

NEXT IAS

(To be filled by candidate)

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Rol No. : <u>ID: MT24PSIL1004</u>	Date of Exam: <u>28th Aug, 2024</u>
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	Online ☒

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024

Test-09	POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Dated : 24-08-2024	

Paper-I

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **Two** sections and printed in **ENGLISH**.Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.**Question No. 1 and 5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **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 a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of question shall be counted in sequential 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 (QCA) booklet must be clearly struck off.

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Q. No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1. (a)	4	10			
1. (b)	6	10			
1. (c)	8	10			
1. (d)	10	10			
1. (e)	12	10			
2. (a)	14	15			
2. (b)	17	15			
2. (c)	20	20			
3. (a)	24	15			
3. (b)	27	15			
3. (c)	30	20			
4. (a)	34	15			
4. (b)	37	15			
4. (c)	40	20			
5. (a)	44	10			
5. (b)	46	10			
5. (c)	48	10			
5. (d)	50	10			
5. (e)	52	10			
6. (a)	54	15			
6. (b)	57	15			
6. (c)	60	20			
7. (a)	64	15			
7. (b)	67	15			
7. (c)	70	20			
8. (a)	74	15			
8. (b)	77	15			
8. (c)	80	20			
			Grand Total		

Remarks

Observations:

SECTION-A

Write the following question in about 150 words.

- Q.1 (a) Revolution is the indispensable midwife of social change (Karl Marx)
(10 marks, 150 words)

'Revolution is the mother of change, there has been no birth without bloodshed'

Karl Marx in

'Communist Manifesto'

Karl Marx (socialist and anarchist) held that capitalism dig its own grave, where through his 'law of dialectics' (inspired from Hegel) and dialectic materialism, he called revolution indispensable and inevitable.

Through historical materialism, Karl Marx explains that class struggle is the moving force of history where 'surplus value' (profit) leads to alienation of have-nots from means of production, process of production

and from himself where worker is reduced to 'Cog in the wheel'

Karl Marx thus suggests workers 'Unite, there is nothing to lose except your chains'.

This shows his advocacy for Violent Revolution when old becomes falter on the growth of new, where capitalism has developed fully, there 'class in itself' will result into 'class for itself' and raising of 'class - consciousness' by social change resulting into proletariat rule and a classless society where each gets according to his need.

Thus, Karl Marx's Revolution continues to haunt the capitalists, but Karl Popper in book 'Open Society and its Enemies' blamed this because of Guilt of

HISTORICAL

Q.1 (b)

Comment on the pluralist theory state.

(10 marks, 150 words)

'Pluralists are not ~~as~~ anarchic,
Pluralists do not want to end
the state', which means pluralists
want to keep their cake, and ~~not~~ eat
it too!!

Pluralist theory of state, thus
given by Daski and MacIver was
inspired from Medieval social landscape
where there were multiple sources
of power.

'Just because society is Federal,
State should also be Federal' says
Daski meaning that State is the
keystone of social architecture and
there are multiple sources of
sovereignty.

This is in contrast to what

Monistic theory of Sovereignty of Thomas Hobbes argued that 'law is the command of the sovereign'.

Opposing this, Max Weber, a sociologist gave Evolutionary theory of state where society's customs, traditions, pressure groups etc are the sources from which sovereignty and power could be traced.

Pluralist theory of state thus ~~was~~ formed the basis of Federalism (Intra country) and also on Global Stage (supra state institution like EU), thus Daski remarked that 'finding a sovereign in a state is like an impossible misadventure'.

Today we can see pressure groups, civil society etc are one of the avenues for such theory.

Q.1 (c)

State is the expression of Man's political behaviour. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

Plato in his book 'Republic' held that 'State is Individual writ large' showing State as a bigger form of Individual.

Similarly, State is the expression of man's political behaviour because applying the method of biological classification, Aristotle called man as a 'Political Animal' and held as per Socratic tradition that State is the source of Virtue.

Thus, Man's political behaviour is represented when he creates the State as per Social Contract scholars like Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, J.S Mill etc.

For instance, applying the

NEXT IAS

Contextual approach, we understand that Thomas Hobbes' ~~the~~ experienced Puritan Revolution, thus his 'Leviathan' was a form of Legal Sovereignty [Liberty is absence of Law]

Similarly, John Locke's Political Sovereignty and Nightwatchman state was because of Optimistic and rational people's social contract, which is reflected in the state's behaviour too.

Thus Man's political behaviour is what is reflected in state, as also substantiated by Hegel's Law of Dialectics that 'State is a march of God on earth' where real is rational and rational is real. This was the reason why Liberals State was Nightwatchman and Communist saw it as an Instrument of capitalist class

Q.1 (d)

Affirmative action and Equality.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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Dworkin described Equality as the Sovereign Virtue and his concept of 'brute luck' pushes us to 'Equalize the misfortunes' and Injustices through Affirmative Action.

These act like a potent catalyst for bringing 'Equity', however Classical liberals and no liberals consider Procedural Theory of Justice and see them as Antithetical, just as no conservatives criticize Affirmative Action because it compromises merit.

However, social liberals like John Rawls in his book 'A Theory of Justice' (1971) through lexical order and maximin principles supported

Affirmative Action to achieve a Just Society & where D.W. Hobbes also believes that 'no inequality is graver than to treat Unequally equally', similar to Aristotle's view of 'Inequality is the cause of revolution'.

Hence, it can be said that liberals argument for Equality of opportunity does not support the Affirmative Actions as Milton Friedman

in book 'Capitalism and Freedom' held State Institutions as gangs of thieves.

However, such policies have the effects of giving voice to the voiceless (Eg) India's Article 15(4) & 16(4) and recent 106th Amendment which can Equalise the differences.

Q.1 (e)

Short note - Asian Value Debate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Cultural Relativism theory argues for 'Asian Values' (eg) Lee Kuan Yew called human rights idea as a 'Western Obsession'.

Mahathir Mohammad of Malaysia also called for obedience as much important than Individualism for Asian Scenario, to achieve the faster progress or the Asian tiger models.

Similarly Larry Diamond talks about Paradoxes of Democracy as it being least situated for Asian situations by comparing Economic growth of China and India.

However Amartya Sen (Social

Liberal² in book 'Argumentative
Indian² held that such perspectives
do not portray Inclusiveness as
not only Democracy is required for
Development, but development also
needs to be democratized, where
people form a 'public Sphere² through
a Capability approach'.

In this context, Blurbu Parika
in book 'Rethinking Multiculturalism²
calls for 'dialogue between Civilizations²
as Culture acts like a Glass through
which we see the world'.

thus 'Asian values' though
offer cultural specific and relativistic
approach, but Human Rights by
very nature are Universalists, Inalienable
which belong to humans by virtue of Humanity.

Q.2 (a)

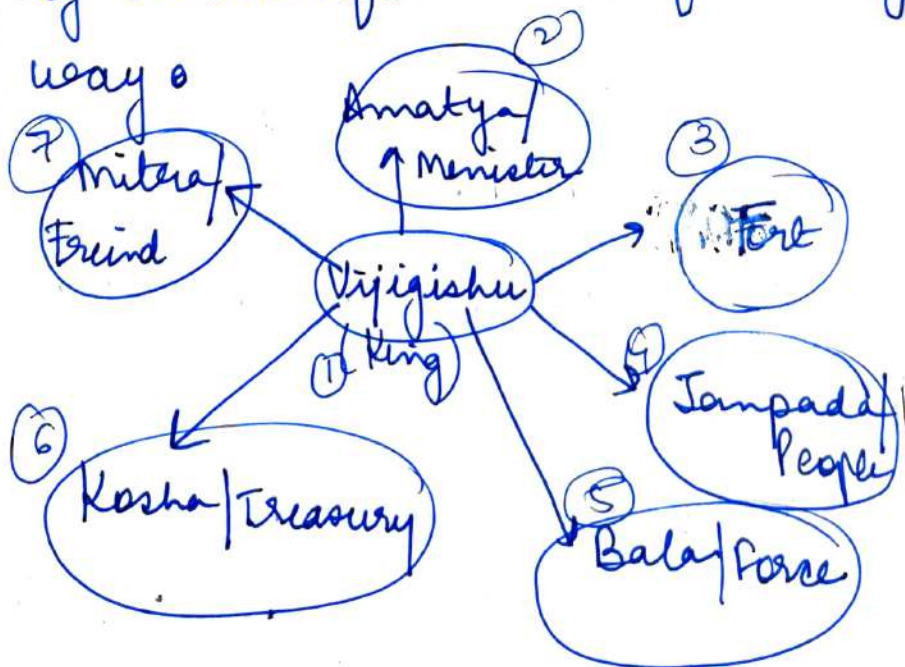
Discuss the theory of statecraft as given by Kautilya

(15 marks, 200 words).

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Kautilya, known as the Machiavelli of East by Samaharab Nehru in book 'Discovery of India' and Boltz Wintemitz as one of the first realists who gave theory of Statecraft.

In 7th Volume of his book Arthashastra, he explains his Saptang theory as the 7 elements of Statecraft in the following way.



In his Saptang theory, he also
gives the theory of yogeshwari/
Rakeshan/Palan where in 'happiness
of subjects lies the king's happiness'
(Raja Sukhi°, Sukhi° Raja)

Just as Amatyas are the brain
of the king (Vijigishu), similarly
spies (Suchaks) are the eyes and
ears of the king.

He also explains that there
must be 3 Amatyas to avoid
conspiracy by the 2. He also
addresses the problem of corruption
in his statecraft as by saying
that 'Fishing swimming in water,
it cannot be said whether it has
drunken water or not' similarly, it

is difficult to check corruption because it is difficult to detect it, Similarly says that money kept on tongue, is like funds with the Adhyakshas, thus suggest frequent transfers and punitive actions to check corruption.

Kautilya also gave the concept of Shadgunya Siddhanti three Kams, Dam, Dand, Bhed and in his Raja Mandala theory he combined 7 Saptanga with 12 elements to give 84 elements of sovereignty.

Kautilya's Realism thus keeps National Interest at supreme (offensive model) while also takes care of people through 'Welfare State' (yogakshem)

Discuss the contemporary challenges to legitimacy of states. What are the tools to ensure this? (15 marks, 200 words).

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'Legitimacy' refers to consent of the Governed as Rousseau explained its importance through :-

'Even the strongest state is never strong until it converts its strengths into Rights and power into AUTHORITY'

The recent contemporary challenges, however include the long arm of the State getting longer (Harsh V. Pant).

This is seen through rise in Authoritarianism and Totalitarianism, Neo Fascist Ideology which Hannah Arendt describes as PATHOLOGY (eg) Bangladesh crises, #Ruto must go campaign against President in Kenya, #End bad Governance

Protests in Nigeria etc.

Other challenges include the 'crisis of legitimacy' (Habermas idea) where socialism in Politics and Capitalism in Economics (Eg) Political patronage and Ethnic favouritism, politics of Identity etc.

Other contemporary challenges include threat from non state actors and Election meddling which hampers free and fair elections (eg Cambridge Analytica) & the Development induced displacement of tribals (Eg) Songora Kondhs, Pathalgari movements etc.

Tools to Ensure Legitimacy

include Free and Fair Elections,

NEXT IAS

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Forming a public sphere, Ideal
speech situation, communication
Action (Habermas Radical Democracy)

Others suggestion include Democratic
Decentralisation and Inclusive Development
through Substantive Democracy where
People see Development as 'creative
freedom' and participate in the
Democratic Institutions through 'Vital
Activities' of 'transformation & Agenda'.

Thus, James Robinson in book
'Why nations fail' explain that nations
fail because of weak political Institutions,
thus a cue can be taken from India
where Judicial Branch has acted like
a 'Sentinel Qui Vive' that is Soldier with
a sword to check such concerns.

Q.2 (c)

Gandhi's concept of Swaraj did not simply mean political independence from foreign rule; it also implied the idea of cultural and moral independence. Discuss.

(20 marks, 250 words)

Mahatma Gandhi in his book Hind Swaraj (1909) shows how Swaraj at Individual, Society, State level leads to complete Independence.

It is for this reason, Bipin Chandra in book 'India's Struggle for Independence' called Mahatma Gandhi as a master Strategist which left the Britishers clueless.

This is so because, 'Swaraj' from foreign rule is much easier, but the biggest enemy is the Enemy within, thus, firstly he never claimed to know the truth, he always said that he can tell the path through which we can reach the truth / God

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which he described as Satyagraha.

thus, Satyagraha was the means to achieve not only Political Independence or the Ram Rajya which he described as Statelss Society, inspired from Leo Tolstoy's 'Kingdom of God within you'.

He held that 'State reminds me of my weaknesses', thus suggested 'Organic circles of Power' through Village Republics to achieve Political Independence.

For 'Cultural Independence', he held that 'let wind from all sides come, but one should not be uprooted', also 'let windows of your house open but doors closed' meaning that

One should take Goodness from all religions, but should stick to his roots, his idea of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava' and hatred against Untouchability through Harijan Sevak Sangh [1934] by calling Harijans as children of God shows that It is vital to be culturally Independent •

This was seen in his efforts in Noakhali riots at the time of partition and his support for Khilafat movement (1919) •

Moral Independence or Ordinary was advocated through 'Purity of means' and Deontological Perspective where he held that 'Ends are present determined'

NEXT IAS

Page 2

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by the means we follow² means
"you cannot expect flowers of ^{Rose} ~~basool~~,
by sowing the seeds of basool²

Hence, Moral Suvaraj meant
to also follow Samvadaya through
Antyodaya and idea of trusteeship
by corporates; At times same time
he gave his concept of 7 line to
Achieve Moral, Cultural and Political
Suvaraj →

- i) wealth without work
- ii) Pleasure without conscience
- iii) Commerce without morality
- iv) Politics without Ethics
- v) Religion without Sacrifice
- vi) Science without humanity
- vii) Knowledge without Character

Thus, Mahatma Gandhi not only
helped us achieve Political Independence, but
a complete Freedom at Individual level

Q.3 (a)

Examine the features of participatory democracy.

(15 marks, 200 words)

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Democracy belongs to the majority who participate says Thomas Jefferson, and is described as Popular Sovereignty which has Intrinsic, Institutional and Educative Value o

Features of Participative Democracy

include informed participation, where participation is based on idea of Public Sphere, Ideal Speech Situation, Communicative Action as held by Habermas in 'Normative Model of Democracy' o

Moreover, it gives value to Debates our choices and Discussions our Voting, which results into

the formation of 'General will' of people as described by Jean Jacques Rousseau in book Social Contract which is Indivisible, collective and Always right !!

Additionally, People participating results into 'Art of Questioning', dialogues, debates, discussion which also results into what John Rawls calls in book 'Political Liberalism' as Overlapping Consensus .

Also, we can see participative Democracy to what Amartya Sen describes in book 'Argumentative Indian' as Sabha, Samitis, Buddhist Sanghas etc .

However, of late we have

seen Pseudo Participation like in Parliament where Debates are rare, Informed Debates are rare as per Hamid Ansari to what he calls as 'Anarchy'; Also the concept of 'Radham Pati' where women participation has resulted into mockery through their husbands.

Thus, what is required is 'Informed Participation' and not circulation of Elites (Elitist model of Democracy), but an Empowering Participative Democracy where it is the 'Coffee houses' where Participation culture emerges as per Habermas and Power is throughout Body politic in form of capillaries (Michael Foucault)

Q.3 (b)

Discuss the concept of 'Dharma and Danda' in Dharmashatra traditions.

(15 marks, 200 words).

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Bhikshu Parich describes Dharma and Danda as the two major concepts, where difference is only their in kind rather than any formative Difference.

While Dharma represents the Idealistic model and what ought to be done as it is described as an architectonic principle. Even the king or Vijigishu was not above Dharma.

It was held that ' Prithvam Dharmam Dhritam' in Rig Veda that Dharma is what holds the earth.

Manusmriti held that without without Dharma, Asrajakta (Anarchy) would prevail or the Matsyanyaya (Big fish eating small fish).

This is similar to what has been found in Socratic dialogues with Plato that 'nothing happens in the universe against the wish of Supreme law'. This Supreme law of Athens is what is Dharma in Indian scriptures.

However, 'Danda' is more of a realistic concept more accurately described in Arthashastra, where Danda is used as a form of Deterrence and for instance not following Varna Dharma or Dharma would lead to Danda or punishment.

Post modernists like Michael Foucault in book 'Discipline and Punish' also similarly defines the concept of Disciplinary power which is

much similar to the concept of Danda in Arth Dharmashashtra.

Thus while Dharma is dealt majority in Dharmashashtra and Danda described peripherally, so is the vice versa case with Danda in Dandashashtra.

Thus, we can say that, Dharma is what is achieved by following 4 purusharthas of Dharma, Artha, Kama, Mokscha by 4 ~~san~~ stages of life and following 16 Samskaras (from Garbagraha to Antyeshthi), this is similar to 8 fold Path in Buddhism.

Not following these, may lead to Ignorance and 'Danda' to correct it. Hence, Manu Wheber in book 'Politics as location' describes Indian Political thought as the most richest thought.

Q.3 (c)

Liberalism's adaptability to change has enabled it to endure, even in the face of criticism.
Analyse the statement.

(20 marks, 250 words)

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When Francis Fukuyama in his book
'End of History and last man' held
that 'liberalism is the end point of
man's Ideological evolution and it has
won the historic battle of Ideologies,
there were variety of criticisms to it,
but still 'liberalism' has been the
hegemonic school of thought in
Political theory.

This is so because right from
the times when Thomas Hobbes in
his 'Leviathan' held that 'liberty is
when the law is silent' it has
shown how possible liberalism is
possible in the presence of state.

But, John Locke (Utilitarian) gave the much applauded Classical Liberal theory of Nightwatchman State where Man is rational and State only has delegated power to make, execute and adjudicate laws, basically to remove Inconveniences in the State of nature.

However, J.S Mills, the father of liberalism through his 'harm principle' held that :

'Over his own body and mind,
Individual is Sovereign, all
other restraints are Qua restraints'

He was hence greatest exponent
of freedom of speech and Expression.
Thus liberalism's adaptability as evolved
continuously and the biggest changes

was seen when classical liberals like Adam Smith and Graham Scudamore viewed state as a Necessary evil

(eg) Adam Smith held that state needs to be referee rather than captain

later, Neo liberals like Hayek, in book 'Constitution of Liberty' held that 'Social Justice is mirage', similarly Robert Nozick was even termed as the semi anarchist, because he even wished to give security functions to the state (book: 'Anarchy, State & Utopia').

Criticisms however emerged where Karl Marx in book 'Alienation' held that the so called liberty in capitalist society is not liberty, but 'Alienation' where man is

reduced to a log in the wheel.

Similarly, Ralph Miliband in book 'Socialism for Skeptical Age' argued that 'liberalism has been battle of a dreadful slur, slur of Human History' and argued for Equality of outcomes rather than Equality of opportunity of liberalism.

Thus, Positive and Social liberals like T.H Green, John Rawls, Martha Nussbaum tried to maintain a balance between competing ~~some~~ values of Individual, State, Society through Equity and John Rawls lexical order, Overlapping Consensus.

Hence, the latest book of Joseph Stiglitz released in 2024 argues for Progressive Capitalism, where liberty is possible by state's participation.

Q.4 (a)

Discuss the significance of empirical approach to political theory.

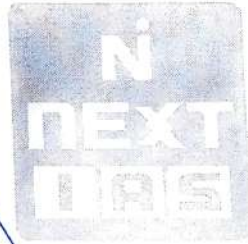
(15 marks, 200 words)

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Q.4 (b)

Critically examine Hannah Arendt's conceptual triad of labour, work and action.
(15 marks, 200 words)

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Q.4 (c)

In Marxist ideology, the focus on materialism as the foundation of everything leads to a limited understanding of the nature of the state. Evaluate this perspective.

(20 marks, 250 words)

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SECTION-B

Write the following question in about 150 words.

- Q.5 (a) Discuss the structure of the political institutions adopted in the constitution of India.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Political Systems approach of David Easton (Behavioural Scientist) argues that Political Institutions do not operate in vacuum .

Thus Indian Constitution, adopted the Political Institutions to suit the Indian circumstances (political sociological view) .

Structure includes the keeping in mind of Diversity of India (Eg) Parliamentary form of Democracy with Article 74 and 75 [Executive responsible to legislature] .

The Separation of Powers [Article 50] between Judiciary and

Executive.

The Integrated and Independent
Judiciary to act as Sentinel Qui
Vive (Soldier with sword) (eg) Article 32.

thus Morris Jones in book 'Public
Institutions in India' did not have
much faith in Postcolonial Society.

This is also the reason why

Hamza Alavi's concept of Overdeveloped
State is also valid for India because
of Overdeveloped Political Sphere and
Underdeveloped Economic Sphere.

Hence, B.P. Ambedkar rightly
said that however Good an Institution
be, happens to fall when the lot
functioning in it happens to be a Bad One.
thus proper manning the Institutions
Political Institutions also play a major role

Q.5 (b)

Discuss the liberal perspective of the national movement.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Indian national movement is the most spectacular mass movement (Bipin Chandra : 'India's Struggle for Independence')

[Liberal perspectives] include those by Dada Bhai Naoroji, G.K. Gokhale who called Britishers as 'Justice loving people' and even thanked British for introducing Rule of law in India (eg) Abolition of Sati, Widow Remarriage Act.

Thus Moderates believed in Constitutional mass struggle through Prayers, Petitions; Lokendranath Banerjee also called India as a 'nation in making'.

This showed that liberal perspectives were much influenced by the favours Britishers were doing which was nothing more than carrots which were much later turned to sticks (Eg) Roulett ^{Act} ~~Salvagata~~ 1919, Jahannala Bagh Massacre.

It was because of this data Kapal Rai in Young India (1916) held that Constitutional struggle in front of alien bureaucracy is a political suicide.

Hence, Extremists countered liberalists through radical methods where liberals and their methods were delegitimised deligitimised. But certain Britishers like Lord Lytton through Ilbert Bill gave a positive feedback loop for Indians.

Q.5 (c)

Role of 73rd Amendment in strengthening democracy.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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73rd Amendment, 1992 represents the 'organic circles of power' of Mahatma Gandhi, which idealize the concept of his Village Republics through 'democratic decentralization'

In strengthening democracy, Gram Sabhas have played a huge role because it not only represents Popular Sovereignty and General will of Rousseau or Abraham Lincoln's Democracy of the people for the people by the people but also Narendra Modi's concept of Democracy with the people, within the people

the power to prepare GPDs
voice to voices through

reservations, women representation
(33% representation) at approximately
14 lakh women representative shows
how Principle of Subsidiarity can better
result Development into empowerment.

The Debates, Discussions and the
Proximity of State to people through
Gram Sadhak, Panchayat Secretaries show
that Democracy has strong hands.

Honourable Manishankar Dixit
Committee talks of 'Decentralization of
Corruption' and GVK Rao Committee
talks of 'Grass without roots' because
of lack of devolution to Panchayats
by State (infusion of blood in State's
hand) & only 5% own source revenue
in generation.

Thus, Fiscal Democracy is needed
to meet demands and aspirations.

Q.5 (d)

Write a short note- Need for the second Green Revolution. (10 marks, 150 words)Candi-
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Green Revolution, based on mass production through intensive Agriculture Development program was a capitalist model to achieve Food Surplusness from Food Security Challenges.

However, it spread from 14 to 114 districts, but the focus has tilt now been on rice and wheat (hybrids). Thus PM Modi called for need for 2nd Revolution to diversify

The diversification needs to be what MS Swaminathan says as Rainbow Revolution where crops such as pulses, oilseeds, Fruits and

oilseeds are promoted o

It is also needed because of water shortages (NASA told that water table declining at 0.3m/year), Climate Change, rise of Undernutrition in people, Land Degradation etc o

Thus 2nd Green Revolution, can result in focus on Pulses and even we can focus on Millet or Shor Anna which are very low in Glycemic Index and also known as Super foods o

Hence, Micro irrigation fund of 5000 crore with methods like Drip Irrigation, Sprinkler Irrigation, Fertigation (taking help from Israel) can be done to achieve 'AGRI PRENEURS'

Q.5 (e)

Discuss the socio-economic impact of Article 368.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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Article 368 refers to Constitution Amendment to Articles of Constitutional nature through Overlapping consensus of Parliament.

Positive Socio Economic Impacts :-

- ① Strengthening Grass roots (eg) 73rd, 74th Amendment (Popular Sovereignty)
- ② Human capital (eg) Right to Education (86th Amendment) - Article 21-A
- ③ Women empowerment (eg) Reservation under ~~Article~~ 106th Amendment 2023.
- ④ Cooperative formation (eg) Article 97th Constitution Amendment.

⑤ Land Reforms (Eg) Asthee Constitutional Amendment (1st) under 9th Schedule

Challenges / Negative Outcomes

- ① Rewriting the Constitution (Eg) 42nd Constitutional Amendment also known as Mini Constitution
- ② Federalism (Eg) most amendment are done by Parliament itself.
- ③ Assuming role of Constituent Assembly
(Eg) Amended 106 times in less than 100 years, USA → 27 times till now.

Thus, Supreme Court in Kesava nanda Bhatti Judgement 1973 initiated Doctrine of Basic Structure to prevent Rewriting Constitution itself which Zia Modi held that it saved India from political collapse (Eg) during times of Emergency

Q.6 (a)

Analyse how the basis for demands for new states in India has evolved since independence.
(15 marks, 200 words)

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Q.6 (b)

To what extent has the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India fulfilled its envisioned role as defined by the Constituent Assembly? Analyse the challenges faced by the CAG.
(15 marks, 200 words)







Q.6 (c)

Discuss the basis of judicial activism in Indian democracy. Evaluate judicial activism's influence on the relationship between the executive and judiciary in India.

(20 marks, 250 words)







NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-09

Page 63

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Q.7 (a)

Discuss the nature of women's movements in India. What challenges these movements are facing.
(15 marks, 200 words)



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Q7 (b)

The dynamics of the social fabric have shaped the nature of Indian political parties.
Critically examine.
(15 marks, 200 words)





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Q.7 (c)

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are not contradictory; rather, they mutually reinforce each other. Analyze this statement. (20 marks, 250 words)



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Q.8 (a)

Makers of the Indian constitution have tried to accommodate the social and cultural diversity of Indian society within the democratic framework. Examine.

(15 marks, 200 words)

Granville Austin in his book

'Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of the nation' called Indian Constitution as a 'Social Document' o

Social And Cultural diversity

has been accommodated in the constitution story (eg) Preamble objectives:-

- ① Justice : Social, economic and political
- ② Liberty : of thought, expression, belly, faith and worship
- ③ Fraternity : Unity and Integrity of nation

It also describes India as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic o

The Social and Economic Democracy
has been achieved through DPSPs
which have political sanction (eg)

Social Diversity in DPSP through

- ① Article 39 A → Free Legal Aid
- ② Article 38 → welfare state and
minimizing inequalities
- ③ Article 42 → Maternity Relief
(women empowerment)
- ④ Article 46 → weaker sections (SC, ST)
- ⑤ Article 45 → Education till 14 years
- ⑥ Article 47 → raise level of nutrition

Hence, Cultural Diversity

accommodated through :-

- ① Article 3 → to cater to regionalistic demands
- ② Article 14-15 → Equality Right to Equality

- ③ Article 17 → Abolition of ~~S.~~ Untouchability
- ④ Article 25-28 → Freedom of religion
- ⑤ Article 29-30 → Cultural and Educational rights
- ⑥ Article 44 → Uniform Civil Code
- ⑦ Article 371 → Special provisions for states
- ⑧ 5th, 6th Schedule → for tribal culture

Thus, Indian constitution

represents not only a consensus document, but a transformative

document² as held by CJI Dy

Chandrachud which is also organic

in nature like K.S. Puttaswamy

case (Right to Privacy under Article 21)

Q.8 (b)

Recent Lok Sabha elections have illustrated that there are no signs that caste is going away anytime soon, or even becoming less important, either socially or politically. Discuss.
(15 marks, 200 words)

In 2024 Lok Sabha Elections, where
93.5 crore voters exercised their
Universal Adult Franchise has been
the costliest election spending 13.5 lakh
crore [ADR report]

Mukulika Banerjee in her book
'Why Ethnic parties Succeed' shows
that caste has been a major factor
in Indian politics.

2024 Elections too has been
said to be that most dominant factor
was caste, where it is often said
that 'people do not caste their vote
but vote their caste'. (Eg) In Rajasthan
one can see the calls that 'Do not
give your daughter and your vote

to anyone but a Bishnoi⁰².

Similarly, caste coalitions like
ATGAR, KHAM, MY have shown
to play a major role; which is
why MN Srinivas says that 'Caste
is present even at the subconscious
level in minds of Indians⁰².

In Uttar Pradesh, although
BJP secured only 33 seats, from
62 in 2014 election, the voter base
of Kurmi, Mauryas, Muslims has
played a major role in Acting as
a 'swing voters' just like swing
states of USA

In Andhra Pradesh, while
Reddys, Kammas dominate, but

in Karnataka Lingayat play the swing
role.

While Congress has been described
as 'Party of minority' by Kratap Bhanu
Mehra, INDIA coalition managed
to get 232 seats (coalition of 24
parties) based on Minority appeasement
(National Election Watch Report)

Apart from it, Thomas Blom
Hansen calling India as a emergence
of Saffron wave, which Christophe
Tafferelet calls as De facto Hindu
Rashtra shows that BJP which
as a single party won 240 seats shows
that caste is here to stay.

However, yogendra yadav calls it
as deepening of democracy while Voters still
moving towards Identity Plus politics

Q.8 (c)

Discuss the factors that led to the growth of the regional parties. Examine their role in Indian politics. (20 marks, 250 words)

Structural Functional approach of Gabriel Almond and Powell describe Political Parties as 'Interest Aggregators' based on Elitist model of democracy.

The factors that led to growth of Regional Parties :-

- ① Breakdown of Congress (after 1967)
- ② Rise of coalition politics (eg) after 1989 more
- ③ Democratization (egendra yadav) where Regionalisation took place
- ④ Citizen consciousness
(eg) Identity Plus Politics where Governance issues too matter

- ⑤ Regionally located parties such as BSP, SP of UP which do not have regionalist agendas, but Caste factor.
- ⑥ Regionalist parties like DMK, TDP, JDU (Y) to showcase regional interest.
- ⑦ Politics of Scarcity (Eg) North East (Held by Miyon weiner?)
- ⑧ Politics of Identity (Iqbal Narain) (Eg) Language, Caste in South India
- ⑨ Culture of Affluence (Eg) Punjab (Held by Thomas Januszki's Idea)
- ⑩ Modernisation and Development (Marc Turgensmeier) and also held by Yogendra Yadav's democratic.

means of OBCs and SC factor in
1960s and 1990s respectively

Periturbate in Indian Politics

Jogendra Yadav and Pajni
Kothari believe that it leads to
Liberalisation of Democracy where
Dualist Democracy emerge as
compared to One Party Democracy [Morris
Jons] and Congress system earlier.

Paul Brass also held that
Regionalism has been the long
trend of Indian Politics and idea of
'State nation' is more common as
compared to 'Nation State'

This means that Regionalist
Parties help maintain legitimacy in

Political system (eg) Bangladesh crisis
due to Domination of Awami League
has led to Crisis of Legitimacy •

Negative Role :- Politics of Patronage
based on Ethnic favoritism, as it
can lead to rise of Secessionist movement
(eg) demands for Khalistan, Nagaland etc.

Atul Kohli describes them as
Ω movement, where they ultimately
result into highs and lows •

Also, it also can result into
negative coalitions (described by Bidyut
Chakraborti) similar to what Otto Von
Kerckhoff described as 'Catch All parties'

Thus what is needed is Political
Development and Political Modernisation
through Integrating Ethics with Politics [Gandhi]

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

