



An Institute for Civil Services

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TEST COPY

KUNAL YADAV

RANK - 185

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 6**



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GS SCORE

TEST - 06

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 Incorporate Current Affairs, Keywords, and Contextual Scholars

② Apply various Pol. Sci. theories to Explain your points and write Application

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Kunal Yadav

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- Superiority of Satyagraha to Passive Resistance. Comment.
- Examine the relevance of non-violence in today's times
- Examine the nature of the Constituent Assembly's Representation
- Socialist perspective of Freedom Struggle

(a) Political strategies range from constitutional methods to violent revolutionary means in order to achieve political aims.

Passive resistance implies direct action in form of boycott of foreign goods, adoption of national programme. Satyagraha on other hand is based on two pillars of truth and non-violence.

Superiority of Satyagraha over passive resistance

1) It involves active participation of masses.

Remarks

Satyagraha

Thoreau
Gandhi
Shame
Tool of Struggle
Moral/Spiritual Force
Change Mind
Heart

(8.0)

Direct Action
Tool of week
↓
Violence

P.F.
↑ used

by
Extremist
(Aurobindo)

Swadeshi
Nov 1906

2) Aim is to achieve complete freedom rather than aiming at dominion status.

3) It involves challenging hegemony of imperial powers by countering their basis of legitimacy.

4) Satyagraha advocates non-violence towards evil-doer and promotes use of truth as a weapon.

5) It is more inclusive in the sense that it envisages more active role of sub-altern class such as women, peasants, workers etc.

Overall, satyagraha and passive resistance both played timely role in Indian freedom struggle.

Remarks

2nd Oct.
as Non-Violence
Day

GS SCORE

(b) Non-Violence was the core foundation of Gandhian Philosophy. It provides for non-use of violence and force when looked at in narrow sense. In broader form it is more pluralistic in nature for believing in tolerance, peace, co-operation etc.

Relevance in contemporary times :-

- 1) Present times, there has been rise of communal and divisive forces. Therefore, values of tolerance, pluralism hold importance.
- 2) Age of terrorism today involves radicalisation and exploiting weakness of societies. It emphasises on need to promote peace and harmony more than ever.

Remarks

7.5

GS SCORE

3) Modernisation and industrialisation has led to extreme pollution and environmental degradation. Therefore, Gandhian ideal of non-violence towards environment is necessary for achieving SDGs.

4) Social cleavages among societies based on caste, religion, gender, class, sex have become more prominent. Gandhiji advocated social harmony and non-violence towards lower strata of society.

5) Non-violence needs to be adopted towards women as well to protect them from existing heinous crimes of rape and domestic violence.

Gandhi proposed Non-violence not just as means to achieve freedom but as a way of life.

Remarks

(c) There have been debates that constitution doesn't represent general will of the people and that constituent assembly didn't represent all sections of the society.

Arguments in ~~favour~~

- 1) Members of the constituent assembly were indirectly elected by provincial assemblies as opposed to promised universal adult franchise by CWC resolution of 1934.
- 2) There were nominated members from princely states.
- 3) Constitution framed was not put for referendum like other countries such as France.
- 4) Social representation of the assembly showed major presence of upper castes members (80%) which made Churchill call it "The Assembly of Brahmins".

Remarks

(5.0)

GS SCORE

5) Also, professionally lawyers were in a commanding position - which has allegedly led to confusing provisions in constitution.

For Ex :- Right to Equality (Art. 14) and Right to practice religion (Art. 25)

Counter-Arguments

1) Granville Austin known as best authority on Indian constitution said that "Congress was India and India was Congress" and it was one party assembly in one party state.

2) Moreover, representation of assembly was similar as was the breakup after 1st general elections.

3) Parties like Hindu Maha Sabha and Republic party of India couldn't even get a single seat.

4) ~~At~~ Majority of provisions were adopted by consensus among members rather by majority like Nepali constitution.

Remarks

Describe Nature of 389 seats of CA

296
292
93
73

Further Enrich your Content

Therefore, it can be said that constituent assembly was dominated by congress but had sufficient diversity in terms of opinions and views. It led to an organic document with adequate mixture of rigidity and flexibility.

(d) Socialism is closely related to Marxism however differs substantially too. It aims to provide for social and economic equality to workers and masses.

During freedom struggle, socialists were represented by likes of J.P. Marayan, Acharya Narendra Dev, Minoo Masani etc. These leaders adopted leninist approach of working with the nationalist party. Therefore, they worked within INC framework and tried to radicalise it from inside.

CSP
1934

Remarks

They are credited for making congress adopt pro-masses policies and agendas. Also countering right wing forces was a major task.

J.P. Narayan was initially a critic of Gandhi. He believed Gandhi failed to understand class contradictions of Indian society and his constructive program was "dreamy". However,

later he acknowledged that class cooperation is necessary in Indian context (as advocated by Gandhi)

and Gandhian programme had helped masses. He too started believing in partyless democracy.

Acharya Narendra Dev was even more critical and held Gandhi as an overtly generalistic and religious person.

Overall socialists realised that opposing Gandhi would be a political suicide. They gave primacy to national freedom and felt that Gandhi's goal and their objective doesn't differ substantially.

Remarks

1938-39

Provincial Govt

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss Colonialist Perspective on Indian national Movement. How does the Marxist criticise the nationalist views on Indian national movement? (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Gandhi's political programme was designed to erode British notions of legitimacy and undermine the consent Indians had given to the British government. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)

(a) It is a matter of debate on how to describe political activities that took place on the subcontinent from 1857-1947. It all started with colonial authors and administrators questioning idea of India as a nation.

Curzon and Dufferin held that Congress represented a microscopic minority and that India didn't exist. John Strachey had said that

"The first and most important thing about India is that there is no India and never was."

Scholars like John Seeley had similar opinions.

This line of thought led to beginning of Cambridge school of thought.

Remarks

Further, scholars like Parcival Spear and Anil Seal held that political activities can be defined as communal activities. Leaders were actually leading different communities and competing amongst themselves to gain power and favours from the Raj. They were called "Power Brokers" and didn't have any grand vision of India inspiring them. According to them, partition and formation of Pakistan is a logical result of communal activities.

Early nationalists such as S.N Banerjee in his book Accepted that India is a nation in making. However Aurobindo Ghosh gave a bold theory of nationalism based on cultural roots. Later historians like Tara Chand and R.C Majumdar held that it was wrong to say that there was no vision inspiring leaders.

Remarks

Marxist perspective of freedom struggle is mainly associated with perceived role of Indian National Congress and Gandhi.

S.A. Dange held that Gandhi had led mass movement and had himself learned from masses.

M.N. Roy was critical of Gandhi and his withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement. According to him Gandhi's theory of trusteeship is meant to favour capitalist and called him instrument of bourgeoisie class.

A.R. Desai held that Grandhian ideology and economic policies were due to requirement of bourgeoisie class. However he acknowledges that Gandhi was first to recognise role of masses in movement.

Remarks

14.5

GS SCORE

* F. M. Narnboddri pad opines that Gandhian movement was mass movement but a "Restricted mass movement". Also masses had to be under leadership of elite class.

Sumit Sarkar had warned orthodox marxists for taking casual approach. According to him, INC program might not be pro-poor but it was also not against any section.

Indian society was not that fragmented that it couldn't be united.

Prof. Irfan Habib was positive about role of Gandhi. He held that Gandhi was a modernist who brought diverse groups within fold of national movement.

Bipin Chandra also held that warmth of national movement is felt even today.

Remarks

(b) Britishers came to India at dawn of 17th century and left nearly after 350 years. Their rule was not marked only by coercive methods, wars etc but also by constructive work and institutional reforms.

Britishers undertook several social reforms such as Banning of sati practice, widow remarriage and raising age of girl child for marriage etc. Apart from these, British built hegemony by establishing Rule of law, independent judiciary, notion of equality.

This led to various early nationalists even describing British rule as blessing in disguise. S.N Banerjee even thanked brits for providing Rule of law in the country. It was this legitimacy which Gandhi wanted to break.

Remarks

Gandhi's strategy was a protracted mass movement wherein War of Position was followed by War of Manoeuvre.

- (a) Gandhi in Hind Swaraj provided critique of modernity and evil effects of unthoughtful industrialisation of West. This aimed at destroying myth of racial superiority and belief that west was more advanced.
- (b) He emphasised on promotion of village republics and local government. He also showed how better governance is essentially linked to decentralisation of power. It showed British in bad light for keeping all powers concentrated in central government.

Remarks

(c) During Civil Disobedience movement, Gandhi urged people to wilfully disobey government. He wanted government to use force that would break notion of benevolent despotism. If government didn't use force it would lead to collapse of state.

(d) While signing Gandhi-Irwin pact, government had to bring congress on equal footing and it brought credibility to INC as mass party / national party.

(e) During truce phase, Gandhi promoted Khadi and proposed scheme of national education. It was aimed at generating feeling of foreign boycott in nationals.

Remarks

125

Grandhian strategy built a national
consciousness by bringing diverse groups
of society together ranging from peasants
to women to workers to students to even
business man. He showed that foreign
powers don't have native interests in
their mind.

Therefore, War of Position as also advocated
by Gramsci was fought by Gandhi on
pillars of peace and harmony, nationalism
and critique of imperialists.

- ① Describe - Twin
Gandhi - Indian
Putting Indians at
Equal footing at
S-T-S, Salt Mov
Declined Loyalties of
Classic Dilemma to Arrest
External Support
- ②
- ③
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Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The Basic structure doctrine holds certain implied limitations on Parliament's amending power and at the same time put the judiciary in the exact position of unlimited power. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) What do you understand by Militant Nationalism? Discuss the distinctive Characteristics of Militant Nationalism. (300 Words) (25)

(a) Doctrine of basic structure was proposed by supreme court of India in Keshavnanda Bhaurati Case 1976. According to this, amending power of the parliament is applicable to whole constitution except for the features or basic elements mentioned in basic structure. It is based on the philosophy that there should be difference between amending and rewriting the constitution.

It originated due to debate between primacy of FR and DPSP. Starting from Champakam dorairajan Ray Case 1950,

Remarks

there were instances of government trying to subvert Fundamental rights for the sake of DPSP. Therefore, supreme court gave the doctrine which includes features such as Rule of law, federalism, Parliamentary democracy, Judicial independence, secularism etc.

They were many reasons for proposal of DBS such as.

- 1) Executive overreach and trying to overrule fundamental rights in name of applying DPSP.
- 2) Emergency was imposed on internal reasons that threatened democratic character of country.

Remarks

3) Amending power was being misused to
bypass scrutiny of judicial review.
(Example: 9th schedule added by 1st amendment)

Therefore Overall DBS restricted amending
power of parliament and forced it to
adopt harmonious construction between
FR and DPSP.

But on the flip side, Judiciary has been
criticised and DBS was termed as case
of extreme Judicial overreach. Scholars such
as Pratap Bhawan Mehta held that
Judiciary has assumed powers of constituent
assembly in this case and it goes
against constitutional mandate.

He calls judiciary "self-serving, paradoxical
and highly politicised institution"

Remarks

13.5

Another scholar Lavanya Rajamani opines that judiciary is getting overly involved in tasks it is ill equipped to do at the cost of normal job.

While proposing DBS, judiciary has gone above and beyond its enshrined role. It has creatively interpreted its role as guardian of fundamental rights and also focussed on meta-physical soul of constitution. This has led to Bhikhu Parekh called India as "Judicial Sovereignty".

Dr. Zia Modi holds that democracy wouldn't survived in India if DBS wasn't given by supreme court. However, country can't be run by judges and too much power of one branch is undesirable. Efforts need to be undertaken to promote transparency in judiciary.

Remarks

Quote
Unlimited
Power↓
NJAL structure
↓
Scope of PILJudicial
Outreach
↓
Crossing
Lexman
U/ATQuote
Judgements
Articles

(b) Militant Nationalist included leaders Lal - Bal - Pal and also purabindo Ghosh.

They were called militants not because they used violence or force but because in comparison to early nationalists or moderates their demands and methods appeared militant.

Militant nationalist weren't satisfied with Constitutional method of prayers, petitions, memorials adopted by moderates. They believed that more direct action was needed. Tilak held that constitutional struggle in front of alien bureaucracy is suicide. They also felt reforms like India Council Act was "too little too late".

Remarks

Therefore they proposed method of passive resistance, boycott of foreign goods, promotion of swadeshi, setting up of national education.

Aurabindo Ghosh known as prophet of Indian nationalism gave his bold theory of nationalism by providing cultural and spiritual justification of India as a nation. This countered colonial perspective which held that there was no India.

Characteristics of Militant Nationalism

1) Methods and strategy adopted were more direct and aimed at destroying roots of colonialism by adopting swadeshi and boycotting foreign goods.

Remarks

- 2) It was next logical step after moderates as youth of the country wanted a more pro-active leadership.
- 3) Tilak gave concept of "swaraj" while Ghosh gave "purna swaraj".
- 4) It also emphasised on development of national education, indigenous industries and swadeshi movement was largely successful.
- 5) Mass base for gandhian movement was laid by militant nationalists.
- 6) Bold theory of nationalism by Ghosh based on cultural symbols was given. (Ex: Tilak, Ganapati festival)
- 7) The activities however were restricted to few pockets of the country and couldn't tap national energy for a mass movement.

Remarks

13.2

8) Majority of leaders carrying forward Ghosh demanding "Dominion Status" within British Raj. They couldn't demand complete freedom.

Overall militant nationalists / extremists played a major role in carrying forward ideological struggle and laid foundation of gandhian movement.

However, cultural nationalism based on religious symbols gave British an opportunity to give it a communal colour. It further led to provision for separate electorates in Morley's - Minto Reforms 1909.

Remarks

Quote

Cultural Nationalism

↓

Bharat Mata

Revival of civilization

↓

Harappan / Mohenjodaro

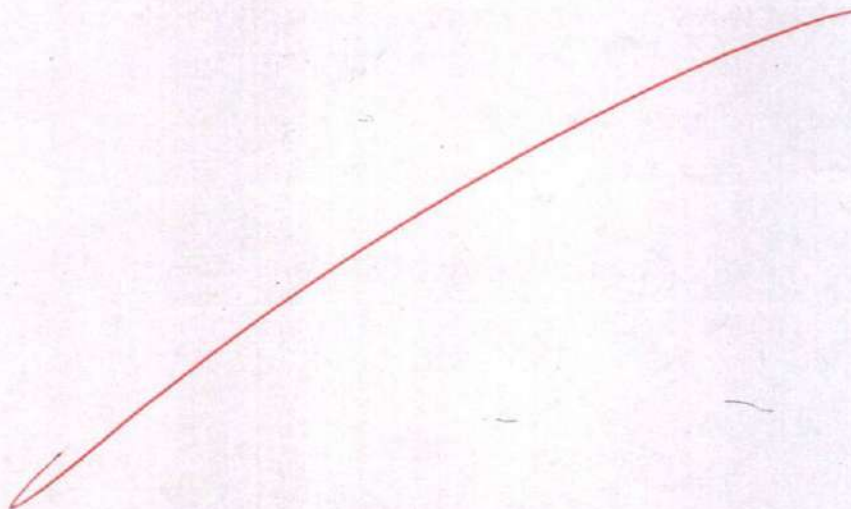
Direct Action

Swadeshi Mov. 1905

Quote Scholars

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Exceptional power of law-making through ordinance cannot be used as a substitute for the legislative power of the state legislature. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Without ensuring equal rights of Dalits, political freedom had no meaning. Discuss in the light of Dalit perspective on Indian national movement. (300 Words) (25)



Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (12.5 × 50)

- (a) Discuss impact of COVID-19 on women and Working of National Commission of Women (NCW)
- (b) Discuss the Significance of the Preamble
- (c) Comment on Marxist Perspective on Indian National Movement
- (d) Criticism of Directive Principles

(a) COVID-19 pandemic led to nationwide lockdowns, social distancing protocols, suspension of economic activity and halt over movement of people.

Pandemic has disproportionately affected women. It has led to job loss for majority of women working in unorganised sector. Also, rising domestic violence and additional domestic responsibility has further exacerbated the problem. In this scenario role of National Commission of Women becomes important :-

Remarks

① Note
NCRB/
CMIE
Reports

7.3

GS SCORE

- 1) Rising cases of domestic violence have been reported due to enforcement of strict lockdown. → NCH has to take cognisance of rising violence and protect women.
- 2) Reports of mental illness rising among women are coming for which NCH has provided 24x7 counselling.
- 3) Loss of livelihood due to disruption of economic activities. Therefore, NCH has to ensure food and job security for women.
- 4) Overwhelmed health infrastructure has led to negligence of regular maternity care. This has to be ensured by NCH by taking soo-moto cognisance.

Remarks

Update
your
Content
by
Current
Affairs

(b) Preamble refers to an introduction to any law or constitution. It aims to provide overarching aims and principles of the law. It is not necessary that every law has a preamble.

Objective
Res. by
Nehru

Supreme Court in Keshavnanda Bharati Case has held that preamble is an integral part of the constitution. It also contains basic elements that define Constitution and form basic structure too.

However earlier it was not held to be part of constitution. (A.K Gopalan Case).

Later supreme court proposed that preamble holds the key to the mind of constituent assembly.

Remarks

8.0

GS SCORE

Preamble contains some essential elements of Indian democracy such as "sovereign", "socialist", "secular", "democratic", "republic". These enshrine the objectives and overall nature of Indian state. It also provides an invaluable insight for policy makers to act as a guide.

It was adopted in last by constituent assembly to promote consistency between overall body of constitution and preamble. It can also be amended to keep pace with changing overall aspirations of the Indian society.

Preamble serve as friend and guide for supreme court while interpreting controversial provisions of constitution.

Remarks

Describe keywords mentioned in the constitution

Write current dev. 2

Farmers protest for Socio-Economic Justice

Write
Appt
Intro,
(c) Marxist perspective on national movement can be understood by views of following scholars.

⇒ S.A Dange compared Gandhi and Lenin.
He held that Gandhi led mass movement
but himself learned from masses.

⇒ A.R Desai was critical of Gandhi. Acc.
ording to him, economic doctrine of
Gandhi was result of requirement of
bourgeoisie class.

⇒ M.N Roy believed Gandhi as bourgeoisie
leader and opined that his programme
was not in favour of masses.

⇒ E.M Nambudripad held that Gandhi has
led biggest mass movement but it was

Remarks

Q.0

GS SCORE

a "restricted mass movement."

⇒ Sumit Sarkar believed that INC program was not in favour of poor but also not for any other class.

⇒ Prof. Jyoti Nalini appreciated Gandhi for bringing various sections of society under his leadership.

⇒ Bipin Chandra, another marxist scholar held that Gandhi led one of the largest mass movement in history successfully and peacefully.

Therefore role of INC and Gandhi remains debated amongst marxist historians and scholars.

Remarks

Avoid Controversial Names

good Attempt
Keep improving

(d) Directive principles of state policy are enshrined in Part IV of constitution from Art. 36 - 51. There were certain rights which are necessary for dignified human existence and for social and economic equality. However, state lacked resources and these couldn't be included in FR's.

Criticism of DPSP :

- 1) Non-enforceability of these provisions make them redundant. It provides excuse for governments to escape responsibility.
- 2) DPSP have been used by various governments to supersede fundamental rights. This has led to conflict between two important pillars of constitution.

Remarks

3) DPSP are based on state socialism. In present age of globalisation it undermines role of civil society and private sector.

4) ~~Some~~ Some of the provisions are in conflict with fundamental rights. For example:-

Adoption of VCC violates FR Art 29 and 30 which provides special rights to minority.

5) It acts as limitation over policy making of the executive by providing boundaries

Despite all the criticism, DPSP are inalienable part of constitution. These were meant to be non-enforceable through courts as means and economic resources were inadequate at that time. However, it provides guidance for policy making. (Ex:- Maternity leave Act inspired by DPSP Art. 39)

Remarks

Further
Enrich your
Subject-matter

Quote
Contextual
Scholar

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) An obvious measure of effective working of Parliament is the number of days it sits and the amount of business it transacts. Examine the given statement in the light of Decline of Indian Parliament. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Issues pertaining to Accountability of Judges and need for reforms. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

(a) Discuss Peasant Movements Perspectives on Indian National Movement.

(300 Words) (25)

(b) Discuss the essential elements in the Gandhian strategy of struggle against British imperialism.

(300 Words) (25)

(a) Peasant class has been one of the worst sufferers of Colonial rule. It was due to land settlement policy of British and destruction of local handi craft industries.

The dominant discourse on nationalist perspective is that peasants were organised and brought within fold of national movement under leadership of INC and Gandhi. However this notion is challenged by sub-altern school of thought who believe peasant movement existed independent of Congress.

Remarks

Sub-altern scholars believe that peasant's awakening happened way before Congress came into existence. They refer to Indigo revolt of 1860 documented by Dinabandhu Nitra in "Neel Darpan".

The evolution of peasant movements existed in phases:-

1) Phase - I (uptil 1920) :-

Peasant issues were not within agenda of Congress and it was only with arrival of Gandhi that peasant cause was given attention. He adopted conciliatory approach.

2) Phase - 2 (1930's onwards)

There was growth in peasant's organisations and All India Kisan Sabha was established

Remarks

in 1936 under chairman Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.
 However, this rise was more due to influx of
socialist ideas in country and role of
communist parties. (Ex:- Tebhaga Movement
 Bengal)

Ranjit Guha
~~Gyanendra Pandey~~ held that INC was
 a elite party led by Gandhi. He criticised
Gandhi for asking peasants to compromise
with elite class for the sake of unity.

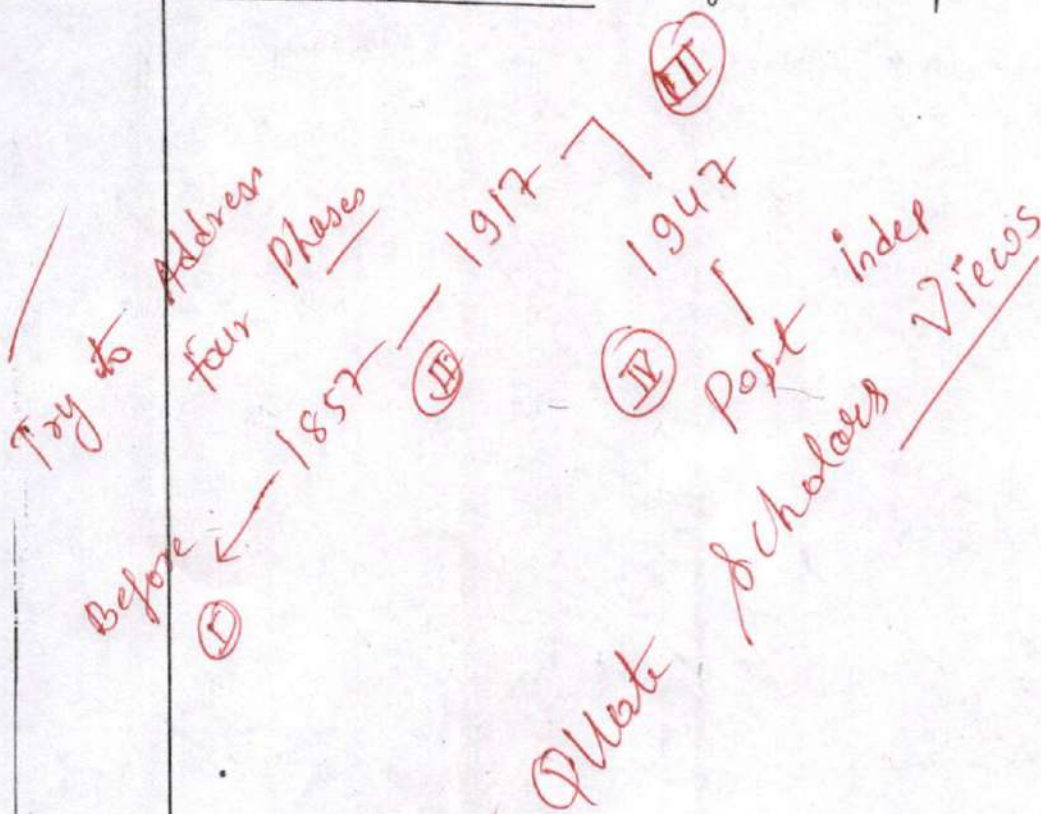
Gyanendra Pandey opines that peasant's
insurrection was autonomous of INC and
Gandhi. Congress never made peasant
issues and dealt with them only marginally.

Overall peasant movements were not as
 successful as in China. Unlike China where
 leader MAO himself belonged to peasantry.

Remarks

class, there was no original intellectual class (Gramscian concept) in India.

Even constituent assembly and parliament was dominated only by large and wealthy farmers. It is due to this reason that land reforms couldn't be implemented in post-independent India.



Remarks

(v) Grandhi according to Prof Humayun Kabir was a master strategist. He understood mass psychology and had learned valuable insights from his experience in South Africa.

Essential Elements of Gandhian Strategy :-

(a) According to Bipin Chandra Grandhi led one of the largest mass movement successfully and peacefully. Grandhi advocated Non-violence as core principle of his strategy. According to him we should hate evil and not evil-doer.

(b) Truth :- Grandhi held that truth is our search in this world. We should fight imperial power based on our knowledge of truth.

Remarks

- (b) Remarkable similarities are observed between Gandhi and Gramsci. Gandhi held that it was necessary to break myth of benevolent despotism of British raj. It was Gandhi's Way of Position or building counter-hegemony.
- (d) Bipin Chandra calls Gandhi's strategy as Struggle - Truce - Struggle. Struggle phase involved mass movement, picketing, boycott etc whereas Truce period was marked by constructive program. Program involved promotion of Khadi and pottery industries.
- (e) Gandhi was a pro-active strategist. He launched movements at conducive time and environment. Manner of struggle.

Remarks

was also chosen carefully. For example NCM was launched to bring muslims into the fold owing to Khilafat issue. Also atmosphere was heated due to Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

(b) During Quit India movement Gandhi allowed use of violence justifying it against a stronger oppressor. It was Gandhi's war of manoeuvre. It is for this reason Francis Hutchins says that Gandhi after all was a politician.

(c) He also brought women into movement and removed social stigma attached to their participation in public sphere. Women played active role especially during constructive programmes.

Remarks

13.0

(b) Gandhian movement was inclusive in nature and he aimed to ~~also~~ abolish untouchability. Overall harmony in society was felt to be favourable for freedom movement.

Overall, Gandhi led a well controlled and peaceful mass movement. It was offensive in nature with timely leadership. However he has been criticised by various leaders and scholars at various points. Even Nehru questioned his decision of recalling NCM. Bose wasn't in line with Gandhian methods of struggle.

Remarks

Work on More Relevant Content
Content Building
Satyagraha → Dharma
S-T-S
Moral & emotional elements
Salt Mass Mov.

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Several states amended existing labour laws, either suspending them altogether or increasing working hours. Do you think changes proposed to labour law are unconstitutional? Examine. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) In the area of personal laws, the hands of the court are tied, while in other areas it has exhibited a much more activist stand. In the light of Gender equality examine strange paradox between the court's call for a UCC on the one hand and a notable reluctance to take any concrete action on the other. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Governor should use his discretion not as "representative of a party" but as "the representative of the people as a whole of the State". Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

