

TEST CODE 8 3 4 2 1 9

ATS 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

POLITICAL SCIENCE & I.R./ राजनीति विज्ञान और आई.आर

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Shiksha Pathak		
Roll No./ अनुक्रमांक	1910131995	Medium/ माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/ परीक्षा केंद्र	Kauol Bagh	Date/ दिनांक	12 August 2025

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	
1			1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile). उत्तर पुस्तिका में उपयुक्त विवरण (जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल) प्रस्तुत करें।
2			2. There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections in the question paper. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section. प्रश्न पत्र में आठ प्रश्न दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं। प्रश्न 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं। आप प्रत्येक खंड से कम से कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर, शेष में से किसी भी तीन का प्रयास कर सकते हैं।
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. किसी प्रश्न/भाग द्वारा दिए गए अंकों की संख्या उसके सामने दर्शाई गई है।
4			4. 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. उत्तर प्रवेश प्रमाण पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (QCA) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान में स्पष्ट रूप से किया जाना चाहिए।
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।
6			6. Content is more important than content length. विषय-सामग्री लंबाई की तुलना में विषय-सामग्री अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।
7			7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा गया कोई भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का भाग स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।
8			
Total/ कूल अंक	250		

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Examiner's Discretion/ मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक:	Start Time/ प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3 hours	End Time/ समाप्त करने का समय:
Total Marks/ कूल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers; or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.



Section- A

Q.1) Answer the following questions in 150 words.

a) Rawls' "justice as fairness" versus utilitarianism and procedural liberalism.
Discuss (10 Marks)

John Rawls "Justice as fairness" represent the ideal of distributive justice. He provides three principles to be followed for distribution of primary goods (wealth, dignity etc)

Rawls idea of Justice Vs utilitarianism

Utilitarianism was propounded by Jeremy Bentham that entails, "greatest happiness of greatest numbers" this idea differs from Rawls justice.

Rawls idea of justice calls for the "difference principle" where an inequality is justified if it benefit the least advantaged.

Thus, unlike utilitarians that may neglect the small weak minority,

Rawlsian justice focus on their upliftment as according to chain connection of society, a society can become strong, when the weakings remain weak.

Rawlsian Justice vs Procedural Liberalism

Procedural liberalism assumes a level playing field for all and those who are at advantaged position it is because of their own effort.

Rawls Justice highlight that though everyone is talented, yet those who are useful to society are given preference and become fortunate, advantageous. Thus, they should give back to society as there is no such thing as autonomous resource generation.

Thus, Rawlsian Justice provided Substance to the existing theory of Justice.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



b) Problems of extent and prognosis in the debate on alienation. Discuss (10 Marks)

'Alienation' has been dealt by 'Young Marx' in his 'Economic and Philosophical manuscripts', It is defined as relative deprivation of human and subsequent isolation from product, process of production 'species being' and society.

There has been problems of extent and prognosis in the concept of alienation.

Extent of alienation

'Alienation' ignores the resultant prosperity that emerged after industrial revolution. The standard of living of even workers increased.

Habermas questions the sole dependence on economic structure to define alienation. While Gramsci

and other critical school scholars highlight that workers no longer feel alienated as they have been illusioned to believe in the morning of capitalism.

Prognosis of alienation

The concept of alienation has been based on 'single value' of Communism. According to Isaiah Berlin, Karl Marx ignores other values and undermines diversity of values.

Nevertheless, 'Alienation' as concept is still relevant when we see how people get isolated in their eco-chambers, confirmation bias in the age of omnipresent social media, getting separated from their 'species being'

Feedback

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c) Analyse the relationship between political theory and history, highlighting why Sabine calls facts the "factual-historical factor." (10 Marks)

"History is to society, what memory is to individual"

The role of history in political theory has been analysed by scholars like Seely and Machiavelli

Relationship between theory and history.

- ↳ Every theory originates in the crisis period of history as held by Sabine. (e.g) Hobbes absolute state during civil war
- ↳ Intelligibility of theories depends on the context of history (Maxwell Laski), (e.g) John Locke belief in rationality of humans was based on him witnessing glorious revolution
- ↳ history offers solution to the political problem. As held by

Machiavelli, "Every event has a twin in antiquity". Thus the precedence can be used for solution.

(e.g) Aristotle's recommendations regarding ^{causes} revolution are still relevant

Factual-historical factor

Sabine called it because, history is the set of events that has happened thus, they are self-evident and need no validation, they are treasure trove of facts of reality in past.

However, history as source of theory was criticised as sometime it leads to politicization of history that Karl Popper calls 'guilt of historicism'. Certain politically relevant elements are not historical facts like 'philosopher's king'

Yet, history continues to enrich the Political theory.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



d) 'Liberty without equality becomes the privilege of a few.' Comment.

(10 Marks)

Liberty and equality are two of the foundational values in political science.

Liberty as described by classical liberal scholar Thomas Hobbes is the "absence of external impediments to motion".

'Equality' on the other hand was shaped properly by socialist and comes under the question of distribution of resources.

Liberty without equality

Firstly, in political sphere, liberty without equality in access to liberty is meaningless and creates discontent.

For example, though British India had liberty but it was limited to elites and Europeans. It was privilege of few.

Secondly, In economic sphere liberty to access free market as demanded by scholars like Adam Smith, Hayek, without equal level field will create inequality.

For instance, In free market economy of India, the historically disadvantaged castes of SC/ST/OBC were not at par with forward class, thus they remained marginalised unless India followed affirmative action to bring more equality.

Thirdly, in cultural sphere too, equal recognition is important rather than giving formal liberty to all. (e.g) Article 29-30 allow minority to set-up educational institutions.

Thus, liberty & equality both are balancer to each other.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

e) Critically examine Aristotle's justification of natural slavery and the criteria he gives for distinguishing masters from slaves. (10 Marks)

Aristotle, an ancient greek scholar, has justified slavery citing philosophical and empirical justifications.

Philosophical justification

"Equals must be treated equally"

He believed in 'natural inequality' thus, slaves should be treated like slaves as they lack intellectual capability and wisdom of master.

A slave's contribution to society is meagre as compared to master in political affairs. Thus, he must be treated proportionately.

Empirical justification

He emphasised that "slavery is natural as well as desirable" because, they lessen the burden

From the master of labourious activities, thus master get time to engage in civic republicanism.

Criteria for slave

- ↳ Intellectually weak
- ↳ Lacks courage

Hence, he says if a slave develops these virtues of wisdom and courage, master can free him.

Aristotle has been criticised by scholars like Mannah Mendt, Karl Popper, Isiah Berlin for justifying slavery.

Nevertheless, if we look at the purpose, he wanted to the citizens to contribute 'quality' time to state affairs, yet justification of slavery shows rudimentary belief.

Feedback

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Q.2) a) Discuss how liberal, pluralist and cosmopolitan models of multiculturalism balance individual autonomy with cultural diversity, and contrast these with the distinctions between strong and weak multiculturalism in pursuing the same goal. (20 marks)

Multi-culturalism is the movement or ideology that promotes equal respect and recognition for all the cultures (categorical imperatives)

There are different models of multi-culturalism depending on the range of rights and people they cover.

liberal model of multiculturalism

It can be traced to the work of John Rawls, 'Political liberalism' where he talks about people with different ways of life, can live together happily if they develop overlapping consensus

on Common norm and solves any conflict through liberal rationality.

This model give primacy to individual autonomy.

It was developed further by Will Kymlicka in his work "Multicultural citizenship," where he provided self-governing right, polyethnic right, proportional representation to minorities.

As they focus more on individual autonomy, they do not give rights to migrants and refugees.
Former have exercised their choice to come to host nation thus have to adapt to its culture.

Pluralist model of multiculturalism:

It can be seen in the works of Isaiah Berlin who

entailed that hierarchy of values do not exist. All values are equally significant.

"In our everyday life, we come across goals equally ultimate, and claims equally absolute, acceptance of one will lead to sacrifice of other."

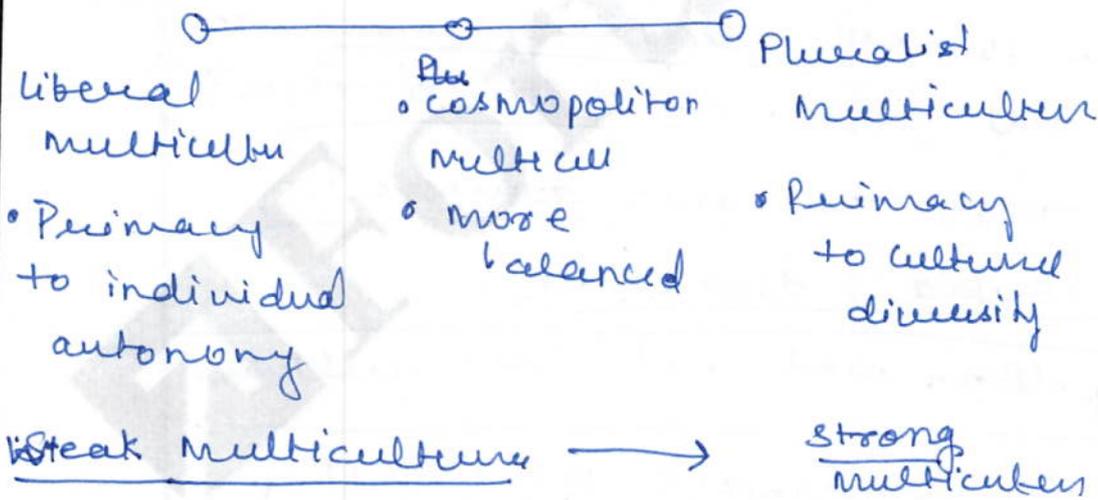
Similarly, Michael Walzer in his book spheres of equality, talked about different backgrounds and rules. According to him
"Justice is not science of homogenization but art of differentiation"
Thus they give primacy to cultural diversity

Cosmopolitan model of multiculturalism

It recognises the ability of cultures to learn from each other and leads to develop.

ment of Composite culture.
Indian constitution apart from providing right to minority, promote emergence of Composite culture. It does not leads to ghettosisation with suppression of individual autonomy.

Spectrum of cultural diversity



Therefore, Multiculturalism at the end needs to be balanced with healthy encouragement of individual autonomy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



b) Explain how feminist jurisprudence portrays law as a tool of patriarchy and discuss the reforms it envisages. (15 marks)

"When I look at the state, the state appears man to me" says Catherine MacKinnon implying the entrenched patriarchy in state.

According to Feminist jurisprudence, state has conveniently expressed patriarchal power in its functioning and law is no exception.

Law as tool of Patriarchy

↳ Radical feminists like 'Susan Moller Okin' points out that through law heterosexuality is preserved and man is made the dominant one (eg) Hindu marriage act enshrines 'kanyadan' where women are given as offering to husband by father.

↳ Laws are based on male-perspective

even in cases of crime against women (e.g) laws in muslim nations legalising female genital mutilation

↳ laws demotivates women from entering public sphere. This was countered by caul Hanish claiming "Personal is political"

↳ Insensitivity towards women issues, no law exist in most of the nation too menstrual leave, this excludes women from legal framework.

↳ Male-centric use of terms like He/ chairman, Sir, in laws that women do not relate.

They envisaged following reforms

↳ Providing "differentiated sight" as conveyed by

Irish Morian Young. It will offset the disadvantages faced by women (e.g) night buses, maternity leave.

↳ Capability building of women to make them independent and expand their choices (e.g) Indian government promotes participation of women in self-help groups under NRLM.

↳ Gender sensitive laws made keeping in mind women concerns (e.g) 1/3 reservation provided to women in India in Lok Sabha.

↳ Promoting atypical 'atypical' families like living partner, single mother, transgender family etc. Kerala HC recently provided Parental rights to transgender family.

"We cannot have gender ~~women~~ equality unless we have couple's equity"
- Claudia Goldin.

Feedback

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c) Justice is called "the reconciler and synthesizer of political values." Discuss this integrative role with reference to liberty, equality, rights and law, showing how justice balances these often-conflicting ideals. (15 marks)

"Justice is the first value of civilized society, just as truth is the first value of system of knowledge" - John Rawls.

Justice has been central to the concept of political science as it gives legitimacy to other values and sustainability to state.

Integrative role of justice

Justice has integrating role and acts as balancer whenever conflicts arise among ideals.

liberty vs equality

These two have always been in conflict with each other as operation of one often leads to neglect of other.



Social liberals like John Rawls, Amartya Sen, Dworkin have tried to balance them through Justice.

Balancing liberty & equality needs justice as purpose. (eg) Dworkin provides of equality of resources as 'liberty', but also makes provision for 'brute luck' and 'insurance' to ensure a just outcome.

Indian constitution, with the ideal of justice aims to balance liberty with equality.

Rights Vs laws

Laws are accepted only when they are just (Thoreau). A just law is the one that recognizes the natural rights (John Locke) of individual.

The clash between extent of

rights and laws is resolved by Justice.

J.S Mill in his harm principle, shows, that restraints on the rights of man has to be reasonable. Mahatma Gandhi went for civil disobedience against unjust laws as it violates individual rights.

Similarly, one can not have absolute rights in society. (e.g) During COVID-19, rights to free movement was halted by law for the benefit of all.

Thus, Justice is like expert of medicine who mixes the proper quantity of ingredients to prepare a medicine and not poison.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.3) a) Critically examine the major approaches to global justice—
cosmopolitan, communitarian and realist—highlighting their contrasting
conceptions of moral obligation. (20 marks)

X



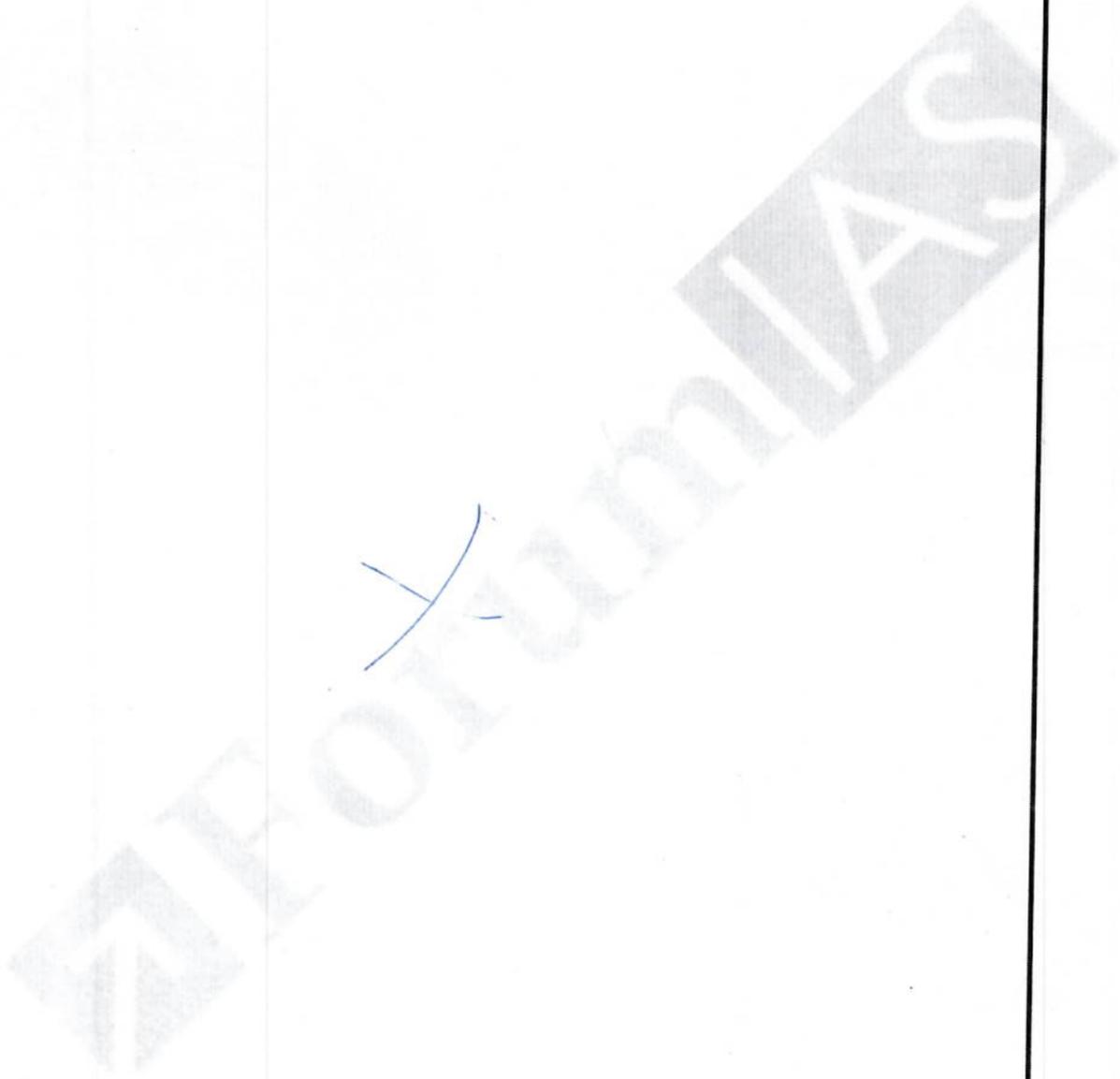
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TOTAL MARKS			

b) "Capitalism revolutionises the means of production yet 'produces its own grave-diggers.'" Critically evaluate Marx's prognosis that the internal contradictions of capitalism must culminate in its overthrow and replacement by socialism. (15 marks)



X

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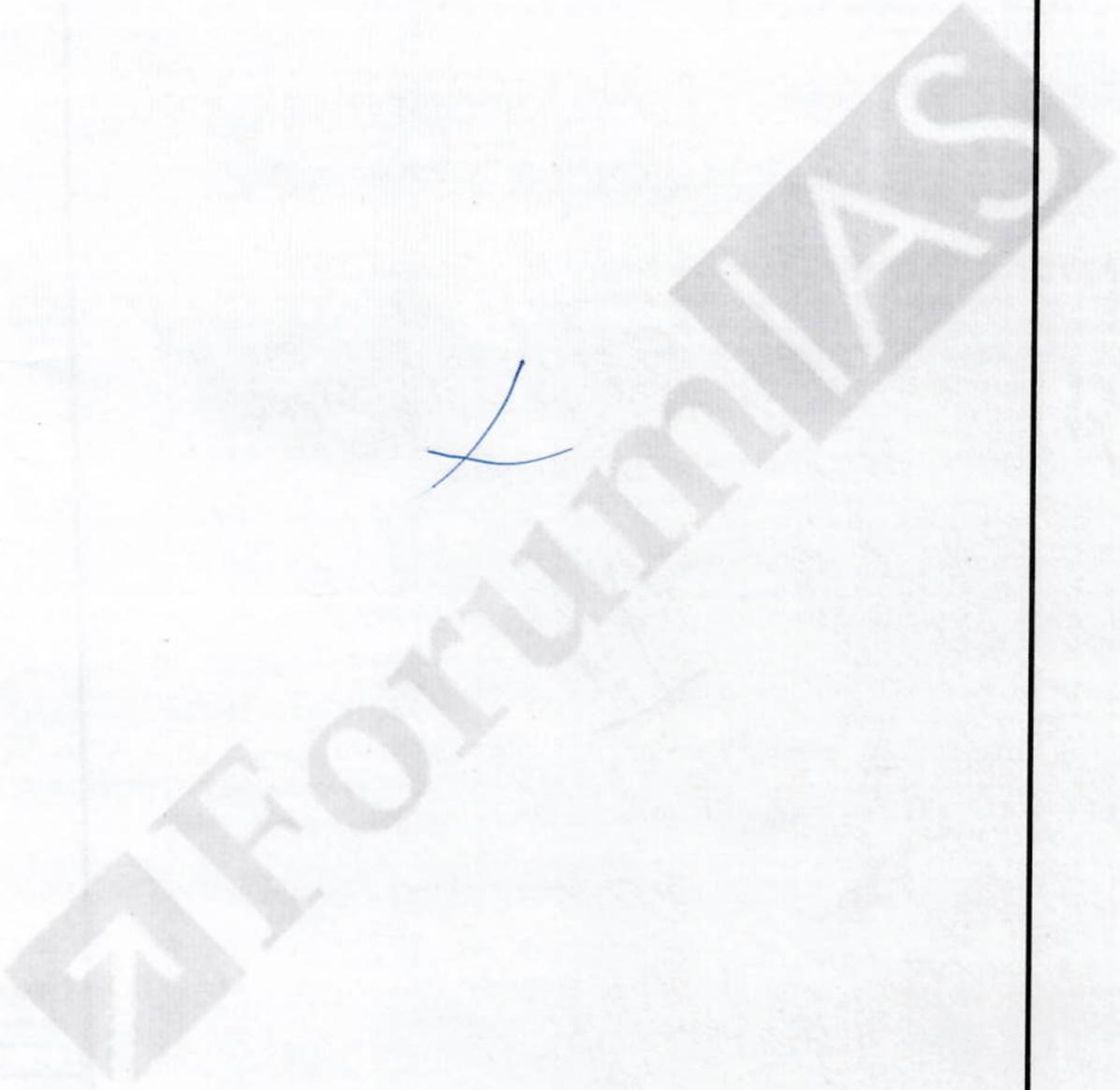
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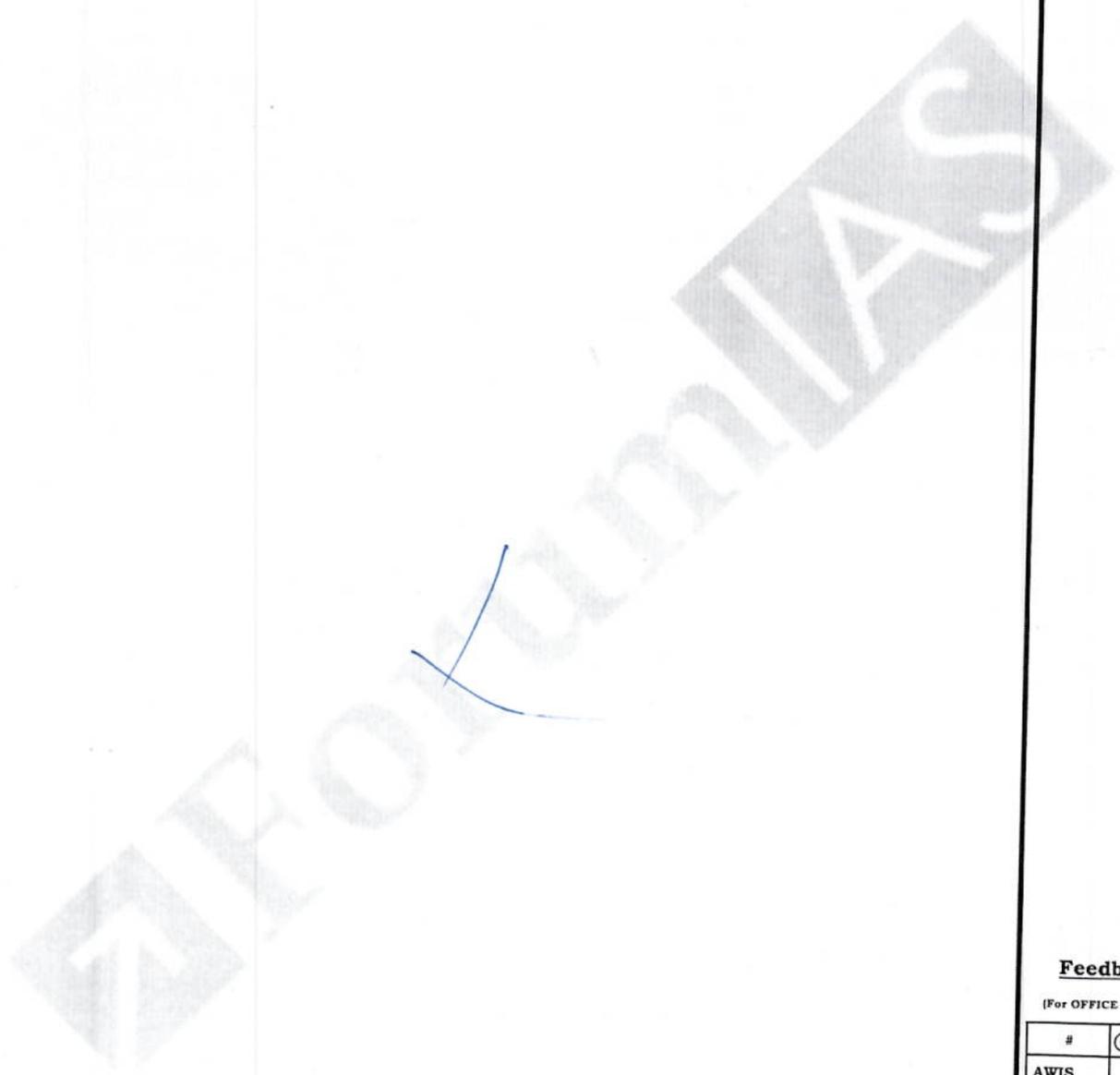
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TOTAL MARKS			



c) "Radical Humanism seeks to replace both capitalist exploitation and Marxist dogma with a scientific ethics of freedom." Discuss (15 marks)







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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.4) a) "Consent is the cornerstone of political obligation in Locke's thought, but its precise meaning and operation remain one of the most vulnerable elements of his theory." Critically evaluate this statement, considering both explicit and tacit forms of consent and their theoretical and practical limits.

(20 marks)

John lock, a liberal scholar gave his theory of liberty, democracy and authority. Consent as such is fundamental to all his concepts and relationship between man and state.

Conceptualisation of consent

John locke as enlightenment era scholar gave humanistic explanation of emergence of commonwealth based on will of the people.

The state was made to exercise the delegated functions only as trustee based on the consent of the people.

People will express their consent through periodic

elections, the one who forms the Commonwealth must have Consent of the majority.

Consent as basis of Political obligation

John Locke held that citizens are allowed to oblige to the state so long state protects the rights and enjoys the consent.

The moment consent is lost either due to arbitrariness functioning or due to periodic election, the obligation to comply is lost.

However, consent is also the most vulnerable element of his theory.

↳ Neglect of minority, he goes for majoritarian elections

those who chose the elected government gave explicit consent, while those who did not vote for that government gave tacit consent.

↳ In case of tacit consent, individual agency is marginalised to the majority to the extent that it is not even recognised.

↳ Promoting Capitalism, Machpesson

calls him scholar of "possessive individualism", because of his emphasis on right to property.

Now, if we see, he provides right to resist when right to life, liberty and property is harmed.

Thus, propertied class can resist and change the government by majority if government hasn't protect their property.

In this case too the non-proletarian class would be assumed to give tacit consent.

Thus, his concept of consent and tacit consent promotes classical liberal mindset of negative liberty and night-watchman state where any attempt of social welfare can be resisted.

His democracy does not substantiate the idea of empowering the masses as held by Gandhiji. In case of John Locke, minority will remain sub-ordinate and those who have economic clout are politically powerful.

Hence, his concept of consent led the foundation of limited government and expanded the scope of human right.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

b) "Aurobindo's constructive programme combines militant nationalism with a larger vision of universal human unity." Comment. (15 Marks)

Aurobindo whose constructive programme aimed to uplift the Indian masses (politically and spiritually) not only for their own beneficence but for the good of humanity as universal whole.

Combination of militant nationalism with universal human unity.

He is known as the great 'synthesiser' as he combined the western notion of nation as eternal being (Hindus) with Neo-vedanta teaching of 'Unity of all' (Sanatan Dharma)

Aurobindo's best version of human unity was the 'purpose'

for which militant nationalism
has to be built and inculcated

According to him, India 'is
not a nation in-making as held
by moderate leaders like Surendra-
nath Banerjee but it is a nation
with a soul of 'Bharat Mata',
(He got inspired from Bankim
Chandra Chatterjee)

The 'Bharat Mata' inspired
the lives of millions of Indians
and Indians need to realise
this 'Swadharma' 'the law of
one being' to fight the British
government.

He not only motivates
but makes Indians realise that
it is 'our destiny' as part of
Universal being, we have been
given the responsibility

for the spiritual upliftment of all, this responsibility can not be achieved if we remain a slave to colonial government.

Thus, militar nationalism was just a 'means' to achieve the larger goal of fulfilling our 'destiny' as part of Universal spirit.

his ideas are extremely relevant today when geopolitics have taken over human laws, we need to collectively work together to fight global challenges of climate change, Pandemic, terrorism and so on.

Feedback

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c) Critically evaluate the proposition that political stability requires a dynamic equilibrium among power, authority and legitimacy, explaining what occurs when any one element erodes. (15 marks)

Authority is the rightful use of power based on legitimacy.

Max weber defined them as

$$\boxed{\text{Authority} = \text{Power} + \text{legitimacy}}$$

This is the formula of political stability, absence of one makes other fragile.

Power without legitimacy

It is situation of tyranny and what Hannah Arendt calls 'violence' by the state.

In the absence of legitimacy power cannot sustain itself. Max weber held that, authority only based on power is fragile.

Habermas talks about legitimation crisis when



authority fails to maintain
its legitimacy through its
welfare functions.

It reflect the ancient
wisdom of Aristotle, who
held that revolution can
occur if people perceive
inequality, this is case of
erosion of legitimacy and state
falls (c.g) Fall of ^{shikh} hasina govern-
ment in Bangladesh.

legitimacy without power

It does not have the
structure to exercise. Legiti-
macy by itself can not rule,
Authority becomes weak to
enforce law and Punish the
Law breaker.

Thomas hobbes, "Covenants without sword are nothing but words". Thus, there has to be power, even Kautilya talked about that balance between 'Dharma' (source of legitimacy) and 'Danda' (use of force)°

Thus, while legitimacy provides the authority the sustaining force, power provides authority the very fuel to run the state.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Section- B

Q.5) Write short notes on the following in 150 words.

a) Contrast the economic critique of colonialism offered by the liberal-constitutionalist perspective and the socialist-Marxist perspective on the Indian national movement. (10 Marks)

The economic critique of Colonialism provided base to build Counter-hegemony against Colonial government.

Liberal-constitutionalist Perspective

↳ It was given by Dada Bhai Naoroji, RR Datta highlighted in his book 'Poverty and unbritish rule of India', the drain of wealth.

↳ It saw the entire Indian Society as homogenous and suffering at the hands of colonialist

↳ There was one-way flow of money from India to England in the name of home charges,

pensions, salary and interest on loans.

Socialist-Marxist Perspective

↳ It has been given by A.A Datta, M.N Roy, Jayaprakash Sahu and so on.

↳ They see Indian society as structured one where, the elite, capitalist and feudal lords are exploiting the peasants and workers along with colonial government.

↳ Thus, there is primary contradiction between Indians and British empire and secondary contradiction within Indian society.

Both together not only build counter hegemony but also paved the way for social justice.

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b) "Top-down' legislative quotas such as the Nari Shakti Vandan Act must be matched by 'bottom-up' empowerment in local governments to realise true gender parity." Discuss. (10 Marks)

"When women is empowered, with family is empowered, village gets empowered and nation develops" — Mahatma Gandhi

Recently, government has introduced reservation (33%) for women in Lok Sabha and state Assembly. It is in line with the demands of differentiated equality. (Frith Morian Young)
However, this procedural action must complement the bottom-up empowerment and capacity building of women at local levels to build women as leaders and enable them to reach national election.

ways to realise gender parity.

- ↳ As recommended by Jay Jaitly Committee focus must be on provisioning of education and health care.
- ↳ making public sphere safer for women presence (e.g) installing CCTV cameras, free bus for girls.
- ↳ Promoting sensitisation campaigns to encourage gender parity (e.g) Bahubali Pati's in Rajasthan
- ↳ Establishing strong deterrents against crimes against women

Thus, local bodies need to be empowered so that women move up the ladder.

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c) Compare Tilak's 1895 'Swaraj Bill' and the 1928 Nehru Report as precursors to the fundamental-rights chapter of the 1950 Constitution. (10 Marks)

The fundamental rights Chapter in constitution has not been the act of single day. but it has been the culmination of aspirations of Indians since decades.

Precursors

Swaraj -Bill

↳ It was earliest attempt to demand basic rights for Indians.

↳ Provided for universal adult franchise

↳ civil and political rights like freedom of speech and expression

↳ Dominion status for India

Swarnaj Bill was made at a time when the talks of social justice and socio-economic rights was not in Public domain.

Mehru report

- ↳ It included socio-economic rights
- ↳ Access to education and health
- ↳ Provision for reservation for minorities in assembly
- ↳ Freedom of religion.

Thus, these two Complemented each other for the development of Fundamental rights

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d) "Early nationalism was a 'struggle about colonialism' before it became a 'struggle against colonialism'. Comment. (10 Marks)

Early nationalism was seen as 'seed time' of India's struggle when Indians were involved in protracted Conamscian 'war of position' to dismantle the consent for colonialism in the minds of Indians.

Struggle about colonialism

↳ Through economic critique of colonialism (Dada bhai Naoroji), a renaissance against the 'good' british rule was set-up

↳ Mobilisation of fragmented Indian opinion was made through conferences that

~~Cult~~ Cult culminated into formation of Indian national congress.

↳ Nationalism was not to be built on shallow hatred but a scientific Praxis that can fuel masses into sustainable united mass action.

"We are at that point of history where our failures are going to be many but out of these failures, strength will

rise"⁹⁹

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale

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e) "Civil-liberties agitations in India have travelled from elite petitions to grassroots rights-claiming campaigns." Comment (10 Marks)

Civil liberties deals with the rights of individual to have their own space.

It ~~is~~ was earlier a elite privilege as those at the bottom usually never occupied in their socio-economic necessities.

Though it began with People Union for civil liberties by Rabindra Nath Tagore and Amu Jaypr Sanjini Maide yet now it has reached the grassroots.
Through local movements

that expresses their understanding of their voice.

For example, in Farmers Protest 2020, there was dissatisfaction among farmers as government avoided discussion and consultations with those who were impacted.

Similarly, women rights, environmental rights, LBGTQ movements now are part of civil liberties movement when they raise their right to voice their concern.

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Q.6) a) "Nehru's top-down industrial thrust and Gandhi's bottom-up village swaraj offered starkly different blueprints of growth." Critically compare the two approaches and explain why neither was fully realised in post-Independence India. (20 marks)

Post-independence India faced with the challenge of growth and development. But the models to be followed were different from one-another though their common concern was upliftment of masses.

Nehru's top down industrial thrust

↳ It was neo-liberal model of growth that focused on industrial development as panacea for ills

↳ Focus was on big projects,

like dams, Nehru called
dams as temple of modern
India.

↳ For growth of Community
Nehru adopted a block
led - Community development
Programme (1952) that
divided India into Common
development blocks.

↳ Focus on making India
a secular society with the
traditional identities fading
away with Time.

Grandhian approach

↳ He focus on village
economy

↳ Make village as Self-sustaining
units based on cottage

industry, farming and being managed by the people themselves through Panchayat

↳ wanted development of labour intensive industries that can create more jobs.

↳ Promoting Community ties through identities of traditional solidarity

↳ Minimum role of State.

Yet, neither of them was fully realised

Institutional barriers

↳ Lack of resources and personnel to implement them

↳ Legacy of Corruption from Post-colonial state

↳ Lack of Empathy among the bureaucracy

Social Structure

↳ Hierarchical structure led to vested interest even among leaders (e.g.) slow passage of land reform

↳ As highlighted by Atul Kohli Indian state rarely counted for elite in power to help poor.

↳ Politicisation of caste and religion made delivery of services difficult.

Yet India showed resilience and currently it is 4 trillion dollar economy

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b) "Simultaneous elections enhance governance efficiency but may curb democratic responsiveness." Critically analyse with reference to MCC-induced policy paralysis, federalism, costs, and regional representation. (15 marks)

Ram Nath Kovind Committee recommended implementation of simultaneous elections. It implies harmonisation of election schedule at centre, state and local level.

Benefits

- ↳ India have had simultaneous cons elections till 1967
- ↳ Reduction of cost from 13 Rupee per vote to 2 rupee (C.C.I)
- ↳ Prevents Policy Paralysis due to operation of MCC

Challenges

- ↳ Goes against Parliamentary democracy where accountability (Article 75) is maintained through elections
- ↳ Regional issues may get overlooked and National Parties gets the benefit
- ↳ Federal equilibrium will get disturb. Possibility of Potential politicisation to remove opposition Party from the stage
- ↳ Reduces the frequency of citizen participation

as in representative government. Citizen participation occurs through election.

Therefore, there is need to achieve an Aristotelian golden mean to create a balance. As parliamentary standing conv recommend of an multiple phase election can be followed.

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c) "Devolution without capacity is decentralisation in name only." Discuss how staffing patterns, planning expertise and financing mechanisms affect the real autonomy of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). (15 marks)

73rd Constitutional amendment brought grass root democracy.

Yedy as shown by manickamur tyer Committee, there has been worst Panchayat which is no better than no panchayat.

↳ State refuse to devolve function (Schedule II)

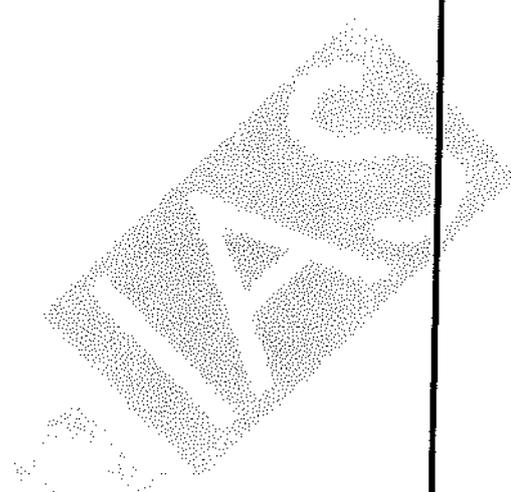
↳ Financing ans measg (95% State grant)



- ↳ lack of functions
- ↳ apathy among
bureaucracy

Need to

- ↳ strengthen PRI
- ↳ provide funds,
function, functions
- ↳ capacity building
- ↳ model code of
conduct
between
bureaucracy and
representation.



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Q.7) a) Critically examine the claim that India has entered a fourth party system characterised by renewed one-party dominance. What indicators support this periodisation, and what evidence suggests it may be premature?
(20 marks)

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b) Recent initiatives for a Uniform Civil Code and waqf regulation seek gender justice and accountability. Critically examine their potential implications for India's plural-secular constitutional compact. (15 marks)

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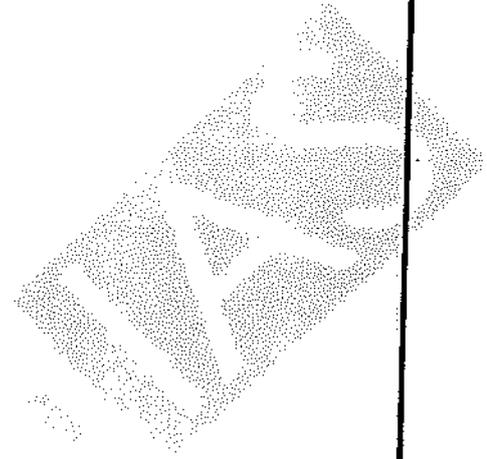
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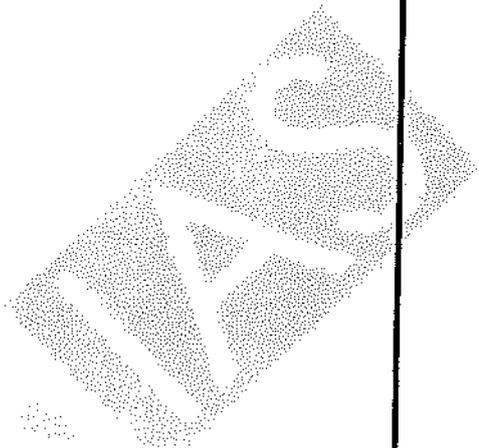
c) "Indian federalism is essentially executive rather than legislative." Examine the statement by referring to the idea of inter-locking dependence between Union and States.

(15 marks)





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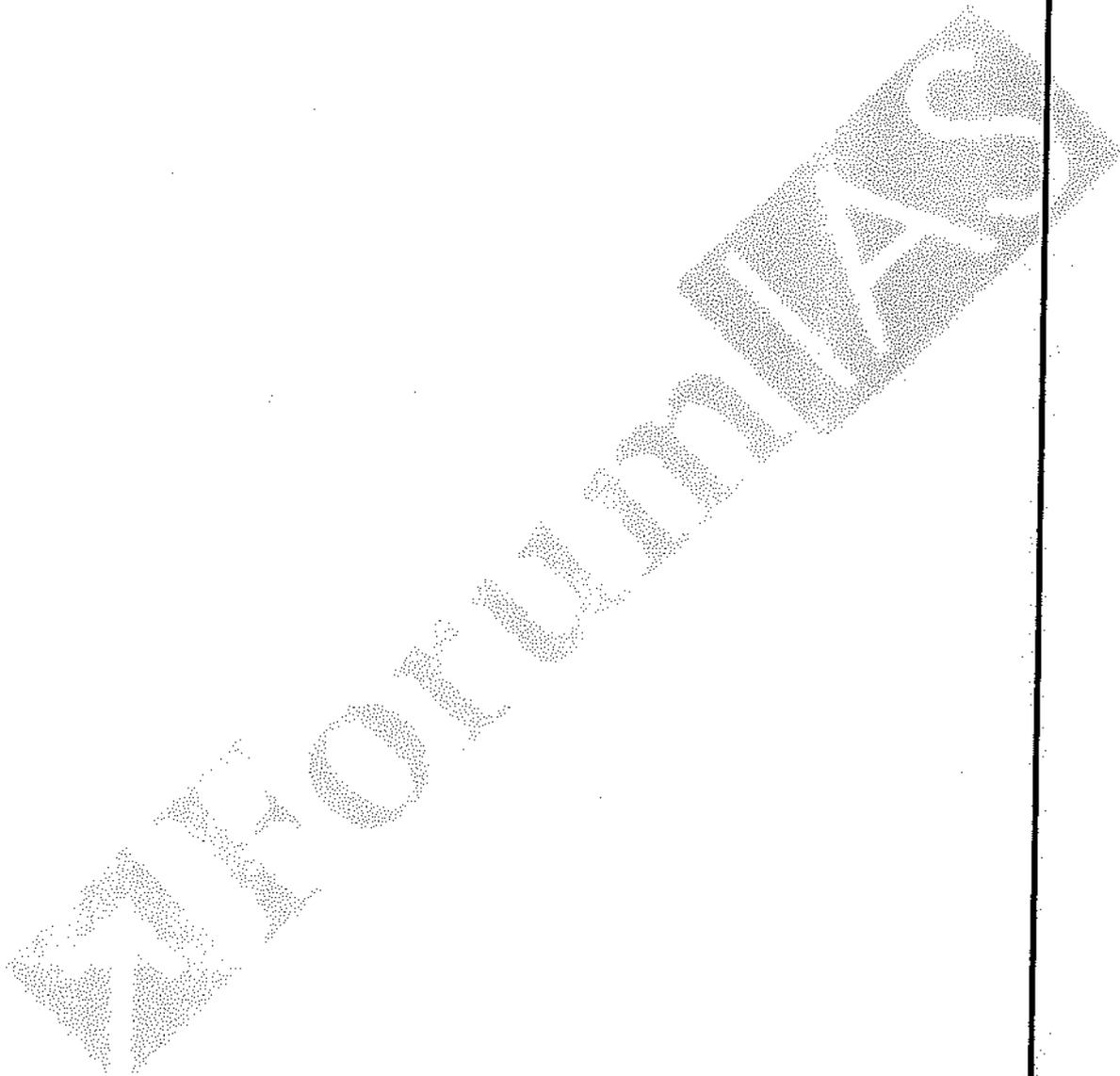
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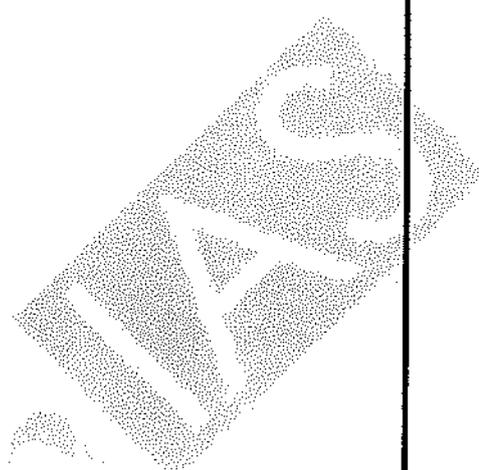


**Q.8) a) "Caste and religion are convergent forms of identity politics in India."
Critically evaluate this claim with reference to the historical evolution of
communal politics and recent patterns of electoral mobilisation. (20 marks)**





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b) 'Gubernatorial discretion is not the same as a gubernatorial veto.' Analyse this statement in the light of recent Supreme Court pronouncements that have imposed time-bound duties on Governors. (15 Marks)

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c) Explain the constitutional debate over insulating the Election Commission from executive influence, making reference to Supreme Court jurisprudence on "institutional integrity". (15 marks)





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