



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

राजनीति विज्ञान तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध (प्रश्न-पत्र I)
Political Science and International Relations (Paper-I)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

(Test Code : 4517)

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 88+4 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 88+4 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1317840

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vishwajeet Gupta

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

03 Aug 2025

राजनीति विज्ञान तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध (प्रश्न-पत्र I)
Political Science and International Relations (Paper-I)

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निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

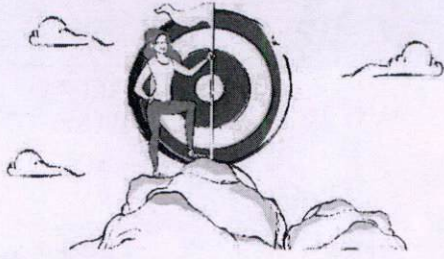
	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Examiner(s)

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	a	b	c	d	e	अंक Marks
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL						



राजनीति विज्ञान तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध (प्रश्न-पत्र I)
Political Science and International Relations (Paper I)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

(Test Code : 4517)

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं तथा हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हुए हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने सूचित हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द-सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ आवश्यक हो, अपने उत्तरों को उपयुक्त चित्रों/मानचित्रों तथा आरेखों द्वारा दर्शाइए। इन्हें प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए दिए गए स्थान में ही बनना है।

प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी। आंशिक रूप से दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर को भी मान्यता दी जाएगी यदि उसे काटा न गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **EIGHT** questions and printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**.

Question Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

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

Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. निम्नलिखित पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में टिप्पणी कीजिए:
Comment on the following in about 150 words each:

10 x 5 = 50

- (a) मार्क्स का अलगाव का सिद्धांत
Marx's theory of alienation

10

Karl Marx has highlighted the implications of Industrial capitalism on the psychological well-being of workers.

Marx has talked about emancipatory ^{need} ~~role~~ of Socialist revolution to rescue the workers from becoming a clog in the wheel of factories, losing identity.

Alienation occurs at multiple levels as (a) Alienation from the process of production

- (b) Alienation from product
- (c) Alienation from society
- (d) Alienation from self.

This alienation leaves an

imprint on the workers and
make them disassociated with
the fruits of their labour.

Such an alienation brings
about lack of fulfilment and
fosters monotony and isolation
while fueling Consumerist trends.

Recent instances of worker
apathy, loss of quality in products,
and movements for recognition
of work eg, Kolhapuri slippers
by Pradeep have highlighted the
practicality of ~~Marx's~~ Marx's
vision.

Hence, a strong revolution
is needed to overthrow the
exploitative capitalist architecture
by vigilant revolution to bring about
the Communitarian vision of
classless society.

1. (b)

विचारधारा का अंत

End of ideology

10

'End of Ideology' thesis was propounded post World War II to signify the defeat of ideological competitions and pursuit of developmental agenda.

This thesis was based on the defeat of Nazism, Salazarism in Europe and USA as well as USSR's approach towards development paradigm through industrial growth and emphasis on human emancipation.

The brute force of capitalism was also moderated by inculcating Marxist and Socialist elements to develop a welfare state, as visible through Keynesian policies.

The end of ideology also ~~reflected upon~~ reflected upon the general agreement on democratic ideals as the way ahead for western liberal democracies.

Several measures were instituted to avoid rise of dictatorial tendencies and restore European balance through advancements towards a Custom Union.

However, the threat was refuted by further advancements in Cold War and rise of Communist vs Capitalist angle.

Hence, end of ideology has also been called out as an ideology to propagate Western values and develop status-quoist paradigm.

1. (c)

वितरणात्मक न्याय
Distributive Justice

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
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The idea of distributive justice stems from the values of fair and just allocation of resources in a society.

Greek philosopher Aristotle ~~treated just equals equal treat.~~ called for equal treatment of equals and also for the unequals.

Modern conceptions of welfare state took the concept forward by progressive taxation and welfare policies.

Guided by Rawlsian idea of procedural justice, states proposed equality of opportunities for just distribution of resources. Dworkin, however, called for

Resource egalitarianism and compensating for 'brute luck' at initial levels.

Amartya Sen's capability approach calls for distribution of ~~capabilities~~ resources of state to develop capabilities for substantive justice.

Liberals call for limited distributive justice as they hold one's resources sacrosanct.

Marxists, however, call for 'equality of outcomes' to bring about emancipation and formal substantive justice.

Thus, distributive justice has been the recurrent phenomenon and dominant discourse in political science discipline.

1. (d)

"शक्ति और हिंसा परस्पर विरोधी हैं" (हन्ना आरेंट)

"Power and violence are opposites" (Hannah Arendt)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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1. (e)

मिशेल फूको के अनुसार शासन-व्यवस्था

'Governmentality' according to Michel Foucault

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
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Michel Foucault is a
post-modern philosopher who
developed his theory on Nietzsche's
~~the~~ arguments and called for
reinvestigating the ways ^{in which} ~~that~~
power is exercised.

Foucault's conception of
power as running blood through
capillaries has been the defining
argument. He establishes that
state's ability to govern ~~has~~
been interpellated and there
is a fear of constant supervision.

He argued that through
Bentham's Panopticon, the ways
of governing people has changed,

Through traditional methods to modern approaches, we have now approached a point of post-power / governmentality.

It is exercised through a systemic ~~sys~~ chain of:

- ① Gazing / observation
- ② Value ~~from~~ normalization
- ③ Testing

These methods make the people amenable to power structures that define their governing attitudes to gain legitimacy and authority.

Thus, a post modern approach of Foucault has emerged as the paradigm change in understanding the governance structure.

2. (a)

व्यवहारवादी और उत्तर-व्यवहारवादी उपागमों ने मिलकर राजनीति विज्ञान में पद्धतिगत बहुलवाद में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया?

How did the behavioural and post-behavioural approaches together contribute to methodological pluralism in political science?

20

Behavioural and post-behavioural approaches to political science emerged as a response to decline in the discipline, first due to traditional approaches and ^{later} ~~secondly~~ due to insufficiency in explaining social movements.

Guided by David Easton's approach to quantify and standardise the discipline, behavioural approaches such as systems approach,

structural-functional approach, etc.

emerged. These approaches built on the framework of David Easton but evolved the understanding through complex interplay of interacting elements.

Systems approach defined the criteria of input and output in a fixed environment, while the response ~~flowed~~ ~~thru~~ ~~funneled~~ through a feedback loop.

Structural-functional approach took the approaches earlier employed a step further and codified interest aggregation as well as articulation through structural factors. Herein, the 'output' was systematised as rule making, implementation & adjudication.

Due to inefficiency of these approaches to explain evolving paradigms in USA and Western countries, there emerged 'Credo of Relevance' by David Easton to further enrich the methodology by inculcating theory, data and value together.

On these lines, new approaches as Political Development approach, Political Economy approach, etc, emerged which took the methodological pluralism to its peak.

Political Development approach defined the growth of democracy as the metric of development while political economy emphasized on the economic growth as the prime metric.

These approaches have time and again explained the functioning of democracies and nation-states in a complex set of constant internal and external environment changes due to structural differences.

Critics, however, pointed out the status-quoist nature of these theories and approaches that keep the western liberal democracy as the ideal for all the countries.

The emergent third-world countries in Asia and Africa have their own set of challenges and structures [Prismatic Societies] that may not align with these approaches.

Nonetheless, these approaches have helped build the relevance of Political Science as a discipline despite multiple declines.

These approaches further reflect the encompassing and evolving nature of the discipline to explain contemporary events aptly.

2. (b)

पारंपरिक से लेकर उत्तर-आधुनिक समाजों तक प्राधिकार की अवधारणा के परिवर्तन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the transformation of the concept of authority from traditional to postmodern societies.

15

The concept of 'authority' deals with the idea of 'legitimate power' that exercises some sort of control and command over their subordinates and people at large.

Traditional concepts of authority derived their legitimacy from 'theory of divine rights' that vested supreme powers in the king as fountain of justice.

This conception of king's authority faced challenges from the 'Church' as religious source of authority. Due to conflicting loyalties, people in earlier societies faced the dilemma of 'Double Sword'.

Post 'treaty of Westphalia', this dilemma was resolved and the sovereignty rested with the state in secular sphere. This enlarged the scope of powers and eventually led to excesses by royalty as well as nobility. [estates].

The 'Enlightenment' revolution raised awareness among masses who demanded 'popular sovereignty' as visible in American Revolution (1775) and French Revolution (1789).

Thereafter, the authority rested with the 'state' due to the social contract that ensured people's representativeness and state's responsibility to ensure rights and protect liberty, life and property [Locke].

Further transformations in the concept happened in post modern societies wherein authority is divided between national and supra-national forums while also being shared by multilateral institutions. The shining example is European Union where national executives, EU's legislature and United Nations together exert authority.

This concept of authority is recently being questioned by Derrida and Michel Foucault as "interpellation" and "governmentality".

However, the transformation of the concept reflects on the evolving paradigm of the discourse and nuanced participation of people in defining who authorises them.

2. (c) नारीवादी विचारकों का तर्क है कि राज्य लैंगिक रूप से तटस्थ नहीं है; यह वास्तव में एक पितृसत्तात्मक संस्था के रूप में कार्य करता है। इस संदर्भ में, नारीवादी विचारकों द्वारा की गई राज्य की आलोचना पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Feminists argue that the State is not gender-neutral; it actually functions as a patriarchal institution. In this context, discuss the feminist critique of the State. 15

The feminist critique of the State is not a consolidated theory rather a shared, evolving and developing discourse that raises the issues of women in decision-making while demanding equal rights and treatment by State.

Since the first wave of feminism, leaders like Mary Wollstonecraft demanded the rights of women in political sphere.

This paradigm evolved to Radical feminism [2nd wave] which accused the State of being biased and non-responsive towards women issues of socio-economic disempowerment.

Carole Hanisch voiced the popular 'Personal is Political' slogan demanding recognition of women-centric policies in institutions as well as in private sphere.

Schula Smith Firestone even questions the validity of political structures where women are present in negligible numbers.

Thereafter, the emergence of third wave of feminism has raised awareness about issues of 'inter-sectionality' as the overlapping brunt of gender, caste and poverty are being faced by women.

The lack of environmental-sensitive policies has been gaining traction as the women legislators are not able to sufficiently raise their concerns.

furthermore, the theatres of war
across the globe have again raised
the absence of gender-sensitive
discourse that could have prevented
and easily resolved such disputes.

Since men make wars, and wars
make men; the rest of the society
continues to suffer.

Further disenfranchisement is
visible through only 12% of Indian
women owning land, feminization
of workforce in agriculture, restrictive
autonomy & reproductive agency.

Recent initiatives through
SDG-5 (Gender Equality), CEDAW,
Beijing Declaration have been
insufficient.

Thus, there is a need
to address the patriarchal state to
ensure inclusive growth and
sustainable outcomes.

3. (a)

प्लेटो से लेकर रॉल्स तक न्याय के सिद्धांत के विकासक्रम का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the evolution of the idea of justice from Plato to Rawls.

20

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
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3. (b)

वैश्विक राजनीति में सांस्कृतिक सापेक्षवाद और सार्वभौमिक मानवाधिकारों के समर्थन के बीच तनाव की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Explain the tensions between cultural relativism and the advocacy of universal human rights in global politics.

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3. (e) सामाजिक समानता, राजनीतिक समानता और आर्थिक समानता में अंतर बताइए। इन्हें किस सीमा तक स्वतंत्र रूप से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है?
- Distinguish between social equality, political equality, and economic equality. To what extent can they be realised independently?

15

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4. (a)

क्या सहभागी और विमर्शी लोकतंत्र उदार संवैधानिक लोकतंत्र के लिए व्यवहार्य विकल्प अथवा आवश्यक अनुपालन प्रस्तुत करते हैं? टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Do participatory and deliberative democracies offer viable alternatives or necessary complements to liberal constitutional democracy? Comment. 20

Democracy as a discourse has gained much attention through liberal institutional order, however the roots of the concept can be traced back to ancient Greek and Indian traditions [Chola empire].

Participatory and deliberative democracies are the manifestations of people-participating in decision making. Participatory democracy model emphasizes on procedural involvement in the policy inputs through voting, referendums, etc.

Deliberative democracy however is the enhanced role of individuals by providing active policy inputs through deliberations.

Deliberative democracy highlights the essence of a democratic process as visible in ancient Indian institutions of Sabhas and Samitis. Modern constitutional democracies aimed to provide the similar interactions through 73rd and 74th Amendments, 1992. [Gram Sabhas].

These models of democracy might act as the alternatives of liberal constitutional democracy but this assumption is highly doubted by Elitist theories of Robert Dahl and Charles Lindblom.

The Rousseau's concept of deliberative democracy has not been a massive success due to lack of technical expertise and availability ~~to~~ of time and resources.

Nowsover, the realisation of these models as effective instruments of power decentralization has prompted countries worldwide to ~~develo~~ develop local participatory institutions like Hong Kong's Social Relations Unit (SRU).

Deliberative democracy is also being manifested through local institutions as District Planning Committees (DPC), Local Area Units (LAU), Consultative forums and legislative initiatives like PESA Act 1996 to establish Autonomous District Councils (ADC).

Thus, these democratic approaches have aided and complemented the deepening

of liberal constitutional democracy around the world. Yogendra Yadav has called it ~~the third~~ a "democratic upsurge" due to upliftment of hitherto ignored classes and castes into mainstream politics.

Recent challenges to such an attempt at complementarity have been lack of power devolution, functional inadequacy and fund crunch. Moreover, segregated silos of policy making affect broader developmental plans.

Nonetheless, the liberal constitutionalism has been strengthened by the inculcation of participatory and democratic/deliberative democracies in the fold of human empowerment paradigm.

4. (b)

गांधीवाद और मार्क्सवाद अपने पद्धतिगत मतभेदों के बावजूद औद्योगिक पूंजीवाद की नैतिक आलोचना पर एकमत हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Gandhism and Marxism converge on a moral critique of industrial capitalism despite their methodological differences. Examine.

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस-ग्रहण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhi and Marx both are rightful leaders of differing ideologies but converge on their concerns for human emancipation and critique of industrial capitalism.

Gandhi argued for local, cottage-based manufacturing units to supplement the incomes of labour-intensive population of India.

Marx, however, called for local manufacturing by community [Communism model] for fulfilment of needs and not greed.

Gandhian criticism for industrial capitalism stems from exploitation of local resources

without adequate re-investment
of profits by British, violating his
trusteeship principle. Marx argued
for the human alienating effect
of mass industrial production and
further enhancement of divide between
'haves and have-nots'.

Gandhi opposed the British
practices as a colonial power and
Marx also argued for the support
of Indian emancipatory movement
within the Marxist fold.

Despite similarities in their
moral critique of industrial capitalism,
there were stark differences in their
methodologies:

- a) Gandhi advocated for Satyagraha
and peaceful resistance.
- Marx argued for violent overthrow of
power structure.

- b) Gandhi convinced & appealed to industrialists for betterment of workers.
- Marx was starkly against the bourgeoisie class.
- c) Gandhian vision was supported by state policies.
- Marx envisaged a stateless society.
- d) Gandhian maxim of 'Deontology' drove his efforts, emphasising 'sanctity of means'.
- Marx emphasized on the changed structure (base) of the society along economic lines anyhow.

Though both leaders were driven by their beliefs, the future held the Gandhian vision to be more successful but the Marxist importance in humanising capitalism can not be understated.

4. (c) मैकियावेली के लिए, धर्म राजनीतिक स्थिरता का एक साधन है। धर्म के इस उपयोगितावादी दृष्टिकोण और धर्मनिरपेक्ष शासन पर इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
- For Machiavelli, religion is a tool for political stability. Discuss this utilitarian view of religion and its implications for secular governance. 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Religion was always an 'instrumental tool' for Machiavelli to secure obedience and order from the citizenry, rather than an intrinsic value.

Machiavelli advises in his book 'The Prince' that religion is the binding factor that wields enormous power over people. It can be skillfully manipulated to demand subservience for ensuring political stability.

This divorce between state and religion has given the negative connotations to Machiavellian thought. However, he argues that political morality is not personal morality.

Politics is different from ethics and hence, they should not be judged ~~there~~ on similar standards. Religion can and should be another tool in the arsenal of the King to demand respect.

Such utilitarian view of religion has severe implications on secular governance frameworks. A utilitarian approach to religion disempowers the personal morality and guides political decision-making based on brute objectivity.

Further, cultural sensitivities are often ignored due to strict implementation of secular decisions.

The values of religious ideals are neglected and could sow further discontent among populace dealt with heavy-handedness.

Secular governance framework ~~takes~~ ^{gets} a boost due to non-religiously bound policies as the arena of judicious and contemporarily relevant decisions is widened. Eg., Saudi Arabia's decisions to allow women drivers and stadium viewership.

But certain aspects of secular governance takes a hit due to negligence towards religiously driven way of life. Eg., Parsi households denying women entry in fire temples. Similar viewpoint was highlighted by Justice Pankaj Mishra in Sabarimala judgement (2018).

Thus, religion plays an instrumental role in governance design of a nation and Machiavelli -ian approach should be applied with caution;

5. निम्नलिखित पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में टिप्पणी कीजिए:
Comment on the following in about 150 words each:

10 x 5 = 50

(a) भारतीय संविधान सामाजिक क्रांति का एक साधन है।

The Indian Constitution as an instrument of social revolution.

10

Indian Constitution was envisaged as a living document to bring about political as well as social-economic revolution in the country.

The Objectives-Resolution based Preamble ensures social empowerment through liberty, equality and justice.

Part III of the Constitution provides for fundamental rights that are inalienable in pursuit of social development of individuals.

Part IV specifically lays out the principles of

modern Indian State's
transformation into a welfare state

- * Article 33 (b)(c) - guides the
State for equitable distribution
of wealth and resources.
- * Article 40 calls for organization of
village panchayats for local
level governance.
- * Article 45 - calls for Early Childhood
Care and Education for 0-6 years
old children.
- * Article 47 states the objective of
upliftment of social and economically
depressed classes.

Thus, the Constitutional
framework has played a key
role in instrumentalising the
social revolution envisaged
by Dr BR Ambedkar.

5. (b)

अंतर-दलीय लोकतंत्र का मुद्दा

Issue of Intra-party democracy

10

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The party politics of India is filled with the problems of internal structures and external pressures to emerge as the foundation of representative democracy.

Several parties in India suffer from lack of intra-party democracy which leads to issues of criminalisation of politics, political ~~part~~ power centralization, family-based parties and charismatic leaderships.

The emergence of regional parties like DMK, AIADMK have been on the ult factor.

North Indian regional parties
suffer from intra-party lackness
due to familial controls. as SP..

This leads to lack of
aggregation and interest articulation
of local issues. This reduces
the political empowerment of
local leadership and
disempowers regional leadership.

Women and lower castes
have been at the receiving end
of such issues.

There have been demands
of ECI regulation in intra-party
issues and accountability
mechanisms towards public

ADR vs VOI Case.

Hence, intra-party
democracy has become the next
big pending reform in fair and
free elections.

5. (c)

पंचायत उपबंध (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 की प्रासंगिकता।
Relevance of Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996.

10

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The PESA Act 1996 was envisaged as the extension of decentralization of power to Scheduled Tribes' areas.

Extension of Panchayats has empowered the local populace to bring about local governance and ensure safeguards for local culture and heritage.

The establishment of Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in Assam, Meghalaya, etc. has been the manifestation of Gandhian vision of Gram Swaraj.

However, these institutions suffer from lackwaes of ?

- ① inefficient funding
- ② administrative staffing
- ③ inadequate devolution of powers
- ④ political interference

Steps have been taken by 15th Finance Commission to empower PE&A bodies by providing grants and funding mechanisms from States.

However, several more initiatives are required to empower the TS&As and bring them into mainstream political discourse.

[Xaxa Committee]

5. (d)

1857 के विद्रोह पर विभिन्न दृष्टिकोण

Different perspectives on the Revolt of 1857

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The 1857 Revolt was viewed
by different sections of the
society differently based on the
aims attached and impact
felt.

Nationalist thinkers called
the 1857 revolt as the first
war of independence [V.D.
Savarkar]

Marxists called the
movement as the manifestation
of local rebellion against
Imperial rule.

Extremists were inspired
by the efforts of revolutionaries.

Imperial thinkers misled
the public & by presenting

the revolt as a 'sepoy mutiny'

Dalit thinkers viewed the 1857 revolt as the continuation of oppression without any significant promise for Dalit upliftment.

The press projected revolt as the expression of peasant discontent, and culmination of tribal uprisings.

Thus, 1857 revolt had multi-faceted aftermath.

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5. (e) राजकोषीय संघवाद में वस्तु एवं सेवा कर परिषद की भूमिका।
Role of the GST council in Fiscal Federalism.

10

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GST Council was established under Article 279A as part of Goods and Services Tax structure.

~~It~~ It functions as the forum for Union-State Cooperation in fiscal federalism.

The voting powers are distributed in the ratio of $\frac{2}{3}$ to States and $\frac{1}{3}$ to the Union → Collaborative structure.

The issues of ~~tax~~ slabs and inclusion - exclusion of taxable items is decided by the Council.

Representatives of Union and ~~the~~ States' finance ministers are a part of the quorum.

The issues of fiscal discipline and cooperative federalism are resolved through discussions - a platform for consensus-based policy making.

Persisting issues in the Council include GST compensation dues, allegations of biased treatment by case of Punjab and West Bengal.

However, the GST Council has evolved as the framework of fiscal consolidation and fiscal federalism to ensure seamless tax collection and distribution channels between Union and States.

6. (a)

राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन ने भारतीय समाज में साम्राज्यवाद के विरोध और सामाजिक पदानुक्रम के स्थायित्व के बीच के विरोधाभास को किस प्रकार संतुलित किया?

How did the nationalist movement reconcile the contradiction between anti-imperialism and the perpetuation of social hierarchies in Indian society?

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6. (b)

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 2 और 3 संघ को राज्य की सीमाओं पर महत्वपूर्ण शक्तियाँ प्रदान करते हैं, जिसे संघीय भावना पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगते हैं। इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Articles 2 and 3 of the Indian Constitution grant the Union significant powers over state boundaries, raising questions about the federal spirit. Critically examine this assertion. 15

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6. (c)

न्यायपालिका एवं कार्यपालिका के मध्य संघर्ष से मूल संरचना के सिद्धांत की उत्पत्ति हुई। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
"Out of the tussle between the judiciary and executive emerged the basic structure doctrine."
Comment.

15

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7. (a) भारत में मूल अधिकारों के न्यायशास्त्र का विकास शाब्दिक व्याख्या से उद्देश्यपूर्ण व्याख्या की ओर बदलाव को दर्शाता है। उच्चतम न्यायालय के ऐतिहासिक निर्णयों के संदर्भ में इस बदलाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

The evolution of Fundamental Rights jurisprudence in India reflects a shift from a textual to a purposive interpretation. Discuss this transformation with reference to landmark Supreme Court judgements.

20

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7. (b)

भारतीय विधायकों की बदलती शिक्षा और सामाजिक-आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि ने भारत में लोकतंत्र और राजनीतिक सहभागिता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

How have the changing education and socio-economic background of Indian legislators affected democracy and political participation in India?

15

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इस क्वाड्रेंट में
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7. (c)

समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या भारत में पंचायती राज का वर्तमान मॉडल सहभागी लोकतंत्र के सिद्धांत के अनुकूल है या यह केवल औपचारिक विकेन्द्रीकरण की व्यवस्था में परिवर्तित हो गया है?

Critically assess whether the current model of Panchayati Raj in India is compatible with the principle of participatory democracy or has it devolved into a mechanism of mere formal decentralisation?

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. (a)

भारतीय राज्यों में राज्यपाल की भूमिका निरंतर एक विवादित मुद्दा बना हुआ है। भारतीय राज्यों में घटित हालिया राजनीतिक घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Governor's role in Indian states has often been a contentious issue. Discuss in the context of recent political developments in Indian states.

20

Governor ^{erves} ~~acts~~ as the dual role of agent of the Union as well as head of government at state level, working on aid and advice of State Council of Ministers.

Recent instances have shone light on the contentious nature of this relationship as frictions keep coming out. Governor's powers to appoint Vice-Chancellors of State Universities has been the bone of contention in Kerala. Independent foray into executive domain has raised questions in Bengal. And the recent Supreme Court judgement highlighted the issue of non-passage of Bills in Tamil Nadu.

The Supreme Court has framed a timeline for the governor to grant assent to State legislations or to reserve the bill for Parliament.

Assent / Reserve	Timeline
1. Assent with aid & advice of COM	1 month
2. Assent without aid / advice of COM	3 months
3. Reservation for President's approval	1 month.

Moreover, discretionary powers of the Governor to appoint Chief Minister got highlighted during early morning swearing-in of Maharashtra CM. Supreme Court has also stressed on the floor test in Assembly as the marker of majority in Nabam Rebia v. Deputy Speaker Case (2014)

There have also been tussles over Governor's speech in State Assembly where TN Governor did not stick to the given script and diverted from the text.

Furthermore, the incessant and irregular transfers of Governors is a Union prerogative that ails the federal structure.

Non-consultation of State government, Chief Minister and political appointees as Governors have also been highlighted by the emerging tussles.

These contentious issues have reframed and disturbed the federal fabric of the Indian polity that needs to be addressed.

Sarkaria Commission proposed for non-political appointment of Governors in states with consultation of Chief Minister.

Punchhi Commission (2007) has proposed / advocated a secure tenure of Governor which should not be disturbed unless for extra-ordinary circumstances. There is also a need to reform and appoint Governors from non-political backgrounds.

Thus, Governor as an institution has gone through several churns of political tussles and needs to be reimagined as an impartial office working to balance the harmony between state legislative promises and public governance framework.

8. (b)

भारतीय राज्यों में असमान विकास पर आर्थिक उदारीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Critically examine the impact of economic liberalisation on uneven development among Indian states.

15

Economic liberalisation of 1990s

introduced Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) to reconfigure fiscal, monetary and federal frameworks.

The economic liberalisation brought with it the benefits of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reaching upto \$81 billion in 2024. There was a rush of Multi-national companies (MNCs) and foreign banks to tap the Indian market.

However, the impacts of these policies have been uneven in the development levels of Indian states due to multiplicity of factors internal as well as external.

Positive impacts of economic liberalisation in the form of manufacturing units, local skill development, service industry boom have been concentrated in some states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Delhi (Noida-NCR).

The rise of foreign capital availability has raised income levels and domestic growth disproportionately but restricted to upper and middle classes.

Several reasons as trade connectivity to sea, local state policies, political stability and availability of skilled human force, have been the driving factors.

This trend was exacerbated by migration of skilled professionals to pockets of development.

However, the states that lacked strong infrastructural base, faced poverty, and developmental deficit could not reap the benefits of liberalisation eg, Jharkhand, Bihar where multidimensional poverty continues to stay as high as 51%.

Moreover, gendered impacts on feminization of care economy and burden of agriculture have impacted governance structures.

Thus, economic liberalisation has been a mixed bag of development to different states and regions based on differing capacities, that are being now addressed to ensure a progressive nation @ 2047.

8. (c)

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में, जाति और राजनीति के बीच एक गतिशील संबंध स्थापित हुआ जिसने दोनों को परिवर्तित कर दिया। इस अंतर्संबंध और भारतीय लोकतंत्र पर इसके प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

In post-independence India, caste and politics entered into a dynamic relationship that transformed both. Examine this interplay and its implications for Indian democracy. 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Caste and politics have been the transforming element in the late 1960s and 1990s due to

"democratic upsurges" [Yogendra Yadav]

Caste has been a defining factor in politics through vertical, horizontal and differential mobilization of caste groups.

(Rudolph & Rudolph)

There have been cross-caste coalitions like PDA (Pichhda, Dalit, Adivasi) by Samajwadi Party and

rise of coalition politics due to

increased role of regional parties, as argued by Atal Kohli.

Caste has also impacted the secular benefits of welfare state by affirmative actions for SCs, STs and OBCs. Recent, 103rd Constitutional Amendment provided reservation for Economically weaker sections (EWS) among upper castes.

There have also been rising demands for inclusion of dominant castes like Jats, Patels in reservation policies.

Politics has also significantly moulded caste equations by devising vote-bank political methods which was reflected in 25% of OBC castes cornering 99% of reservation benefits.

Politicisation of caste has been a dangerous trend according

to CP Bhambri who cautioned against inclusion of religion-based polarisation. Similarly, Ashutosh Varshney has highlighted the implications of permanent reservation policies hindering substantive justice goals.

These equations have impacted Indian democracy through deepening of democratic vision, fulfillment of directive principle Article 47 and segregating the society at the same time.

Thus, the caste has been a recurring feature of Indian politics due to provisioning of secular benefits based on caste identity, thereby reinforcing ascriptive identity. [Suhas Palshikar]

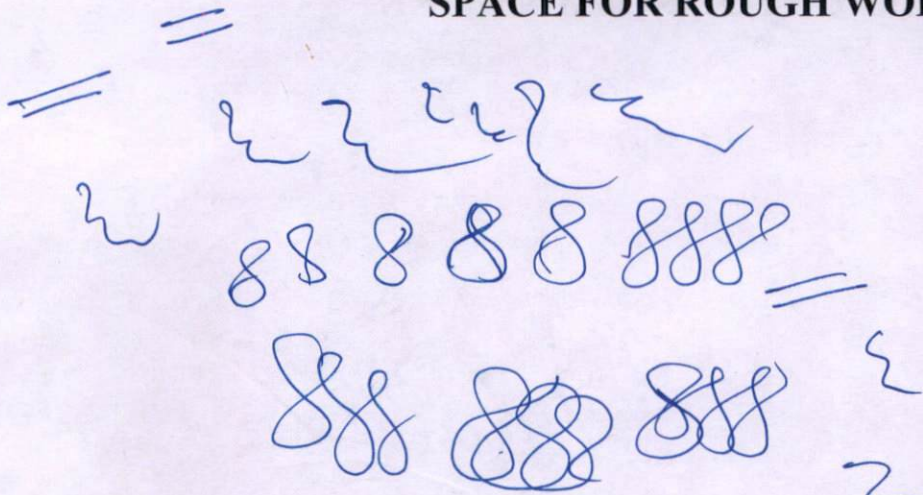
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