

56357 (658)

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.

128

Name DIVYANJALI JAISWAL
Mobile No. _____
Date 25-12-2021
Signature Divyanjali

Invigilator's Signature _____
Invigilator's Signature _____

Remarks

Presentation

1) Handwriting	✓	
2) Underline	✓	
3) Box		x
4) paragraphs	✓	

Structure

1) coherence	✓	
2) Logic	✓	
3) Introduction	✓	
4) conclusion	✓	
5) word limit	opt ✓	

Content

1) Basic knowledge	✓
2) Relevant writing	✓
3) enough examples, Data, correlation of Theory	✓
4) Analysis	✓
5) core demand of question	fulfilled ✓

All the Best!

SECTION-A

1. (a) I thank God that I was born Greek and not barbarian, freeman and not slave, man and not woman, but above all, that I was born in the age of Socrates. Discuss. (150 Words) (10)

Ancient Greek civilization is regarded as the pioneer of modern Western civilisation with focus on democratic methods of governance, discussion on philosophy & advancements of mankind.

Ancient Greek political philosophy was civilized & not barbarian. It had the contributions of Socrates, Plato & Aristotle who advanced the notion of idealism in politics & ethics in life. The practice of direct democracy gave voice to the people & ensured legitimacy.

However there were discriminatory practices like slavery & unequal status to women vis-a-vis their male counterparts. Aristotle in his theory of slavery justified slavery as a useful institution. He denied

Remarks

citizenship to women & separated personal
from political.

But the age of Socrates or the age of
 knowledge added to the charm of Greece.
 Socrates in his theory of knowledge regarded
knowledge as virtue & unexamined life
 as not worth of living. He promoted
dialectics to arrive at truth.

apt
 analysis:-

Hence despite its blemishes, Greek age was
 a bright age of human civilization.

5

1. (b) Plato as the Father of Political Philosophy.

(150 Words) (10)

Plato is known as the Father of Political Philosophy. He is one of the most important thinkers & pioneer of Western Political Philosophy. A. N. Whitehead remarked that entire Western philosophy is nothing but footnotes to Plato & Aristotle.

As a father of Political Philosophy, Plato rooted politics in ethics. For him, politics & ethics are inseparable. To create an ideal state, he gave Theory of Justice where functional specialisation & non-interference between classes led to fulfilment of four cardinal virtues of wisdom, temperance, courage & justice.

An ideal state is the one ruled by knowledge (Theory of philosopher king). The king does not have quest for power, but the love of country. He is governed by ethics. This idea has been inspired from Socrates Theory of Knowledge. (Knowledge is virtue). Socrates, the father of philosophy

Remarks

also believed in idealism & continuity of ethics & politics.

According to Plato, state is individual writ large. Hence ethical principles at the level of individual are also applicable at the level of state. Hence Ethics & politics thus remain inseparable. This is in contrast to Sophists argument who believed part is prior to whole & advocated moral relativism.

This idea of political philosophy can also be seen in Grandhi's idea of politics without ethics being a social sin. But it has been criticized by Machiavelli who established the autonomy of politics from ethics. He laid the foundation of political realism.

Even in present times, Plato's idea of political philosophy remain relevant to ensure ethical politics for upliftment of mankind.

Remarks

5

1. (c) Differentiate between Plato and Marxian form of Communism. (150 Words) (10)

Communism is a form of politico-economic & social analysis where private property does not exist & means of production is owned by community as a whole. Plato's theory of communism is regarded as the first theory, while Marx's theory of communism which came at a later stage is much more elaborate theory.

Plato's theory of communism involved communism of family & property. It was applicable to ruler & auxiliary's class. These classes had to give up their private property & family to avoid any chances of corruption & nepotism.

Marx's theory of communism involved Dictatorship of Proletariat to ~~means of~~ property ~~owned~~ established by means of violent revolution. For Plato, there was no place for revolution.

Remarks

Plato's theory of communism aimed to perpetuate the rule by classes, while for Marx, it was meant to end the class conflict & class struggle.

relevant

For Marx, ideas are false consciousness & the ideas of ruling class are dominant ideas. But for Plato, ideas are the ultimate reality. They are fundamental truth as established in his Theory of Forms.

Thus, there is a significant divergence between the ideas of communism given by Plato & Marx. Yet both their ideas were radical & revolutionary considering their respective times.

5.5

1. (d) Man is by nature a political animal. Why is the state prior to man in the eyes of Aristotle? (150 Words) (10)

Aristotle is known as father of Political science. He is one of the greatest disciple of Plato. His ideas on constitutionalism, rule of law are one of his most significant contributions.

According to Aristotle, man is by nature a political animal. One who can live without participation in politics or state's activities is either a beast or a God. He cannot be a human. Hence participation in matters of state is a fundamental nature of man.

He thus regards state to be the highest of all associations, higher than family & village community. This is because of two reasons:-

- ①. Man is not self-sufficient. To fulfill his needs, he needs family & village community. But these associations cannot

Remarks

fulfill all the needs of man. Only state can fulfill all the needs of man. Thus state is the highest of all associations.

②. Teleological Basis :: Initially man came before the state. But life of man became meaningful only with the establishment of state. Hence teleologically, state came before man. Only in state, man can achieve true ~~virtues~~ potential. Hence state is a source of virtue.

This virtue of Aristotle was re-echoed in the works of Hannah Arendt who advocated that participation in political affairs is real human action. (Vita Activa)

Hence man's political nature & importance of state is a central idea of political analysis by ancient as well as contemporary thinkers.

Remarks

good
⑥

1. (e) Aristotle's concept of citizenship and family reflects a sheer and rigid form of patriarchy. Discuss with what Aristotle had beliefs related to women. (150 Words) (10)

Aristotle, the father of Political science, has given elaborate theories on constitution, citizenship & other aspects of state, after analysing 158 constitutions.

According to Aristotle's Theory of citizenship, only the adult Greek male with full capabilities are regarded as citizens. This excluded women, disabled, aliens, children & old age. This is because citizenship is not only a right but also a duty to participate actively in affairs of state.

This narrow view of citizenship has been criticized to be discriminatory.

Aristotle's Theory of family led to the separation of personal (private) sphere from political (public) sphere. The role of

state extended only to the public sphere. This highlights the conservative nature of Aristotle.

The separation of personal from political has been criticized by feminist scholars like Susan Moller Okin & Carole Hanisch who gave the call of Personal is Political. This is because the private sphere is most discriminatory towards women.

Thus Aristotle's ideas of citizenship & ~~women~~ family reflect a conservative view. It stands in contrast to modern views like those in Indian constitution that promises to give a life of dignity to all its citizens inclusive of women.

5.5

2. (a) Why Aristotle believed that polity is the best form of governance than all other forms studied by him after assessing 158 constitutions? (200 Words) (15)

Aristotle is regarded as the Father of Political Science because he gave an elaborate study of politics & constitution after analyzing ~~the~~ ~~next~~ 158 ~~constitutions~~.

According to Aristotle, Polity is the best form of governance because it forms the golden mean of Oligarchy & Democracy. It is the rule of middle class & hence most stable. Oligarchy is the rule of few & wealthy class. Democracy is the rule of ~~many~~ & illiterate poor class. Both these systems are unstable due to apprehensions of dictatorship & demagoguery respectively.

Polity is the rule of not few, not too many but a considerable number. It is also led by middle class who ~~have~~ are not driven by passion. Hence it minimizes the scope

Remarks

of revolution. Aristotle being a conservative thinker, thus links polity to stability.

Aristotle was critical of Plato's theory of ideal state ruled by the wisdom of philosopher king. This is because it had the potential of turning into dictatorship.

There is no need to sacrifice good for the sake of best, because best is unachievable. Hence polity is recommended by Aristotle. Hence if Plato's king was wise in the world of ideas, Aristotle's king was worldly wise. Aristotle is more pragmatic.

Aristotle also argued that - "law is a reason without passion." Law represents the collective wisdom of ages & it is better than the collective of individual

Remarks

wisdom of single person. Common people deliberating can arrive at better principles of governance, rather than philosophers acting alone. Polity thus facilitates the participation of common people in a setup of deliberative, participatory model. (Rule of Law)

However in present time, modern nation states have emphasised on democracy to achieve political legitimacy & universal welfare. Yet we cannot discard Aristotle's ideas altogether since every political idea is ever intelligible save in the context of time. (Sabine)

Even Plato accepted Aristotle's criticism & regarded polity as second best form of government. Hence we can say that Aristotle's ideal state is Plato's second best state. ■

7

2. (b) Liberalism is the dominant ideology of the Western world. Discuss.

(200 Words) (15)

Liberalism as an ideology emerged from the ideas of Renaissance in 17th-18th century & challenged the dominant paradigm of feudalism. It then established itself as the dominant ideology of Western world, serving the role of longest surviving ideology.

As Isaiah Berlin points out - values are inherently pluralistic & incommensurable - even liberalism has no single meaning. Liberty being the core idea of liberalism, has been described as positive & negative liberty.

Classical liberals (& later Neoliberals) like John Locke, Adam Smith & Sumner emphasise on negative liberty or absence of restraints by state/society. They believe in independence, autonomy & self-legislative capacity of man.

Remarks

They advocate Night-watchman state & laissez faire economy.

Positive liberals like T.H. Green, Laski & liberal egalitarians like Amartya Sen, John Rawls & R.H. Tawney emphasise on positive liberty.

It argues for greater role of state to not hinder the hindrances that come in the path of liberty (Green). They advocate welfare state & greater regulation of economy by the state to check excesses of capitalism.

Liberalism thus underwent multiple transitions & debates, clashing with the values of equality & communism. With the fall of USSR in 1990s, it emerged as the "end of history" (Francis Fukuyama) & end point of man's ideological evolution.

However in the ~~present~~ contemporary times, it ~~is~~ is undergoing a state of crisis.

It is being challenged by physical crisis
 (like Brexit, America First policy, deglobalisation)
 & ideological crisis due to the -

1. Rise of values like multiculturalism, social constructionism, post-modernism.
2. Challenge by sharp powers like China advocating socialism with Chinese characteristics, new paradigm of Human Rights.
3. Cultural relativistic perspective like Axians & Islamic values, clash of civilisations (Huntington)

Thus liberalism needs overhaul & as Andrew Heywood remarked - liberal triumphalism needs to be tempered with the recognition of challenges before it.

apt.

7.5

2. (c) Write short notes on basic assumptions of Neoliberalism.

(250 Words) (20)

Neoliberalism emerged in 1980s in the form of market fundamentalism when welfare state was getting ~~overduty~~ overburdened to produce a "Nanny state" (cradle to grave) & due to TINA factor.

The roots of neoliberalism can be traced to classical liberalism of Adam Smith, John Locke & Sumner. Classical liberalism laid emphasis on negative concept of liberty & laissez faire state (invisible hands in wealth of nations).

Neoliberalism of 1980s emphasised on free market, free economy, free trade, privatisation & liberalisation of economy for poor development and charity model of poverty-alleviation. (rather than welfare state-led model).

F.A. Hayek (Book:- Plannity: Road to Serfdom) has

Remarks

criticized Planning to be a road to serfdom. Even the most intelligent plans are bound to fail. Market is like an intelligent central nervous system which can do the best allocation of resources.

Robert Nozick (Book: Anarchy, State & Utopia) has called for rolling back of the state & entitlement theory of justice rather than Rawlsian redistributive justice.

Milton Friedman (Book: Capitalism & Freedom) has upheld capitalism to be the pre-requisite for freedom. Murray Rothbard has called central bank as legislative fraud, politicians & bureaucrats as gang of robbers & thieves. Progressive taxation is an act of aggression.

Neoliberal ideas are also reflected in

Washington Consensus & global institutions like IMF, World Bank & establishment of WTO at the pinnacle of globalisation. It has been described as end of ideology (Daniel Bell & S.M. Lipset) and end of history (Francis Fukuyama).

However, neoliberalism came under increasingly criticism due to widening inequalities (Oxfam report), social movements (Battle of Seattle, Occupy Wall Street, Yellow Vest) & Global Financial Crisis of 2008-09. The unregulated capitalism led to backlash against globalisation and decline of west along with rise of the rest. (Fareed Zakaria) (Joseph Stiglitz & Thomas Piketty)

Hence today the rise of liberal egalitarianism & rise of socialist leaders like Bernie Sanders, AOC with socialist policies like Obamacare, Build Back Better Bill & show the limits of neoliberalism. COVID-19 pandemic further exposed the weaknesses of neoliberalism & the adoption of Cornwall consensus is a testament of this.

Remarks

good try

11

3. (a) Briefly describe the functions of state and how it needs to intervene as per the view of Robert Nozick. (200 Words) (15)

Robert Nozick is a thinker & scholar of Neoliberal school of thought that believes in market fundamentalism & rolling back of the state. (TINA Factor).

Robert Nozick in his book - Anarchy, state & Utopia has highlighted the role of state to be ~~mini~~ minimalistic & ~~regulator~~ that of a facilitator in free market economy. He calls progressive taxation as an act of aggression & violating the principles of dignity.

Nozick believes in charity-model rather than state-led welfare model for poverty alleviation. He criticizes Rawls's

Remarks

Theory of Justice for being excessively distributive. He gives entitlement Theory of justice where no one can be forced to part from his property if the property is acquired & transferred fairly.

{ Justice in acquisition, Justice in transfer & }
Justice in rectification.

He champions individual liberty & advocates for non-interference by the state. He thus revives the conception of negative liberty of classical liberals.

Similar views have been echoed by F.A. Hayek (Book - Planning: Road to Serfdom), Milton Friedman (Book - Capitalism & Freedom) & Murray Rothbard.

However it is criticized by social liberal egalitarians. Neoliberalism has widened the

chaos of inequality, led to social movements & poor conditions in developing economies.

It led to crisis like Asian financial crisis of 1997, Global Financial crisis of 2008.

Acknowledging this, there has been a rise of socialist economics & policies like

Obamacare, Build Back Better Bill, PM-Kisan, Ayushman Bharat (in India). Hence

the need of the hour is capability building approach as advocated by Amartya Sen & Jean Drèze.

5.5

3. (b) Fear and I were born twins and were thereafter inseparable. Discuss.

(200 Words) (15)

Thomas Hobbes in the above statement highlights that fear & he were born together & are inseparable.

Hobbes is not only a great political philosopher but also an important English writer of English literature. His use of words often creates ambiguity, yet enriches the vocabulary of Political science.

In the above statement, Hobbes wants to convey that since his mother gave premature birth to him fearing the Spanish Armada, he was born along with fear.

In yet another explanation, it can be said that this statement highlights the assertion of Hobbes that human nature is fearful & bleak. Hence, the statement can be viewed from multiple angles.

Remarks

Thomas Hobbes has painted a bleak view of human nature in his seminal work Leviathan. According to him, man is greedy, fearful & ungrateful. Hence the state of nature (dominated by the passions of man) is hasty, poor, brutish & short.

Since there is no right to life & liberty in state of nature and man is fearful of his right to life, men enter into social contract. The purpose of social contract is to create a state with absolute authority to protect the liberty & life of man. This will help alleviate the fear of man & promote civilisation like arts, letters & navigation.

Remarks

C. B. Macpherson has pointed that Hobbes' absolutism is a derivative of his individualism. He starts as an ~~abs~~ individualist, but concludes as ~~an~~ absolutist.

Even Machiavelli in his classic work The Prince has focussed on dark view of human nature ~~like~~ greedy, • ungrateful, fearful & power-seeking. He asks Prince to take account of fearful nature of man to consolidate his position. However John Locke has painted a positive picture of human nature, where reason & passion are ~~are~~ balanced.

Behaviouralists have criticized the analysis based on human nature as unscientific since it is unpredictable. But since every child is a thinker of his time (Laski), Hobbes' ideas cannot be completely ignored & remain relevant.

Remarks

you need to write around Hobbes' notion of reunit

6.5

3. (c) How Thomas Hobbes through his Resolutive Compositive method deduced the behavior of a human in the state of nature? (250 Words) (20)

Thomas Hobbes is regarded as a modern political thinker whose ideas like sovereignty & social contract are fundamental for the ushering of modern principles of political life. His famous work Leviathan is regarded as a masterpiece of politics.

Hobbes has painted a bleak view of human nature - one which is driven by greed, fear & ungratefulness. He considers human nature to be power-driven & individualist.

The quest for power is infinite & ends only with the life of man. Hence in state of nature, the life of man is nasty, poor, brutish & short.

To deduce this nature of human, Hobbes has used the Resolutive Compositive Method.

Remarks

Resolutive composite method is the application of physics in political analysis to explain the behaviour more scientifically. According to this method, universe is made of fundamental particles like molecules & atoms which are in constant state of motion. Since man is a part of universe, human brain is also constituted of such particles.

These particles are driven by external stimuli. When the particles come together, it gives rise to attraction & hence pleasure. When the particles get repelled away from external object, it leads to pain. Since power is a source of pleasure & means to achieve ends, it is desired by all human beings.

Thus resolutive composite method explains the power-hungry nature of man. Power is a means as well as ends. (Dual nature of man) Since resources are

Remarks

limited, & desires are unlimited, it leads to race & competition to acquire power. This leads to state of nature where there is no guarantee of life to life, liberty & property.

Hobbes' description of human nature is contrasted by Locke's view of human nature who gives a balanced view - balance between reason & passion. Hence Locke's state of nature is one where peace, mutual assistance & good will prevails.

Lashi remarked that every thinker is a child of his times. Since Hobbes witnessed Puritan Revolution of 1641, he has painted such a dark picture of human nature. Yet his application of principles of physics to politics has enriched the academics of discipline.

10.5

4. (a) Explain the concept of John Locke's theory of Revolution.

(300 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

4. (b) The legal subordination of one sex to another - is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement; and that it ought to be replaced by a system of perfect equality, admitting no power and privilege on the one side, nor disability on the other. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

SECTION-B

5. (a) Divisive Politics initiated from the Government of India Act, 1919. Comment. (150 Words) (10)

Government of India Act, 1919 was also known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms was brought after the end of world War I to satisfy the demands of Indians for self-government.

However it laid the ground for divisive politics. It provided for separate electorates to Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Christians apart from Muslims. (who were given by Act of 1909).

The policy of divide & rule to consolidate the position of colonial masters was countered by several provisions of Constitution like Article. 325, 326 which guarantee universal adult franchise & end the system of separate electorates. Preamble focuses on fraternity, unity

Remarks

integrity of the nation

However, the politics of division is practised even in contemporary times by political parties. As Atul Kohli points out - elites go for mobilisation on the basis of identity markers when democracy is introduced in a traditional society. ~~Also~~ Asghar Ali Engineer points out state politics make every community insecure at all the times.

Hence to curb divisive politics, the need is to strengthen laws like Representation of Peoples Act & implement schemes like Eth Bharat Shreshtha Bharat to ensure Sabha Saath, Sabha Vikas & Sabha Vishwas.

5.5

Remarks

5. (b) President as a check and balance for the Executive. Examine. (150 Words) (10)

Article 53 of the Constitution provides for the President & Art 54 declares President to be the head of the Executive.

R In a Parliamentary system, there are two heads - de facto (Prime Minister) & de jure (President) - for continuity in administration & to maintain neutrality. Hence the post of President is provided for.

President acts as a check & balance for the Executive through powers like appointment of Prime Minister in case of hung assembly or in the case of death of incumbent Prime Minister. By 42nd & 44th Amendment, 1978, he is empowered to return the advice of Council of Ministers once, but it becomes binding if reiterated. President is also empowered to send messages to the House.

Remarks

Yet as 1st attorney general M.C. Setalvad pointed — President has no real powers.
Supreme Court in Shamsher Singh case

& Ram Jawaya case pointed out that President is only a Constitutional Head.

Yet Presidents like Dr. Kalam were highly popular & President like K.R. Narayanan even rejected the speech given by executive to give his own speech.

President R. Venkatraman has aptly described the position of Indian President as like an "emergency lamp" which comes to operation when the main light is off.

6

5. (c) Parliamentary privileges are not above principles of justice. Discuss.

(150 Words) (10)

Parliamentary privileges under Article 105 of the constitution are guaranteed to enable the Parliament to exercise its duty independently. It is both granted to the House as whole (collective privileges) and to the Members individually (individual privileges).

However the privileges are not codified & draw their legitimacy from multiple sources like conventions, rules of houses & constitution. They often come into conflict with other provisions of constitution like freedom of speech & expression. (Granupati vs Nafisul Hossain case)

Hence committees like Venkatachalliah have recommended the codification of

Remarks

Parliamentary privileges to ensure rule of law.

you have scope to write more.

4.5

Parliamentary Privileges (Individual)

However, the privileges are not confined to their legislative functions. They also extend to their conventional roles of houses.

They often come into conflict with other provisions of Constitution like freedom of speech & expression.

Committee like Vakil has recommended the restriction of privileges.

Remarks

5. (d) Corrective social justice needs amendment after assessing the course of upliftment.
Discuss. (150 Words) (10)

Social justice is guaranteed to Indians under the Preamble & through several provisions like affirmative action, (Article 15(4), 15(5), 16(4), 16(4A), 16(5)) legislations (like Right to work - MGNREGA, NFSA - Right to Food).

However 2nd ARC points towards the needs of evidence-based policy making to ensure citizen-centric governance.

Hence corrective social justice like reservation policy needs amendment after assessing the course of upliftment.

This can be done by :-

- ①. Real-time data collection like demand for caste census.
- ②. Legislative Impact Assessment
- ③. Zero-based budgeting.

Remarks

4. Taking feedback of citizens

ex MyGov platform, star rating

5. ~~e-governance~~
~~m-governance~~

} - initiatives like Myseva

All these measures will help usher in

Democratization of development (Amartha Des)

Democracy of Fairness (Durdah)

good

5.5

5. (e) Justice must not only be done but must also be seen to be done". Elaborate in the context of Fast track courts in India. (150 Words) (10)

Justice is, as described by John Rawls, is the first virtue of social institutions just like Truth is of all systems. But justice should not only be ~~done~~ but seem to have been done.

Fast track courts in India are notorious for ~~excessive~~ judicial delays due to following reasons:

- 1). Lack of infrastructure. (0.16% of GDP is due to shortage of funds. part of Judicial infrastructure)
- 2). Vacancies - delay in appointments
- 3). Vacation of judges
- 4). Regular adjournment
- 5). ~~Delay in investigation by police.~~
- 6). Suffer from pendency of cases due to too many appeals & litigation.
- 7). Lack of capacity - buildup of judges

Remarks

~~✱~~ Since justice delayed is justice denied, it is imperative to bring reforms like -

1). Amendments in criminal justice system (Malimath Committee → Inquisitorial system)

2). Increase expenditure on judiciary.

3). Alternative Dispute Resolution (B.N. Srikrishna Committee)

4). Adoption of tools like AI, IoT & Blockchain. (Niti Aayog).

The Rule of law & maintenance of order is the science of government (Kautilya). Hence it is necessary to usher in reforms of Fast Track courts.

4.5

6. (a) Narrowing down the number of River tribunals won't solve the purpose. Critically analyze. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

6. (b) State Legislative Councils are creating a backdoor for Ministers to keep their portfolios. Examine. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

6. (c) Article 252 of the Indian Constitution empowers Parliament to frame laws at the request of two or more state legislatures. Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

William River describes coalition and post-coalition arrangement. It is a regular feature of parliamentary democracy like Italy. India is many countries of Europe.

Coalition parties are often bound to be counter to the stable government. This can be seen in the Indian context where coalition parties became a regular feature since 1980s. (Evolution of coalition system). The first phase of coalition (1977-82) was unstable. Second phase (1989-2014) was relatively more stable. Atal Bihari Vajpayee led the first coalition government successfully to complete 2 years.

According to Prof. M. R. Dandekar, in a coalition, the role of Prime Minister (PM) is reduced.

Remarks

7. (a) Critically examine the notion that coalition politics runs counter to stable governments.
(200 Words) (15)

William Riker describes coalition as power-sharing arrangement. It is a regular feature of parliamentary democracies like Italy, India & many countries of Europe.

Coalition politics are often believed to be countering the stable governments. This can be seen in the Indian context when coalition politics became a recurring feature since 1980s (Breakdown of Congress system). The first phase of Coalition (1979-99) was unstable. Second phase (1999-2014) was relatively more stable. Atal Bihari Vajpayee led the first coalition government successfully to complete 5 years.

According to Prof. M.P. Singh, in a coalition, the role of Prime Minister (PM) is reduced

Remarks

to the role of manager of coalitions, v. Even the smallest party can punch beyond its weight. This leads to defections, money & muscle power, policy paralysis, decline in role of Speaker & institutional decline of Parliament. The vacuum is filled by Judiciary & Presidential activism.

¶ But, coalition politics need not always result in unstable governments. According to Bidyut Chakravarty, Indian coalition system differs from Western system due to which it is unstable. Indian coalition is grand coalition (West-minimum), rain-coalition devoid of ideology (West-ideological) & negative coalition designed to prevent someone from coming to power.

Hence coalition politics in order to be stable need to be run with the spirit of "coalition dharma" (PM Manmohan Singh). Mechanisms like regular consultative mechanism can be a way forward to manage coalition. Also the personality factor of PM plays a key role { Neo-institutional school of thought by Manfred Alse. }

8

Remarks

7. (b) Government of India Act, 1935 was not a blind import but a vital precursor to the Indian constitution. Illustrate with examples. (200 Words) (15)

The Indian constitution has been described as cosmopolitan constitution situated at the cross-currents of major political thoughts, since it has derived its features from multiple sources.

Government of India Act, 1935 is an important source of Indian constitution. Many of its features have found place in Indian constitution like - 3 lists, bicameral legislature, post of Governor, provision of Joint sitting, 3 public service commissions & so on.

Yet it has not been a blind import of all the provisions. As Dr. Ambedkar pointed out - The provisions have been examined from the point of view of its utility towards the Indian

Remarks

~~Constitution~~. At condition. Hence necessary modifications were made before being incorporated into the final constitution.

Hence Indian constitution is the cornerstone of our nation. The wisdom of great ^{constituent} ~~great~~ Assembly indeed needs to be appreciated.

6.

you can write more critical & analytical provisions of 1935 Act.

Remarks.

According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Indian constitution is the best of all possible worlds. Once political revolution is over with the independence, it led to social revolution led by constitution. These Indian constitution is best of all possible worlds (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar).

Indian constitution gives the backbone of Indian politics. The values of constitution like democracy, liberty, equality, fraternity are also a part of Indian politics. The aim of political parties is political education to ensure welfare of people is highlighted by Dr. Ambedkar in his promise of NAY (National Day Income).

However, certain features of Indian politics like corruption, role of lobby groups etc. are not explicitly in Indian constitution.

Remarks

7. (c) Indian constitution as the bedrock of Indian politics. Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

According to Granville Austin, Indian constitution is the cornerstone ~~bedrock~~ of nation. Once political revolution got over with the independence, it led to social revolution led by constitution. Hence Indian revolution ~~is~~ led by Constitution. (Pratap Bhanu Mehta)

Indian constitution forms the bedrock of Indian politics. The ~~values~~ of constitution like secularism, liberty, equality & fraternity are also a part & parcel of Indian politics. The aim of ~~political parties & political leaders~~ is to ensure welfare of people as highlighted by Preamble. For ex. Congress promise of NAYAY (Universal Basic income).

However, certain features of Indian politics like communalism & role of identity markers like caste, ethnicity & religion ~~for~~ mobilisation

Remarks

goes against the spirit of constitution. Rudolf & Rudolf (Book: The modernity of tradition) has shown how traditional identity markers like caste, linguistic have been used by politicians in democracy. Kanchan Chandra points out that ethnic politics is central to India. Christophe Jaffrelot argues that Indians don't ~~not~~ cast their votes, they vote their caste. Paul Brass has pointed towards the existence of professional riot machinery for communal riots.

Regional politics, as argued by Zoya Hasan, exacerbates the existing faultlines by furthering relig identity-based politics.

This goes against the spirit of Constitution like territorial integrity of India & unity.

~~Other stakeholders~~ However scholars like Rajni Kohari have highlighted the integrative aspect of identity markers like caste. Caste

based mobilisation has led to the deepening of democracy & participation of people.

(Participant political culture of Sydney & Verba)

Other actors of Indian politics apart from political parties include social movements & pressure groups. These have ~~to~~ helped to widen the frontiers of India's democracy & challenge the developmental model as seen in movements like Narmada Bachao, Chipko movement, Save Arun & recent farmer protest. (Smitu Kohari & Ranjita Mohanty). But sometimes they resort to extra-constitutional methods of protest due to prismatic society (F.W. Riggs) & legacy of freedom movement (Gunnar Myrdal). This goes against Constitution, yet add to the charm of our democracy.

Hence India's constitution forms the bedrock of political process. Yet we should not forget the words of Dr. Ambedkar to keep national interest over & above the political interest.

Remarks

11

good

8. (a) Asymmetrical federalism and the 6th Schedule have deterred secessionist movements. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

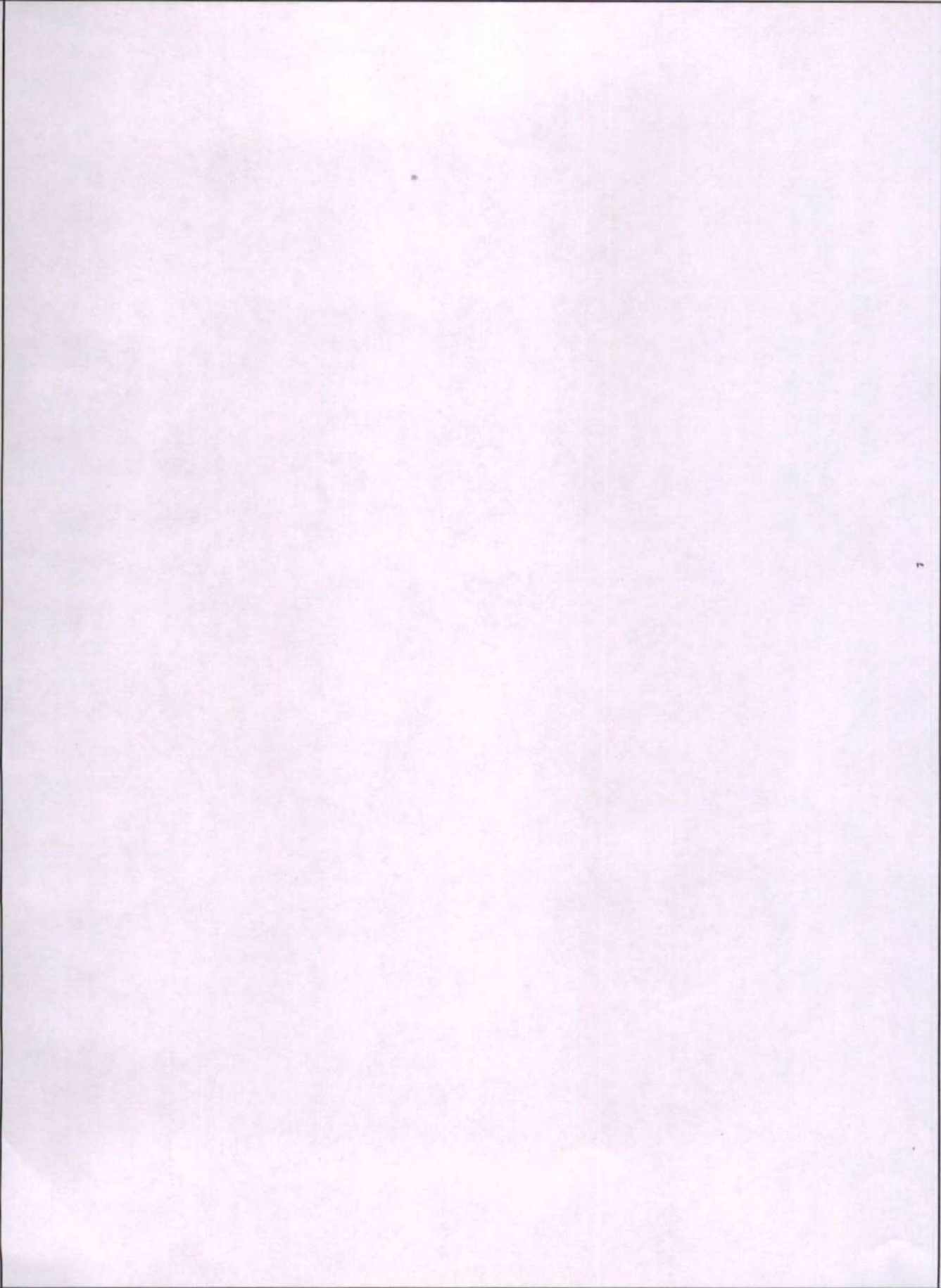
Remarks

8. (b) Nature and impact of populist politics in India. Elaborate.

(300 Words) (25)

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