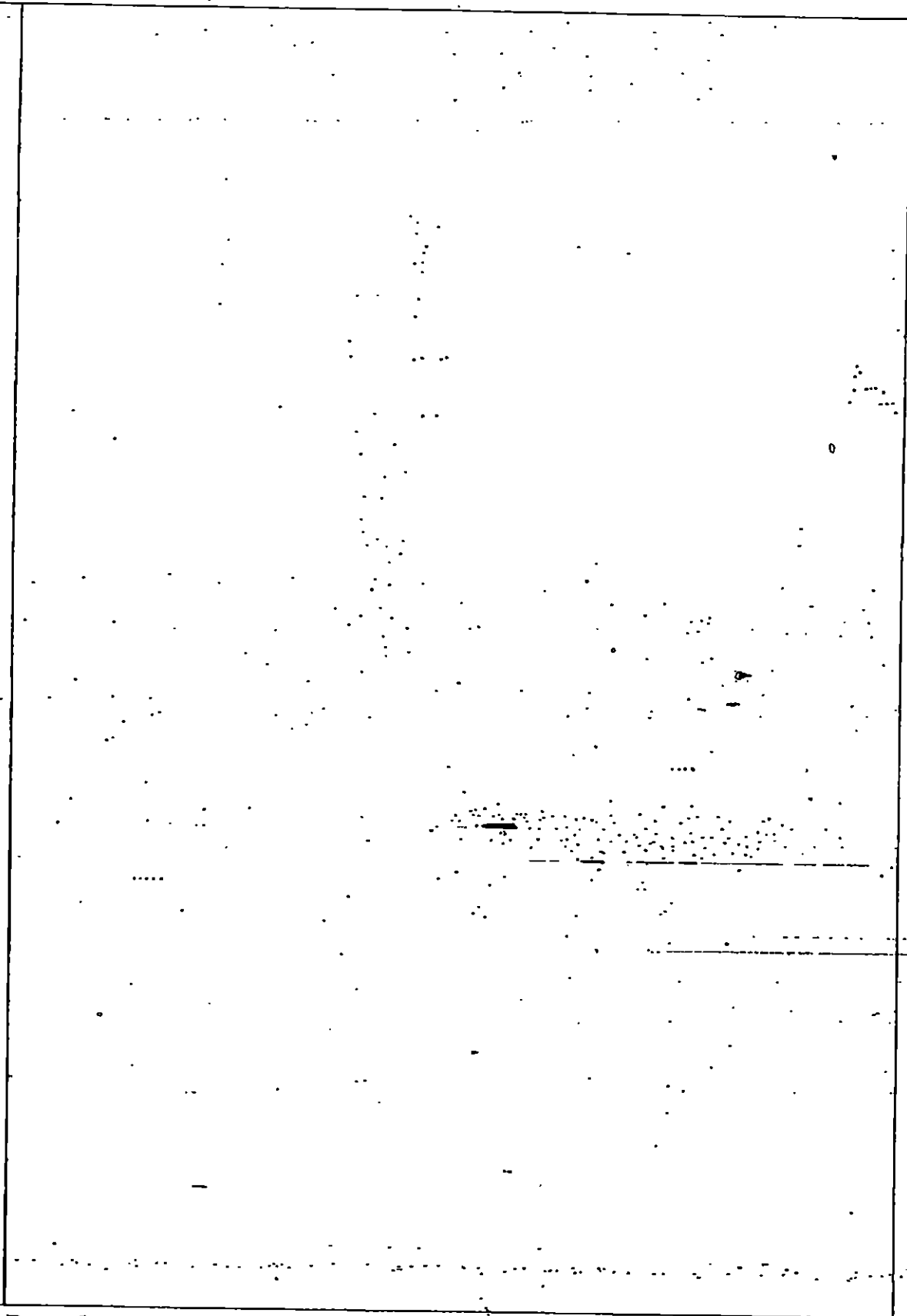


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Remarks

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*Remarks*

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Pressure groups in India are identity based, in the light of the above statement discuss legalize lobbying in India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss panchajay system as empowering democracy and women. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Nature of fundamental rights reflects true intention of our constitutional framers. (300 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

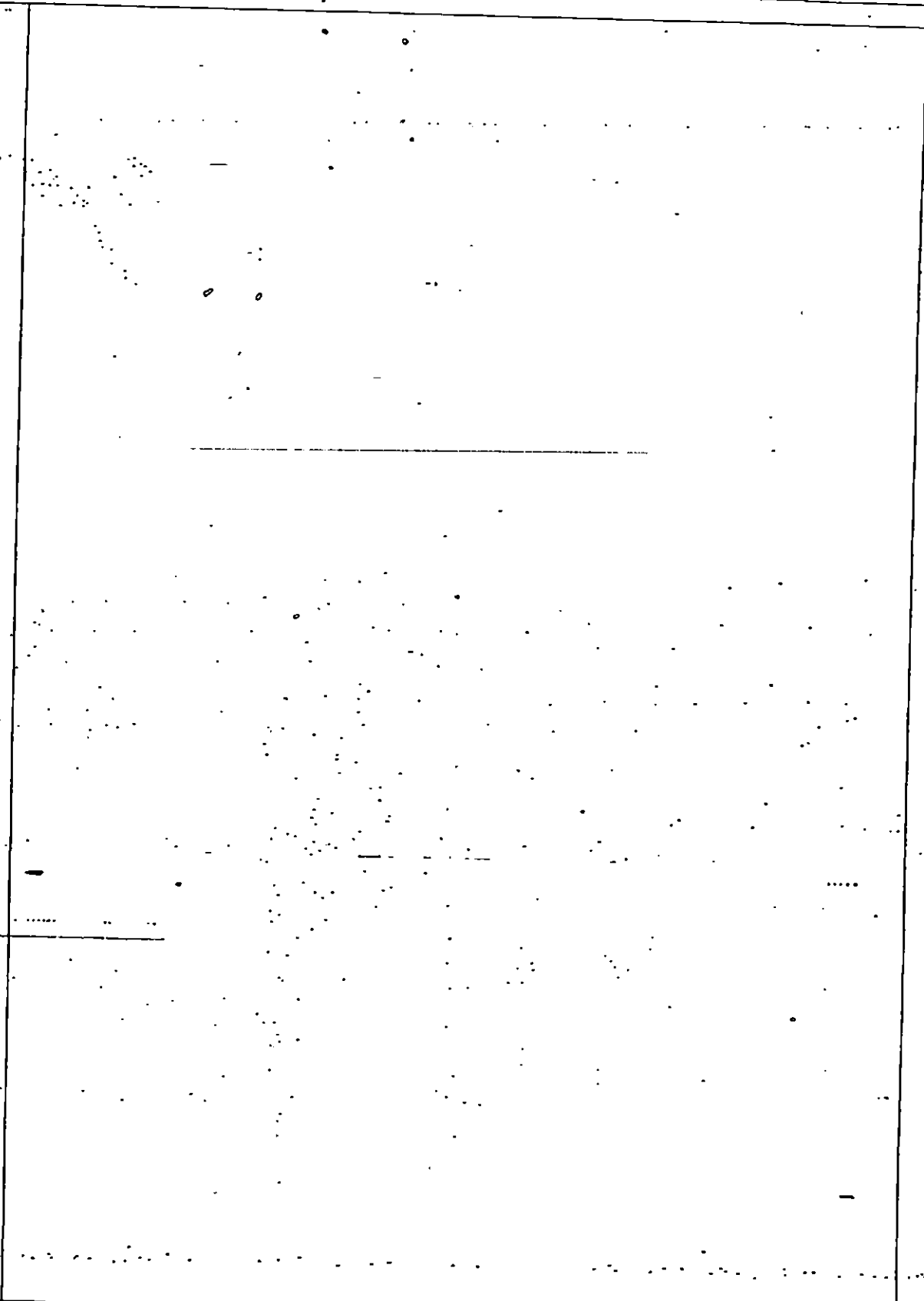
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*Remarks*

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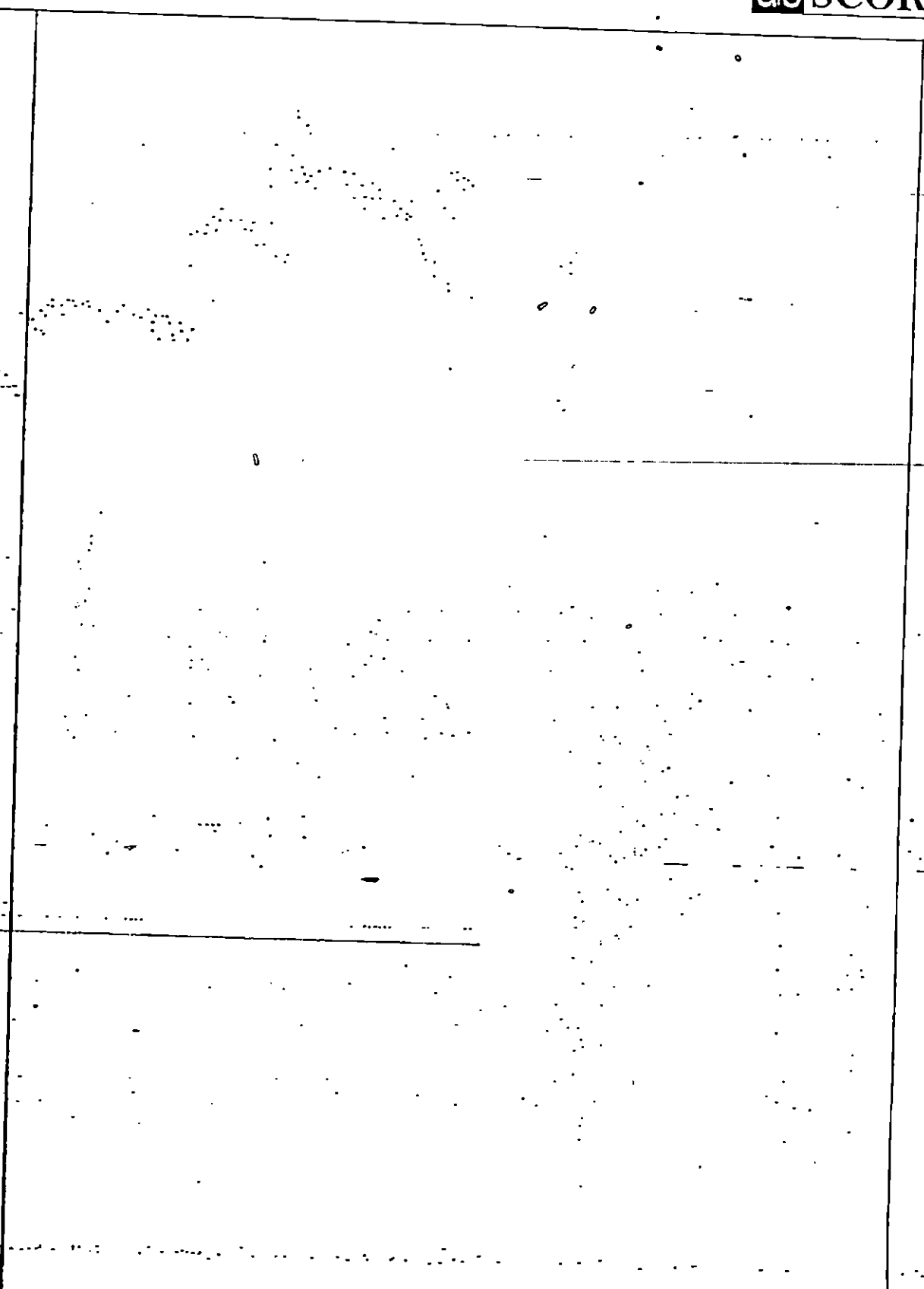
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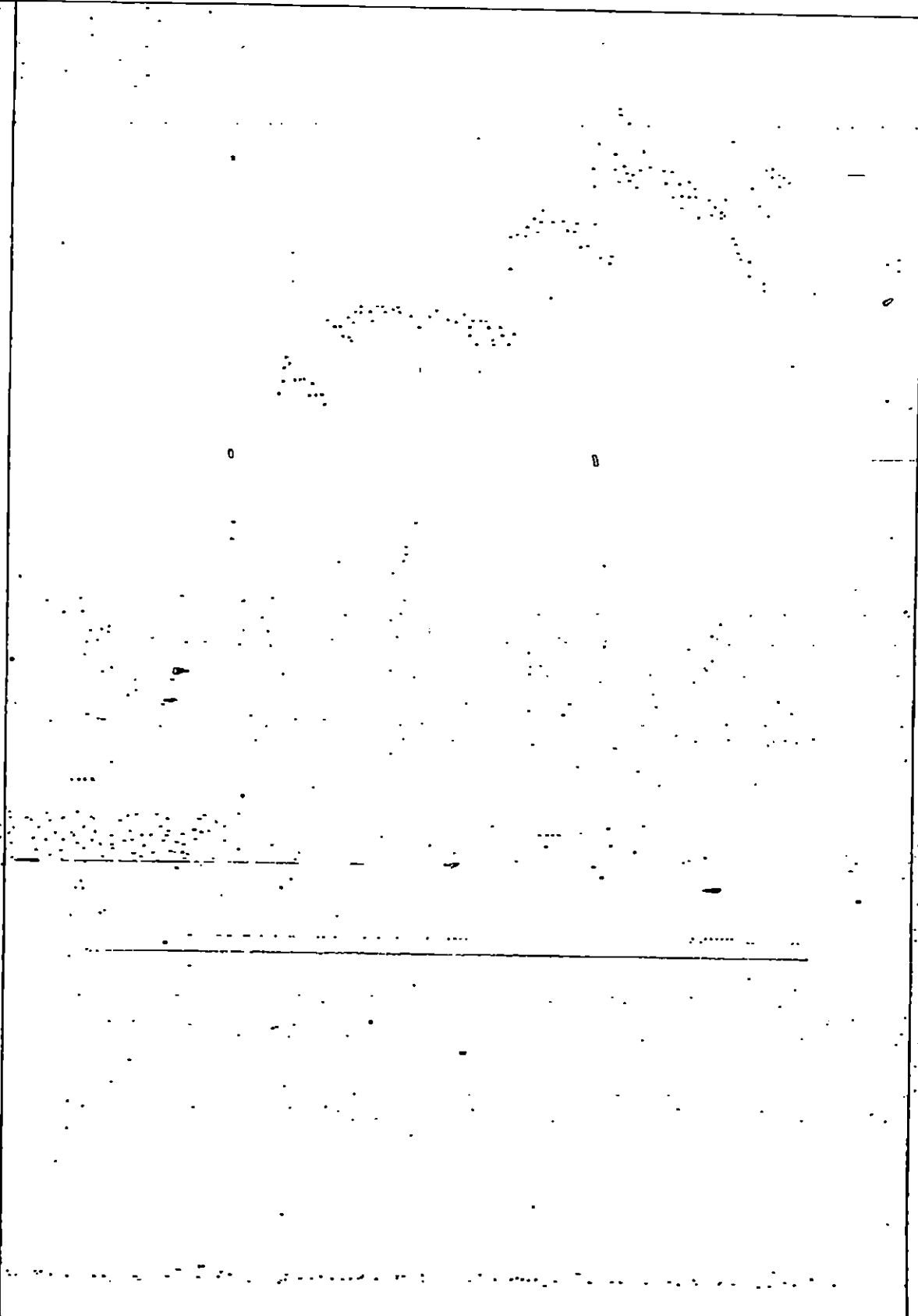


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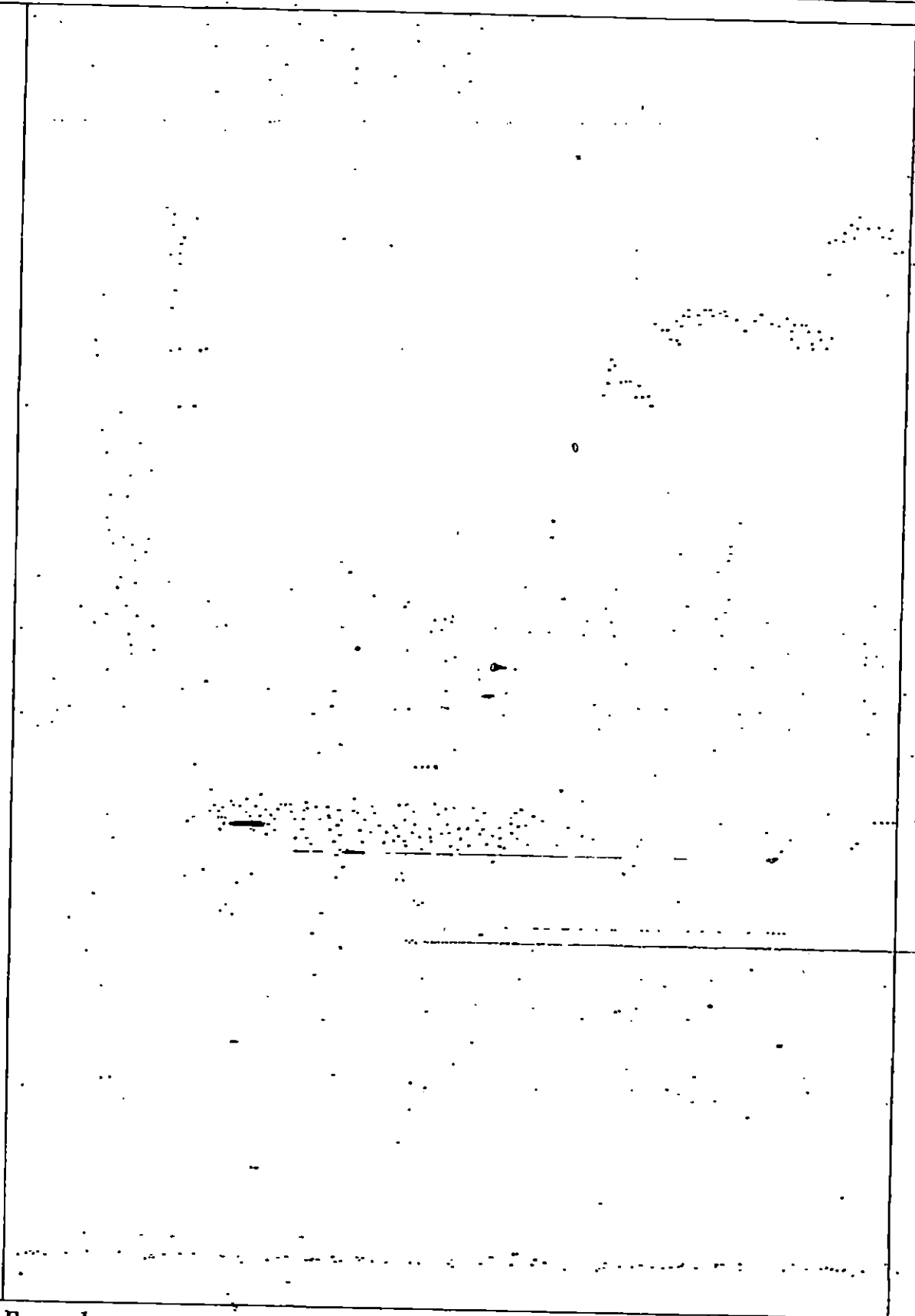
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8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Women's movement failed to evolve in India, discuss major initiatives taken in India for women's emancipation. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss changing nature of federalism in India, how far it is correct to say cooperative federalism is in its infant stage. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What has been the nature of new social movements in terms of their goals and support base? Why their achievements so far can only be described as satisfactory at best? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

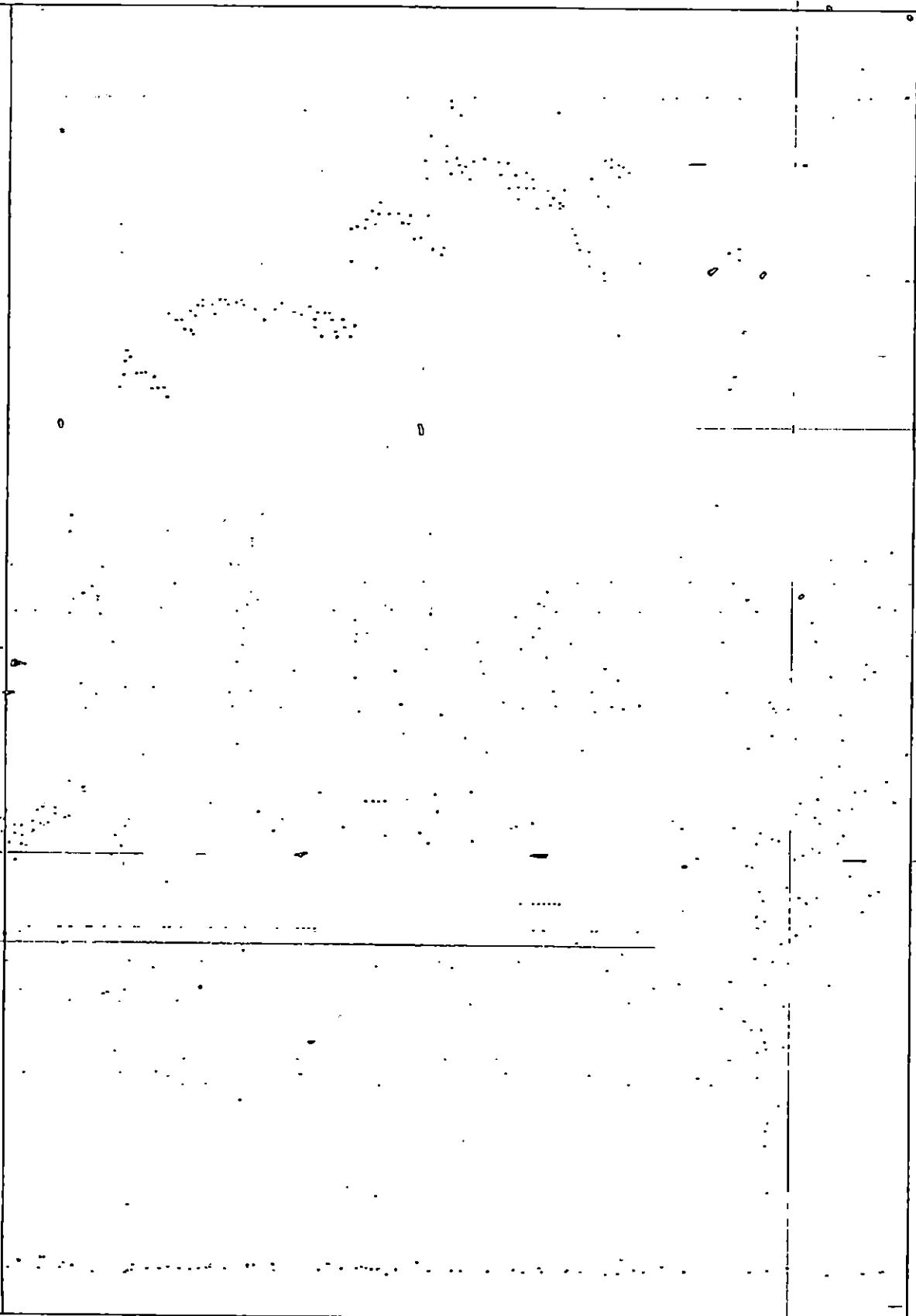
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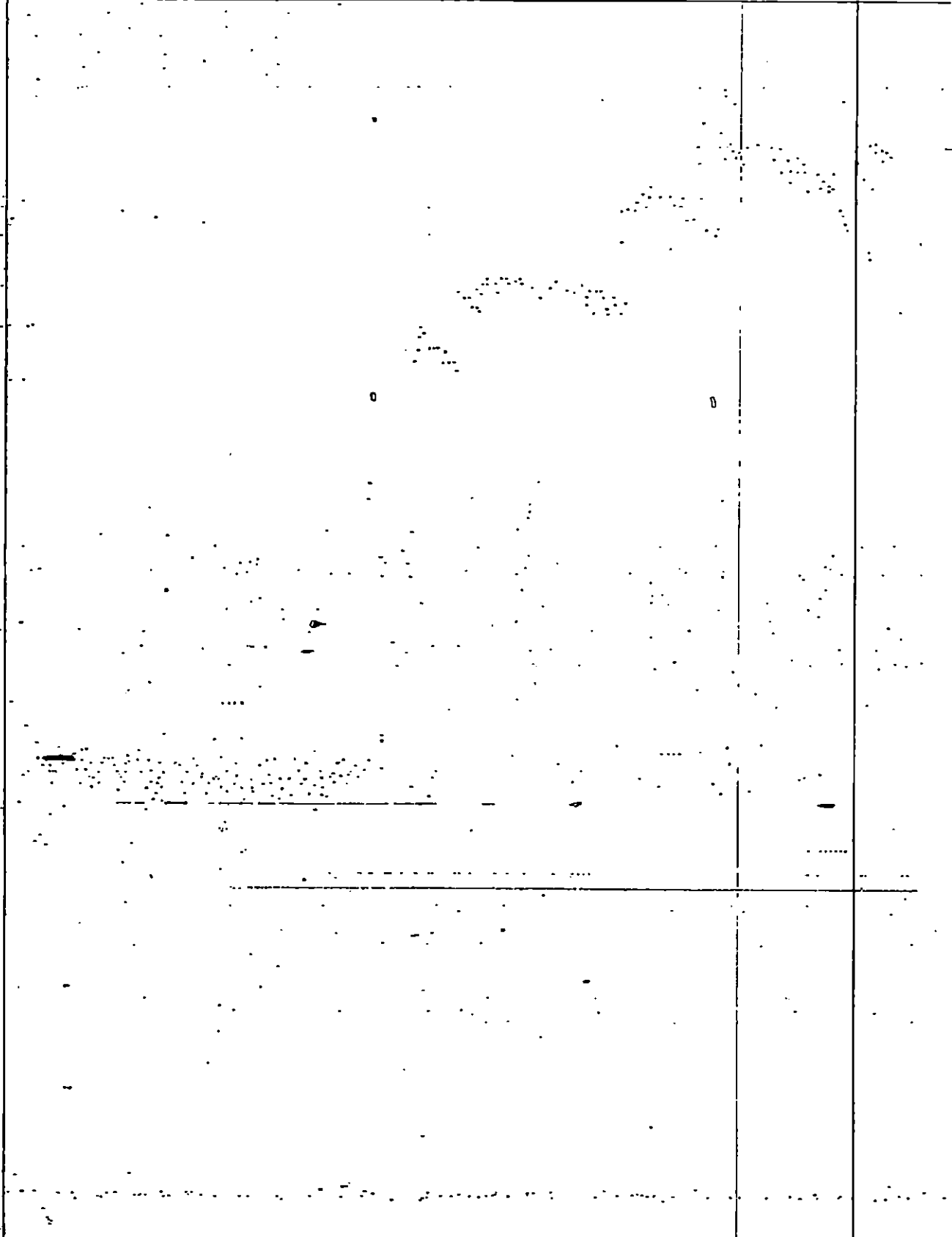
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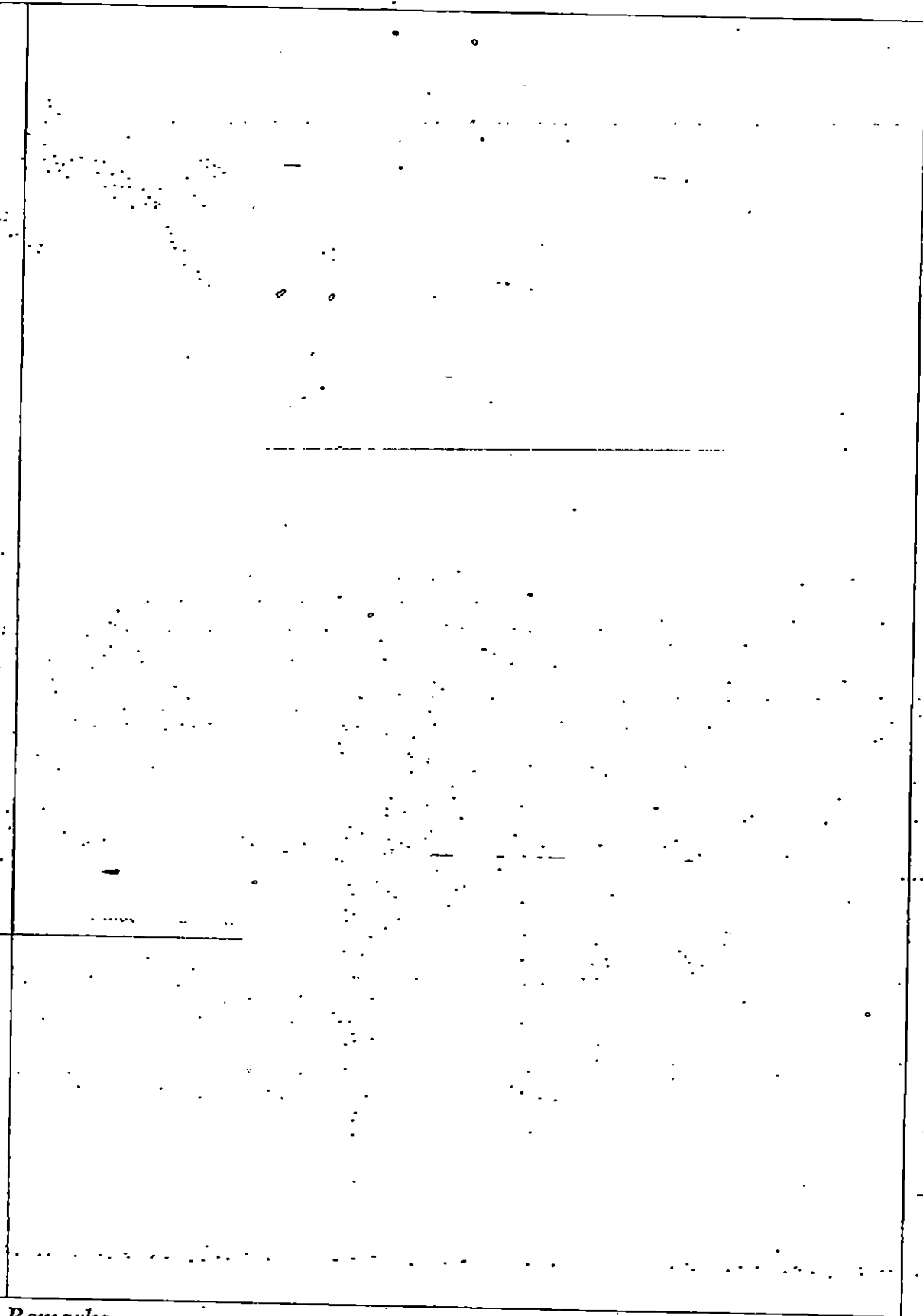


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