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AIR **125** CSE  
2023

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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Political Science Test Series

TEST - 11 Mock - 1 Paper - I

## 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.

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Ry. No. - 23246

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrinalika Rathore

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**REMARKS**

**GS SCORE**

## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Marx: Dialectical Materialism
- (b) Rousseau's doctrine of sovereignty and representation
- (c) Mill's Modifications of Benthamite Utilitarianism
- (d) "The End of History" Debate
- (e) Complex Equality

④ Dialectical Materialism

Marx has given the theory of Historical Materialism to explain all historical events in terms of changes occurring in modes of production. He has taken dialectics from Hegel's Dialectic idealism. Therefore it is also called Dialectical Materialism.

Marx has criticised Hegel's theory of history as movement of ideas and given primary to action over mind. Acc. to Marx, history is dialectical movement of matters. Dialectics is used to denote contradictory and conflictual relation between relations of production (master-slave, Bourgeoisie - proletariat). It is because of

Remarks

struggle, the history moves,

Marx has shown changes from primitive communism to slavery, from slavery to feudalism, from feudalism to capitalism and from capitalism to communism in <sup>form of</sup> ~~change in material conditions of society~~.

The ~~and~~ dialectics between classes or conflict of interest has caused class struggle in history. These relations of production form the basic structure (economy) and all other legal, political structure are formed above it.

Marx has used Hegel's dialectical method of thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis from domain of ideas and applied it to explain material world.

Remarks

(b) Rousseau is called father of French Revolution because of his doctrine of sovereignty (General will) and representation (Real will).

His central concern was freedom.

~~Views of Rousseau~~

According to him, man was both free but everywhere in chains implies the dichotomy of modern times. Growth of science and reason has converted man from a noble savage into degraded animal. Rousseau wants man to go back to state of nature which is state of bliss for this, he advocates re-building society based on social contract. When we are governed by laws made by ourselves, we will be free. Hence, popular sovereignty is general will.

Acc. to Rousseau, people must participate with their real will in law making to be able to enjoy freedom and happiness.

Remarks

However, Rousseau even suggests to free man to be free. This has given inspiration to many contradictory schools of thoughts. On one hand, liberals and democrats are inspired by direct and participative democracy; on the other hand totalitarian leaders like Hitler has used General will to establish dictatorship.

(c) Utilitarianism has its origins in Sophists but it was Bentham who made it a systematic philosophy. According to Utilitarianism, human action are guided by two sovereign masters - pleasure and pain. It is the philosophy of common man.

J.S. Mill was the disciple of Bentham. He is called as the Peter who denied his master. He modified utilitarianism because it was under criticism from humanitarians & socialists. They called it Pig's philosophy.

Remarks

## Mill's Modifications

- Utilitarianism is extreme materialism but Mill, influence by Socrates and Plato, mixes idealism to it. Hence, destroyed Utilitarianism.
- for Bentham pleasure is a quantitative term, Pushpin and Poetry are same. But for Mill, there is difference of quality.
- Persons do not differ in quality for Bentham but Mill qualitatively differentiates between people (recreation - appetite). Mill is less democratic here.
- Mill re-defines utility. He gives difference between Happiness and pleasure. Pleasure is materialistic but happiness is non-materialistic.
- This shows that although Mill wanted to protect Bentham by modifying utilitarianism but he destroys it in this attempt. Thus, Mill was a Peter who denied his Master.

Remarks

(d) End of History thesis is associated with francis fukuyama. He wrote an essay and a book with similar title towards end of cold war.

~~According to fukuyama, end of history signifies end point of man's ideological evolution and also end of historical events. By this doctrine, he establishes supremacy of liberalism as well as supremacy of the west.~~

~~Liberalism has won ten historic battle of ideologies and it is the highest form of government that can be conceived by man.~~

~~End of history concept has also been used by Hegel (State is the end) and Marx (communism is the end). Alexander~~

~~Kojeve has predicted the establishment of a universal and homogenous state as end of history. The concept has been~~

Remarks

criticised by Samuel P. Huntington. Acc. to him, end of history is not a post-cold war reality. He predicts clash of civilizations due to rise in identity consciousness with increasing information and communication. The rise of right and protectionism has put a question on end of history thesis as well. Bhikhu Parekh advocates dialogue between civilisations to find common values.

e) Complex equality is given by Michael Walzer in Spheres of Justice,

Acc to him, one size fits all approach may not be good. Equality is complex term and not a simple one. Sometimes, we equalise by differentiating.

He was of view that different goods ought to be distributed differently as per different procedures i.e. there has to be

Remarks

different principles for different spheres of life. For example, further, there can be different principles at different levels within same sphere. For example, we have universalization of education at primary levels whereas privatization at higher levels. He also suggests 'block of exchanges'. According to this, benefit in one sphere should not be used to gain advantages in other spheres. A person winning election in politics should not use this advantage to gain economic benefits like bribe or tenders for work.

Remarks

## 2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss Buddhist tradition in Indian political thought. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Analyse the Justification and criticisms of the notion of "Competitive Equality of Opportunity". (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The ruling class maintains its domination in diverse ways including the use of force, use of its economic power and the consent of the ruled. In the light of given statement discuss the Gramsci's theory of hegemony. (250 Words) (20)

Q(b) Buddhist tradition in Indian Political thought emerges with Buddha. He has been given status of God. He advised many kings on good governance and state relations. Hence, his philosophy carries political significance.

Buddhism is called rebel child of Hinduism or Protestantism of East. It challenged Brahminical hegemony, caste system etc and provided a simpler way of life to the people. It gives equality to women. Buddhism is an egalitarian, republican and rationalist tradition.

Buddhist ideas of Kingship, Statecraft etc can be found in Buddha Charitra, Jatakas, Ashokavadana and edicts of Ashoka.

Remarks

- Buddhist tradition associates origin of state with corruption or fall of Man. They advocate deliberative democracy by organising elected councils (Sanghas) and debates within them.
- King is called Maha Sammat (consensus). It shows republican traditions and that King is elected. Idea resembles Rousseau's general will
- Qualities of King in Buddhism resembles Plato's philosopher king. King is noblest of all (not strongest), has wisdom, is paternalistic, moral and live with compassion. He is ascetic saint.
- Buddhism revolves around Dhamma (Duty) and Dhamma Chakra (wheel of law)
- Buddhist foreign policy is based on peace and non violence. As per Ashoka, policy of non-aggression towards neighbour should be followed. Present Indian foreign policy ~~and~~

Remarks.

non-aligned movement and Panchayat has drawn features from Buddhism.

- There are 3 basic principles of Buddhism

→ Anica - Nothing is permanent

→ Anatta - Doctrine of non-self

→ Dukha - World is full of sorrow

- The 4 noble truths:

- World is full of sorrow

- Ignorance, greed & hatred is cause of sorrow

- Liberation from sorrow is liberation from ignorance

- Follow eight fold path to be liberated

- Eight fold path includes tenets such as right conduct, right speech, right thinking etc.

Therefore, Buddhist tradition emerged from Hinduism but focused towards reforming its evils. It transcended politics, philosophy and spirituality.

Remarks:

Main factors of  
Buddhism

2b Equality of opportunity, also called Proportional equality, is a feature of social liberalism.

Accordingly, they believe all humans have equal social and political rights. The role of state is to create equal opportunities for everyone i.e. providing ~~same~~ level playing field.

Dworkin called equality as a sovereign virtue. It is basic feature of public life. According to him equality is more fundamental than liberty. Liberalism is not against equality ~~but~~ but based on equality.

Under liberalism, utilitarians talk about equality of welfare. Since welfare means pleasure, opportunity should be given to people for equal pleasure. By this principle, capitalists with more expenditure will get more and workers less. Dworkin

Remarks

finds this illegal & unjust.

~~Among egalitarians, Nozick has given entitlement theory. Acc. to him role of state should be regulation and people should be held accountable for their choices. A~~ Nozick argues that people should be held responsible only for choices made under chosen circumstances.

~~Dworkin goes equality of resources. He uses the example of people stuck on an island starting new life to explain equality. Acc to him, we should compensate justly through just initial distribution.~~

~~Amartha Sen goes beyond resources. He has given equality of capabilities. Even with given resources people may perform differently based on skills.~~

~~Equality of opportunity has been criticised by communitarians. Acc to them, different goals~~

Remarks

ought to be distributed differently according to circumstances.

Therefore, equality is an evolving concept. It is a modern term. It has also been linked to human dignity.

Q2 Gramsci's ideas have been mentioned in his 'Prison notebook'. He has modified Marx's

Model of history and given his theory of hegemony.

Society, of the past and present, have been analysed by various scholars with respect to relations between people and groups. The power equation of oppressors and oppressed, dominant and submissive has been found in primitive societies, feudalism, industrial society, between civilisation and ideologies. Karl Marx based his analysis of history on relations of production i.e. economic determinism between worker and capitalist.

Remarks

Use of force and coercion to dominate can be seen in imperialism by capitalists of colonies, force has also been used by ultra-national leaders like Hitler and Mussolini. Religion, Caste based dominance also uses force e.g. Christian Protestant, Brahminical Orthodoxy etc.

Gramsci, in his analysis, argued that ruling class uses consent of the governed to dominate. He is called theorician of Superstructure as he divided superstructure to the level of state and civil society. Bourgeoisie class uses hegemony (leadership) by developing nexus with other classes, a coalition. Civil society institutions and other classes act as deputies of capitalists. Hegemony is a type of soft and invisible power. It is controlling the mind by power of attraction. This consent is manufactured by civil society.

Remarks

Gramsci gives two types of states - Transparent & Opaque. Civil society is absent in transparent state ex China. In opaque state, Civil society is active and acts directly through ~~the media~~, educational institutions etc. This can be seen in changes in books, curriculum, Media narratives etc.

Gramsci also talks about role of intellectuals in generating consent. Acc to him, all intellectuals are not neutral. Rather, they form nexus and make values of dominant class as common sense.

Other scholars such as Althusser (Intepretation), Immanuel Wallerstein (core-periphery), and theories such as post colonial theory, feminism have also discussed dominance of ruling classes in different perspectives.

Remarks

## 3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine Syed Ahmed Khan as a modernizer. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) It is difficult to define socialism because it is not one doctrine but a sum-total of doctrines. Examine. (200 Words) (15)
- (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. (250 Words) (20)

a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan belonged to an elite class of Muslims. He witnessed decline of Muslim community. Hence, his central concern was upliftment of Muslims.

He believed modernization of Islam is only way to uplift muslim community. In fact, he argued in favour of highest compatibility of Islam with science and rationality.

Through his Society for Scientific Research and journal 'Indian Institute Gazette', he focused on educating muslim youth. He also denounced outdated customs and traditions among Muslims, for this, he was criticised

Remarks

the orthodox sections of muslims.

His sole focus was upliftment of muslims.  
This and incidents like UP language controversy,

~~preferential treatment of Hindus by  
Britishers post 1857 war made him~~

~~favour British rule. He realised British  
rule will continue for long and their resources  
are crucial for education of Muslim youth.~~

~~Syed Ahmed started showing loyalty towards  
British and asked Muslim youth to stay  
away from Congress - for him, confrontation  
with a rising power was fruitless endeavour.  
He secured British help in setting up  
Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College (AMU)~~

~~This transition in Sir Syed's views~~

Remarks

also made him originator of two nation theory.  
He was criticised by others as opportunist  
and leader of community, not nation.

~~Despite being controversial, his stature is equivalent to that of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Hindus. He is the tallest leader among Muslims in sub continent. He used to say muslim youth should hold book of science in one hand and Quran in other.~~

Muslim youth is again being influenced by politicization, extremism and radicalism. There is a need of another Syed Ahmed Khan to guide them towards educational empowerment.

(3b) Socialism has endless varieties. It is difficult to define because it is like a hot which has lost its shape. There are country-specific

Remarks

Person-Specific Models of socialism.

Socialism originated as a response to exploitative system of capitalism. They believed in social ownership over means of production against private ownership. Socialists prefer social and economic equality instead of legal equality under liberal view.

It's variations include disagreements over state, method of becoming socialists and its forms. On state, Nehruvian & Fabian socialism prefer state led socialism whereas Communism & Gandhian version advocates stateless society.

On method of becoming socialism, Communism and Syndicalism calls for violent revolution.

However, scholars of Guild socialism & Fabianism believe in peaceful constitutional changes.

Remarks

When it comes to forms of Socialism, Marx is used as reference point given his immense contribution, Socialism before Marx has been called as unscientific. They believed in appealing to conscience or soul of capitalists. Gandhi too, after Marx, believed in appealing or changing the conscience of evil does.

- Marxian version (communism) gave detailed analysis of Capitalist exploitation based on economic basis, Lenin and Mao modified Marx's version to USSR and China
- Revisionism (by Kautsky) believed in Parliamentary road to socialism due to voting rights available to workers
- Guided Socialism (by G.D.H Cole) is a British variety that focuses on functional representation of associations based on economic interests e.g., workers, doctors etc.
- Fabianism is a socialism through middle class intellectuals working with state.

Remarks

In present times, socialism is reflected in policies of all countries in different degrees. Although, end of cold war, neo-liberal dominance and globalisation had put a question mark on socialism. It is re-emerging as Anti-capitalist movement through various protests and in works of scholars like Thomas Piketty.

③ C) Alienation means estrangement, implies deep de-humanisation or separation from self. Karl Marx shown that freedom in capitalist countries is not true freedom. It is a false consciousness. Human beings will be redeemed only in Communism.

The concept of alienation was first explained by Hegel. According to him alienation of man from God causes unhappiness. This ends in state because state is March of God of form. Karl Marx believed we need to be free from God and change basic structure of society to be truly free.

Remarks

Freedom, acc to Marx, is doing what one wants to do. It is freedom from necessities and fulfilment of basic needs. Freedom is source of happiness and well being only when society assures man of protection.

Capitalism, on the other hand gives rise to Atomistic man or one-dimensional man.

It does not allow man to live as per his true nature. Man is creative and social by nature. But worker in capitalism works in a mechanical manner and doesn't derive any pleasure. Modern capitalist industrial society alienates man at four levels:

- (A) Alienation from process of production - Industries are so big and mechanised than man is just a cog in the wheel,
- (B) Alienation from product of his labour - Man

Remarks

doesn't determine final shape of one's Labour  
in a specialised world today.

### ① Alienation from Society - working conditions

Today give no scope for realisation of  
creative and social side.

### ② Alienation from myself - cumulative effect of alienation at 2 levels

Private property today is the consequence of  
~~alien~~ alienation of labour today. Therefore,  
Karl Marx believes that by abolition of  
proletariat class and introducing communism,  
Man can be free.

Marx's alienation can also be understood from  
post-covid debate on need for re-imagining  
growth in a more holistic manner i.e.  
generally human, social, physical and ecological  
Capital.

Remarks

## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:  $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (a) Ideologies and political parties go together
- (b) Impact of Green Revolution in India
- (c) Critically Evaluate the Federal System in India.
- (d) Nature of the Constituent Assembly's Representation
- (e) Colonialist Perspective on Indian national Movement

o Political parties can be defined as an organised group of people whose purpose is to gain political power.

Political parties are influenced by political, cultural, social factors, electoral system (Duverger) etc. Traditional scholars like Edmund Burke define political parties as group with shared ideology and common interest for example Labour party in UK, Indian National Congress in pre-independence era.

However, Behavioralists give concept of 'Catch All parties where ideology doesn't matter and power is the only aim. Republicans

Remarks

and Democrats in USA are referred as same wine in different bottles.

In the Marxist view, parties represent classes. Nature of political system also influences party. Communist Party in China predominantly follows Socialism with a mix of liberalism. Indian policies are largely mixed economy based irrespective of party but BJP has rightist and Congress left orientation that influences its schemes.

Robert Michels gave 'Oligarchy is the Iron Law'. According to him, regardless whether it is a democratic party or liberal or socialist, it doesn't matter. Power is always concentrated in hands of few.

Therefore, ideology and political party do go together but upto an extent. Parties are influenced and shaped by other factors as well.

Remarks

5

(b) Green revolution refers to use of high yielding seeds varieties, fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture in 1960s. It is a capital intensive approach used to bring self sufficiency in food grain production.

As an immediate short to medium term impact, agricultural growth rate was 3-5% per annum.

It gave boost to research & development activities in agricultural and allied sectors.

Other revolution such as white (milk) were introduced in similar lines later.

In states like Haryana & Punjab, an increase in agricultural income and farmer wages have been observed over time.

Green revolution has also accompanied by many negative effects as well. Its capital and resource intensive nature has increased debts of small & marginal farmers.

Environmental impacts include increased salination of soil, damage to environment due to fertiliser production.

Remarks:

Vandana Shiva has written extensively about its negative impact on society and nature. At social level, green revolution has contributed to increasing income inequality, frustration and unrest among farmers who didn't benefit from any agricultural reforms.

Hence, despite giving some good wins green revolution could not provide sustained & continuing benefits in longer term.

(5a) federal system refers to the relationship of power distribution between various units of a polity. Indian federal system ~~originated~~ was developed under an atmosphere of fear, of cessation tendencies and communal violence. It is rooted in colonial legacy, social, economic and political factors of country.

K. C Wheare has called Indian model as Quasi federal while assuming us as truly federal. This basically due to military inclination of

Remarks

Indian Model : Ambedkar described unitary bias through the phrase 'Indestructible Union of destructible states'. This is due to more powers to centre on matters such as in emergency, territorial adjustment, residuary powers etc.

~~Indian federalism has also been called as Holding together federation rather than US's coming together Model because states don't form union. Both centre and state draw power from Constitution.~~

~~Sudhir is also an example of Co-operative federalism. The relation between centre and state is one of interdependence. States depend on centre for finances while centre depends on states for implementation.~~

~~Lastly, Indian Model keeps on going through phases of centralisation and regionalisation depending on party in power, its majority status and influence of regional parties.~~

Remarks

5(d) It has been debated that Constituent Assembly was not representative of Indian people and thus Constitution is not product of people's will.

~~Arguments given in favour of this sentiment include that assembly was gifted by British Cabinet Mission Plan. Members of assembly were indirectly elected by provincial assemblies in 1945 elections, Members from princely states were nominated. In fact, only less than 10% Indians had right to vote.~~

~~Constituent Assembly (CA) has been criticized as assembly of Brahmins and upper castes. More than 150 constitutional amendment also add weight to this argument.~~

~~However, those who give counter argument, assert to look at time of assembly formation, further, first general elections led to election of majority CA members.~~

~~Congress (INC) despite being in majority, co-opted members of other parties to ensure a~~

Remarks

consensus document. Most provisions have been incorporated after detailed debates and Consensus. Infact, the draft Constitution was put up for public feedback. The final draft was discussed and approved after incorporating public comments by drafting committee.

Thus, there can't be any question over the legitimacy of constituent assembly. This has been settled by SC as well in Rajendra Bhati Case.

5(e) Colonialist perspective on Indian National Movement (INM) can be found in the views of colonial administrators like Curzon, Dufferin etc.

Acc. to them, there was no national movement. It was a communal movement and leaders were power brokers. Leaders were competing among themselves for favour from British. They were guided by animal instincts.

Remarks

These scholars even deny the existence of India as a nation. India was a myth, neither a nation, nor a nation in making.

Leaders were group and caste leaders fighting for the interest of their communities.

~~They deny existence of colonial exploitation, economic underdevelopment and brutality. According to them, British rule was kind and helped Indians to grow. Indians advanced so well that they could claim self government.~~

~~Partition was a natural culmination of communal politics.~~

~~Shashi Tharoor has criticised British rule and given that British owed India massive debt. This approach is also series criticised for missing British exploitation, racism and discrediting Mass Indian movement.~~

Remarks

## 6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Substantiate the terms "liberalisation", "privatisation" and "globalisation" in India's context. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss Political and Economic Factors that Shaped the Federal Nature of Indian State. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Bring out the relationship between Environmental Movement and Economic Development in India. (250 Words) (20)

**6a** The terms liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation gained prominence in India with economic reforms of 1991. The reforms were brought at a time of weakening economy and risk of defaulting in foreign payments due to balance of payment crisis.

Liberalisation refers to slackening of government regulations in social, economic and political sphere. Progressive legislation in areas of divorce, marriage is social liberalisation ex Uniform Civil Code. Political liberalisation entails greater freedom in civil rights regime for example decriminalising Sec 377, right to privacy. Economic liberalisation means relaxing government regulations on businesses

Remarks

and industrial licensing. Govt ended license-permit raj by abolishing 1991 Industrial policy. The idea has continued with focus on Ease of Doing Business.

In Budget 2020, fin. Minister announced keeping only 4 areas as strategic sectors.

~~With focus on ease of doing business~~  
~~Privatisation refers to transfer of ownership from public to private sector. It also included entry of private sector into areas earlier prohibited~~

The underlying ideology is Government has no business to be in business (PM Modi). Starting with a

~~Socialist Model of state led development, we have gradually shifted to privatising more and more.~~

~~Successive governments since 1991 has disinvested and~~

~~privatised central public sector undertakings. Modi~~

~~government has set target around 2.2 lakh crore revenue. Niti Aayog is preparing Plan to~~

~~a for disinvestment of all CPSCs (~150) in non-strategic sectors and minimum presence in~~

Remarks

45 Strategic sectors (atomic energy, defense, banking etc)

Globalisation is integrating with world economy.

In terms of McLuhan, creation of a global village. It also refers to free flow of goods, services, capital and labour. At economic front, India has reduced import duties, consecutively ~~globalised~~ nationalised FDI regime, set up special economic zones and industrial corridors. Labour codes have been revised and reduced to 4.

At legal and institutional front, MCA has set up a separate division (NBET) for negotiating and bringing new technologies. Production Linked Incentive scheme has been extended to more sectors to boost investment.

LPG reforms have come with its own set of disadvantages. They have impacted our environment, increase inequalities and didn't lead to distributive growth. An element of holistic and equitable growth is required in LPG ideology.

Remarks

6 b

Article 1 of Indian Constitution describes India as union of states. It is a federalism sui generis i.e. federation of its own kind.

K.C. Wheare calls India a quasi-federal country, federation with a military bias.

While the prominent developments during British rule and study of political systems by Constituent Assembly shaped Indian federalism, its roots also lie in Ancient India.

Indian sub-continent has been ruled by monarchs like Chandragupta, Ashoka, Shah Jahan providing a centralising tendency. Buddhist texts and Kautilya's books have given detailed system of governance involving deliberative councils. Repeated foreign invasions have necessitated the need for a security based foreign policy.

Remarks

The features of current version of federalism can be traced back to Government of India Act of 1919 and 1935. British government gradually introduced provinces, separate subjects, financial independence of provinces and these ideas were taken over by Constituent Assembly. This ensured continuity and ease of governance with known method.

Political uncertainty, need for unification, fear of cessation, huge diversity of country were other political factors that shaped provisions like emergency (for security), ~~soo~~ lists in 7th schedule (according to adversity).

On the economic front, British rule ruled India of its prosperity. Poverty, hunger, illiteracy was widespread. This led to centralised planning and ~~more~~ more financial powers with centre. But to ensure effective implementation and last mile delivery, states are given more role in execution.

In post independence period, events like

Remarks

emergency era, 1991 economic crisis, 2008 crisis have also shaped federalism through FRBM Act, GST etc.

As to Prof MP Singh, Indian federalism is a dynamic concept and it continues to evolves as per changing times.

(c) Amendments to Environment Impact Assessment regulations in 2020 has again brought to fore front the debate between environment and development in India.

Environmental movement in India has a long history rooted in our culture and way of life. The tribal movements against British were earliest environment movement in India.

Modern environment Movement began in 1970s with Chipko Movement in Himalayas and efforts of Bishnoi Community in Rajasthan.

In India, people involved in environmentalism are hungry and poor whose life depend on forests. They are mainly tribal or women. This is contrary to western countries where

Remarks

Scientists and researchers are advocating for conservation.

This also questions the development strategy of India. India continued to focus on 'catching up with west' for until beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century. In matters of economic development, Reforms of

1991 had adversely impacted environment, polluted air, degraded water quality and made land unfit for agriculture.

Growth of environmental consciousness began in 1980s amidst increasing global consciousness (Brettonwood Commission), efforts by environmentalists like R. K. Pachauri and legislations such as Forest Rights Act were passed. A Department of Environment (later Ministry) was also established.

Despite this, the focus of development policies was not pro-poor and pro-environment. Environmental degradation continues to increase.

Remarks

India is among top 5 air polluters in world.  
Our top 20 cities are looking at acute water  
scarcity. Delhi's air pollution is consistently  
on a high. Recent, EIA rules 2020 has  
further made development at cost of environment  
easier. Acc to Vandana Shiva, resource intensive  
development has disrupted ecological stability of  
centuries.

Sunita Narayan (CSB) has given concept of  
New Environmentalism. Acc to her, environment  
is not about plant and animal conservation  
but about people and democracy, we have  
to make people custodian of nature and focus  
on representation of all.

Paras Sukhadia has also given the economic  
benefits of environment based sustainable growth.  
This can be seen in policies like National Solar  
Mission, Electric vehicle policies and renewable  
energy targets set by India in Nationally  
Determined contributions submitted to UN.

Remarks