

NEXT IAS

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2023

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Nivedita Chandra

Roll No. : 0234345

Mobile Number : 8004253194 Date of Examination : 26th July, 2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☒

Test-04

POLITICAL SCIENCE &
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Dated : 15-07-2023

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

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. Among these THREE questions, one should be from each section.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certification 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.

Observations:



SECTION A

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(5 × 10 = 50)

1. (a) To what extent has the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) effectively protected and promoted human rights in India, and what are the key issues and challenges that impede its operational efficiency? Provide an analytical discussion.

NHRC is a statutory body, formed in 1993 in India. Despite its many achievements it continues to suffer from certain shortcomings. Hence, Soli Sorabjee calls it as a 'teasing illusion'.

NHRC's Role in promotion of Human Rights

- It has constantly been monitoring Police encounters and warned UP Govt regarding the same.
- It has taken suo moto cognisance of rights of Rohingya as well as Chakma refugees.
- It has been using technology to address HR issues e.g. HRC Net, Madad Portal.
- It has expanded the domain beyond physical human rights to socio-economic rights e.g. - Rehabilitation of STs in Kalahandi Distt, Orissa.

Issues → Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions has flagged issues like

- Lack of pluralism
- Political interference
- Lack of Transparency

→ operational inefficiencies.

- Lack of infrastructure → cases between 1990-2005 increased by 1650% & infrastructure/manpower reduced by 16%.

- Lack of power to investigate.
→ cases beyond 1 year

→ HR violations by Defence officials

→ Lack of independent funding → continues to depend on Govt for funds.

Hence SC in PUCI case said that for, "It doesn't argue well for a country like India to have an NHRI helpless because its recommendations are seldom accepted".

- (b) Discuss the key differences in the environmental movements in India and the West. Examine how these differences shape their strategies and priorities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

As per, Sumitha Narayan, Environmental movements are "important" because they create an awareness about negative impacts of human action on Environment. They help in further degradation & restoration.

Environmental movements, form a part of New Social movement in the West while in India it's seen in coexistence with Old Social movement.

If we go by the analysis of R.C. Guha, Environmental movements in West are carried out full stomach by scientists and in the East carried out by Empty stomach by poor, indigenous people.

He calls the western approach as Protectionist Conservationism and that in ~~the~~ India as Utilitarian conservationism.

In India we see that the Environmental movement start as a result of threat to livelihood, habitat etc. Eg - Chipko movement was led by tribal women over livelihood issues. Similarly Narmada Bachao Andolan started as a Rehabilitation movement and converted to Environmental movement.

Hence, while in the west Environmental movements are all led systematically, in an organised way; in India there lacks a comprehensive approach. Sumita Narayan calls India approach as a fire fighting approach.

- (c) Examine how caste, acting as a persistent political identity, influences electoral behaviour and Indian politics.

Candidates must not write on this margin

The role of caste in Indian politics falls into the domain of Political Sociology approach. As per Atul Kohli, India is a society in transition where forces of both traditions & modernity play a role.

As per, Christophe Jaffrelot, Caste forms the 'mosaic of Indian society', hence, people don't cast their votes but vote their caste.

Kanchan Chandra, says that in India political patronage is based on caste lines hence, it continues to play a role in politics.

If we analyse the ~~not~~ concept of 2 democratic systems given by Prof. Yogendra Yadav, we realise that Congress system was broken when in the 1st Democratic

upstage the OBCs left it and in the 2nd democratic upsurge (1990,) when the Dalits left it, thus reducing it to microscopic minority.

The role of caste can also be gauged by formation of alliances like AJGAR (Ahi, Jat, Gujjar, Rajputs) in Western UP, Muslim-Yadavs (by RJD) and Samajwadi party in UP).

If we go by the analysis of Satish Deshpande, 'the OBC premier', OBCs forming 42% of Indian society ~~form~~ are unavoidable. In fact, the direction of India's politics will be decided by the complexities of OBC politics.

Hence, it is ~~truly~~ said by Rajni Kothari that 'Caste in India is Politicised'

- (d) Considering the complex role of ethnicity in Indian politics, where it can serve as both an obstacle and an accelerator, provide a critical analysis of its dual function.

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

'Ethnicity' in Politics comes under the subject matter of socio-political sociology approach. It helps in understanding politics of third world countries.

The complex role of ethnicities can serve both as an obstacle and an accelerator. For eg if we go by analysis of Gurcharpal Singh the 'movements in peripheries' of India are a threat to 'territorial integrity' and 'sovereignty'. For eg the Naga movement for Greater Nagalim are supported ideologically and financially by groups in China, Philippines etc.

Same can be said for issues like reservations based on ethnicity. The same can be seen in the latest Manipur crisis initiated by the Kallak's of reservations for Meiteis.

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

On the other hand role of ethnicity in politics can help in deepening of democracy. As per Prerna Singh in her book 'How ^{Solidarity} Subnationalism works for welfare' shows that the Southern Indian states ^{perform} represent greater better in Human Development compared to states like UP & Bihar.

Ethnic movements ^{working} within the legal limits help in deepening democracy eg Bodoland Territorial Council.

It is to be acknowledged that ethnic movements are never purely ethnic (as Sarkaria commision), it involves poverty etc. Hence there is a need for greater democratic decentralisation.

(e) How has the political function of religion in India transformed over time?

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

Religion in India plays an important role in politics in a prismatic society (F.W. Riggs) like India.

Religion has been playing a role in Indian Politics since the British rule. The same can be seen in Britishini, 'Divide and Rule Policy' and Communal Awards, 'separate electorates' etc.

after independence it began playing role in politics since ^{late} 1980s when with advent of 'mandal commission', 'mandal (caste) and kanmandal (Religion)', became an idiom.

With the reversal of Shah Bano Judgement, 1986 through Muslim ^{Women} (Protection of Rights in Divorce), Act, 1986. as well as

opening of the doors of Ayodhya Temple (Ram Jankhoshni), Rajiv Gandhi gov't played a 'double appeasement' role.

Seeing it as a hijack on their Agenda, BJP Leaders like Adhvani began the famous Ratha Yatra. Ever since then the role of Cultural Nationalism and Hindutva have played a role for BJP.

Infact, as per CP Brahm when the role of caste in religion ^{politics} ~~became~~ reached its maximum level, the role of religion was encouraged.

If we go by Zoya Hassan's analysis, Green Revolution played an important role as economic gains were used in temple building.

Even today, religion is playing a major role. If we see CDS Lokniti report pro incumbency for BJP has neutralised anti incumbency for state govts in states like Goa, UP and Uttarakhand.

- (a) In light of the evolving role of the Election Commission of India (ECI) as a fourth-branch institution, the recent criticisms surrounding its appointment process influenced the integrity and independence of the ECI. Discuss this in light of the recent judgement of the Supreme Court on adopting a collegium system for appointments.

(15 Marks, 200 Words)

Article 324, establishes an independent and autonomous, Election Commission of India.
to hold a free & fair elections.

As per S Y Qureshi in his book 'Undocumented Wonders', he says that India is known for 3 things - Gandhi ji, Taj Mahal and elections.

Hence, elections form a very important aspect of democracy. ECI ensures that these elections are fair in all sense.

The role of ECI in conduct of elections have had mixed bag of applauds and criticisms.

some of the arguments in favour of ECI are based on its

roles like :-

→ Evolution and ^{fair} conduct of MCE.

→ Guidelines to the political parties regarding Election manifestos since 2014.

→ Programs like SVEEP for voter awareness and greater turnout of voters.

→ Use of Technology: eg ERMs and the recent use of app e-vigil in Karnataka elections to flag violation of MCE.

Some of the criticisms durled against it include :-

→ Former President, Pranab Mukherjee had to remind ECI for maintaining 'integrity' during 2019 General Elections.

→ Role of ECI during WB Elections when it permitted campaign during COVID wave.

ISSUES

- Lack of Independence → funds Salaries not charged on ~~ECI~~ CFI.
- Lack of collegium system in appointment → Political bias
- No bar on further appointments in Govt
- Post-retirement avenue.
- Lack of powers to disqualify ^{cardholders} and deregulate political parties

On this content SC has ~~not~~ given a judgement:-

- Mandatory collegium for appointment
- Suggested for financial independence and empowerment of ECI.

while ^{bias in} appointment can be an important issue, but it is not a panacea for all issues facing ECI. There is a need for greater administrative, technical & monitoring power.

- (b) How has the human rights movement in independent India evolved in terms of its demands and strategies? Discuss how these developments have reflected the political, social, and economic context of India.

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

(15 Marks, 200 Words)

Human Rights movement form a part of social movement. They are a form of collective behaviour to regain the lost public sphere.

Evolution of human Rights movement post-independence can be seen through following trends :-

⇒ Women's movement gained momentum post-1960, after Towards Equality Report (1974)

↳ Earlier the demand was restricted to equal political rights. Now ^{social} issues like dowry, sexual harassment at workplace, glass ceiling, female infanticide etc were seen.

↳ Now a new trend in women movement is seen through mobilising

support through social media eg
Me too movement, LGBTQ+ movement

⇒ Rights movement of Tribal communities
can be seen as a complex phenomenon
where Rights and Environmental movements
are seen coexisting.

eg - ~~Also~~ Save Silent Valley mvt,
Chipko movement.

In fact, Narmada Bachao Andolan,
started as a Human Rights movement
and got connected to Environmental
movement.

⇒ Rights of LGBTQ+ community are being
taken care of by Judicial intervention
mostly by the efforts of CSO like
Naz Foundation & Humsafar foundation

⇒ Today Human Rights are being expanded
in scope eg socio-economic rights
of tribals in Kalahandi District by NHKE.

However certain issues are pertinent
in Human Rights movements :-

- ① Upendra Baxi says that HR movement
in India are replaced by HR industries
who hire management-graduates
in place of social activists.
- ② Loya Hassan is of the view that the
Middle Class ^{now} is concerned only with
issues that directly affect it. eg
Molestation issues in Sport Wrestling
Federation didn't gain as much attention
as Nirbhaya's case.
- ③ Romila Thappar says that cooption of women
issues by political parties has reduced
role of women movement.
- ④ Nandita Haskar is of the view that the
movement face dilemma as state
doesn't tolerate anything going beyond
Nationalistic rhetoric.

As per Alberto Mellucci, social movements
are laboratories for experimenting new
ideas. Hence, they must be protected.

- (c) Analysing the disparities between Western and Indian secularism, discuss how a reimagined form of secularism, advocating a "principled distance" from religion, responds to India's unique societal and political intricacies.

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

'Secularism' was coined by JT Hoydick in 1851. In Indian essence it means separation of state from Religion.

If we go by the European model of Secularism espoused by Machiavelli, it would mean complete separation of State from Religion, also known as 'Negative Secularism'. The same can be seen in context of France's model.

Indian model, however, is seen as a positive model of Secularism.

If we go by the analysis of Prof. Rajeev Bhargava, Indian model has following unique features:-

- ① State and religion have porous boundary.
- ② Indian model is a principled distanced model meaning state can interfere with ^{different} religions differently.
- ③ State doesn't have a official religion but not against public character of religion eg inauguration of the new Parliament building.
- ④ It is a politically negotiated mode with multicultural rights.
- ⑤ It is a substantive model of secularism as against procedural model of rule.
- ⑥ It is different from Passive Indifference model (eg USA) and Active aggression (eg France).
- ⑦ Salad Bowl Model as against melting pot model.

It is a result of unique conditions of Indian state :-

- 1) Diverse Nature of the country. eg Hindi speaking states in North to Dravidian state in South.
- 2) According to Paul Brass, India was not born in environment of optimism but that of fear & repudiation as it had successionist tendencies eg Khalistan movement.
- 3) Role of unfriendly neighbours - Pakistan, China.
- 4) Diverse ethnicities with diverse practices called for multicultural citizenship.
- 5) Protection of minorities both religious and linguistic [Article 29, 30].

- 6) Democratic and Pluralist tradition of India eg Vasudhev Kulkarni, of St. Tukaram.
- 7) Preference of leaders eg Gandhi ji believed in Saava Dharma Samiksha.

Hence, Indian secularism was reimagined to meet its changing societal and political needs where state played a role of arbiter and balancer.

- (a) What measures should the Indian government consider to revitalise the stalled land reform policies in light of the current transitional phase of Indian agriculture, and how could these changes promote greater agricultural efficiency and social equity?

(15 Marks, 200 Words)

Land Reforms mean regulation of ownership of land and transfer of surplus land from landlords to landless farmers.

Land Reforms were undertaken in the 1st FYP devised by KN Rao.

It included :-

- Abolition of Zamindari
- Upper ceiling on land.
- Tenancy Reforms.
- Land consolidation.

However, it resulted in moderate gains due to :-

- ⊕ Lack of political will except in Kerala & W Bengal as they were ruled by communist party.

- ② Lack of land records.
- ③ Gunnar Myrdal calls India as a soft state for lack of capacity to implement laws.
- ④ V K V Rao was of the view that, the gains made during land reforms were reversed by Green Revolution.

Now there is a need for new era reforms

- ① Modernisation of land records with digital register.
- ② Tracing and concluding ownership rights.
- ③ Use of Technology for mapping the land eg - SWAMITVA scheme.
- ④ New cooperative Era
→ establishment of land banks

- cooperative farming
- land pooling
- contract farming.
- financial support to increase productivity of land.

The Central Govt tried to bring 3 farm laws for new era reforms, however, they had to be recalled due to lack of support from farmers community. It must be ensured that any reform is carried gradually in a precise manner by taking 'Farming Community' in confidence.

- (b) What impact has the evolution of the party system in India, transitioning from one-party dominance to multi-party coalitions and subsequently returning to a dominant party system, had on political stability and the process of policy-making in the country?

(15 Marks, 200 Words)

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

It is truly said that Politics is a dynamic phenomenon. The federal system in India is shaped by the Party System (Prof. M.P. Singh).

Impact of evolution of Party System on Politics :-

- ① Era of Congress System : One party dominance system (Morris Jones) existed till 1960s or the third General Election.

It was called as an Era of Rainbow Coalition by Rajni Kothari with other parties reduced to the role of Pressure groups.

This phase, however, saw a smooth functioning of federalism eg land reforms, Mundhra Case, Donry Act, etc.

② Post 1960s till 1980s we saw the breakdown of Congress system and rise of Regional parties eg RTD, TD, ADMK etc. It saw the delinking of State and Parliamentary elections.

→ It changed the Water One Party Federalism to Expressive phase of Federalism which saw political crisis in Bijole, Kashmir, misuse of 356 etc.

③ Post 1989 to 2014 : The era saw coalition govt at the center with regional parties joining one of the either alliances eg NDA, UPA.
→ Role of PM decreased to Coalition manager
— Phase of mature federalism → checked misuse of 356.

④ 2014 — present → The era is now being called as BJP dominant system by Suhra Palshikar. However, he sees it as an aberration in coalition politics which is still a trend.

→ Here we see federalism working smoothly in states with double-engine govt e.g. UP, Uttarakhand etc.

→ However, ^{non-BJP} states have been seeing causing a strained federalism.

e.g. — Karnataka govt. calling out Central govt on Anna Bhargya issue.

— controversial role governor TN Ravi in Tamil Nadu.

— GST compensation issue.

Though constitutionally there is a ^{Federal} bias towards Center, the evolving party system in India has helped increase the bargaining power of states.

- (c) To what extent has the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India fulfilled its envisioned role as defined by the Constituent Assembly? Analyse the challenges faced by the CAG. (20 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

'Comptroller and Auditor General' is called as the most important officer as well as one of bulwarks of Indian Democracy by Dr B.R. Ambedkar.

Article 148, of the Indian Constitution envisages for an independent CAG for ^{expenditure from} monitoring the Indian purse.

Role of CAG in India can be summarised as follows:-

→ It ensures financial accountability of the Government in the Parliament.

conducts
→ Publishes 3 types of Audits:-

- ① Compliance Audit
- ② Performance Audit
- ③ Public Sector Undertaking Audit

→ Acts as a friend, philosopher & guide of Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

→ Has played an important role in following cases:-

1) Indictment of VK Menon in procurement of Army jeeps.

2) Unfolding Bofors Scam, Adani housing society scam, Commonwealth game scam.

3) CAG has also reported on environmental issues eg → report on dysfunctional adhoc National Coastal Zone Management Authority, loopholes in Project clearances etc.

Issues pertaining to the office of CAG

→ Doesn't take into account the practical constraints of the government.

- its advices are recommendatory in nature.
- There is a non transparent nature of appointment.
- Post mortem approach.
- PAC not contagious to its term.
- Only an Auditor not a controller of purse as in UK.
- Appleby has criticised the office of CAG for its pedestrian approach.
- Reports are often not discussed in Parliament & Legislature.

Way Forward

- Giving more tooth to the institution.
- Fair Appointment process → collegium system.

→ Capacity building to check pedestrian approach.

→ Co-Terminal Public Accounts
Committee (NCRWC).

It is rightly said by SC in the Arvind Gupta Case that CAG is not a 'nunneemji' of the Govt, hence not limited on its mandate. For a greater check against the Executive Authoritarianism a strong CAG is needed.

SECTION BCandidates
must not write
on this margin

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

(5 × 10 = 50)

(a) Comment on the Nehruvian perspective of development and its contemporary relevance.

Nehruvian Model of development
was accepted as a model of development
post-independence. It was based on
State led development and Mixed
Economy.

Nehru's perspective of development
included :-

- 1) State led development
- 2) Bureaucracy as vanguard of development
eg in Community Development programme
- 3) Focus on Heavy industries & basic industries
for capital base (Nehru-Mahalanobis model)
- 4) Centralised Planning
- 5) Import substitution and export-oriented
growth.

Nehruvian Model, did play an important role on development of capital base eg Vishay Steel plant etc. However, in the longer run due to less focus on consumer industry led to BOP crisis and India had to adopt New Economic Policy.

Today in the era of liberalisation & competitive federalism, decentralised planning and indicative planning has replaced centralised and directive planning. For eg Indian Govt has liberalised all sectors and limited only to 4 sectors.

However, if we go by Balveer Arora's argument competitive federalism has led to unbalanced growth and unfair competition for smaller states of Theribhand. Similarly, Oxfam report (Survival of the richest) portray that top 1% take 40% of India's wealth.

In light of above argument some form of state intervention becomes necessary. Hence, Nehruvian model seems relevant even today.

- (b) How do pressure groups in India influence politics? Discuss their role in representing the interests of marginalised communities and promoting democratic values.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure Groups are invisible empire (Pine) which play an important role in Interest Articulation (Almond and Powell).

Role of Pressure Groups

→ They help in protecting the interests of the marginalised groups. eg Mundona foundation for Rural development is fighting against the practices of Sayamch Pati.

Similarly Sachpan Bachao Andolan has helped rescue 90,000 children from child labour.

→ They shape the public opinion. For eg ADR helps in informing the people about state of criminalisation of politics.

→ They help in promoting transparency, and efficiency in the govt by social audits, RTI etc.

eg - PRS Research, Pratham etc

⇒ They help in promotion of Democratic values of equality, justice etc.

↳ eg - Akshara Foundation has been protesting against 'sexist' lyrics in Bollywood songs.

⇒ They complement 'govt welfare efforts'.
eg SWAN, migrant coalition for resilience etc helped stranded migrants in COVID times.

Hence Pressure groups play a multifarious role in deepening of democracy. As said by Lambert, they act as legislators behind legislatures.

(c) Comment: Green Revolution in India and its impact on the politics of farmers.

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

Green Revolution in India took place in 1960s in the Western UP, Punjab & Haryana etc. They ushered a new era for both Agriculture in India and in Indian Politics.

Impact of Green Revolution
on politics of farmers

- ⇒ The 1st Democratic upsurge of Yogendra Yadav was a result of Green Revolution and Linguistic Organisation of States.
- ⇒ Rise of Regional parties eg - RTD, BJD, JDU, AIDMK, Samajwadi Party etc coincided with the period.
- ⇒ If we go by the analysis of Aditya Das Gupta in (APSA), Janta Dal was a direct outcome of GR. In fact, he compares GR in India with GR in Europe.

→ The socio-economic profile of the Lok Sabha changed with the rise of farmer leaders like Chotu Ram, Chandhary Charan Singh. Parliament which was earlier dominated by western educated elites ~~and~~ were replaced by Agriculturalists from the 3rd Lok Sabha. (Shankar & Rodriguez).

→ The voice farmer organisations like BKU, AIKS became strong. For eg even now the withdrawal of farm laws, RLEP, GM mustard etc can be attributed strong voice of farming groups.

Hence, Green Revolution was a water watershed event in Indian Politics. Christophe Beffrelot in Silent Revolution called it a reason for Federalisation of Body Politic.

- (d) Analyse the evolution of LGBTQ+ rights in India and discuss the challenges faced by the community and the strategies for a more inclusive future.

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

LGBTQ+ rights movement in India have gained momentum in the recent past. They can be considered as a part of new social movement in India in Post modernist Era.

Evolution of LGBTQ+

- ⇒ The cause of the community was taken up by CSO like Naz Foundation and Humsafar.
- ⇒ The Naz Foundation Case in Delhi HC saw ^{some sort of} decriminalisation of Homosexuality however, it was, finally decriminalised by dilution of IPC ^{section} 377 in the Narjot Singh Case, 2017.
- ⇒ The NALSA Case 2014, accorded 3rd gender status.

Hence, the LGBTQ+ movement has been carried out mostly through the

route of Silent Revolution by the Judiciary with help of CSOs.

(Current Issues faced by the community)

- Physical Assaults emanating from homophobia.
- Lack of empathy from the govt - eg Transgender Act, 2019 espouses for punishment? (Kys) not at par with POCSO or Sexual assault.
- Low literacy and lack of medical facilities specifically for transgender community.
- Lack of Respectable Acceptance due to no legal acknowledgement to marriage rights.

There is a need to bring the issues of the community to the fore and time has come for the Govt. to act as a vanguard of the change.

- (e) How has the socio-economic profile of Indian legislators evolved over the decades, and what factors have contributed to these changes?

Candidates must not write on this margin

The Parliament is the microcosm of the society. The socio economic profile of the legislators have changed with a similar change in the society.

If we go by the analysis of Shankar & Rodrigues the socio economic profile of legislators have evolved in following stages:

① Upto in 1960s (3rd General Elections)

- Dominated by Western Educated Elites
- Representation of Women & OBCs microscopic
- Lawyers dominated the Parliament
- SCs & STs representation mainly because of Reservation.

- ② From 3rd general elections there was a transition in the profile with the rise of Agriculturalists. Rudolf & Rudolf calls them Bullock Capitalists.
- ③ Current phase has been described as 'Phase of Plebeianisation' of the Parliament etc.

Following trends can be seen today:-

- Role of money & muscle power
e.g. PRS research shows 85% of legislators are crorepatis.
e.g. ADR Report → 43% of 17th LS. MPs have criminal cases, 38% MLAs in UP & 58% in Delhi have criminal accusations.
- increasing representation of social workers
- Rise of civil servants e.g. Hardeep Singh Puri, S. Jaishankar

Over the years the common trend has been low representation of women in Parliament (<15%) and state legislatures (<10%). There is a need to address the Patriarchal structure -

- (a) How successful has the National Commission for Women (NCW) been in fulfilling its mandate of upholding and advocating for women's rights in India? Critically examine the NCW's efforts in promoting gender equality and addressing women's issues within the country. (15 Marks, 200 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

One is not born a woman, rather becomes one

— Simon De Beauvoir

National Commission for Women
was set up in 1992 post Towards Equality Report to uphold the rights of women.

The following were the mandates of the commission :-

- To review the working of the safeguards for women.
- Recommend the policy for socio-economic development of women to the Govt.
- Look in specific cases of violation

- Recommendation for smooth functioning of women rights
- Powers of a civil court.

(Achievements of NCW)

- It was helpful in rescuing ~~the~~ a girl raped by BSP personnel.
- Has helped recommend policies for betterment of women.

(Criticisms against NCW)

- Sadhna Arya is of the view that members lack transformative character.
- Approach has been protective rather than Empowerment.
- Patriarchal mindset of members → e.g. NCW chief said that women should accept being called 'sanyas' as a compliment.
- Controversial role in Manorama Devi case during Gujarat riots.

→ Institutional inadequacies

- ↳ Two centers of power → NCW chief and MoWCD secretary
- ↳ Lack of manpower.
- ↳ Lack of independent financing
- ↳ Recommendatory in nature.

Way Forward

Pam Rajput committee recommends :-

- ① Constitutional Status for NCW
- ② Separate commission for Muslim women.
- ③ Transformative approach.

There is a need to revive the spirit of Nari Shakti in NCW. An empowered NCW will ensure an empowered women population.

- (b) How do the differences between old social movements and new social movements impact their relative success and societal impact? Analyse these differences and their implications for the effectiveness and influence of each type of movement.

(15 Marks, 200 Words)

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

social movements are laboratories in which experiments are carried out to challenge the everyday mode of affairs — (Alberto Melucci)

Old Social Movement

New Social Movement

- Issues of bread & butter
- Carried out by workers / poor
- Ideology → Post modernism
- Techniques used like protests, bands etc

- Issues of standards of living
- Carried out by middle class
- Ideology is Post modernism
- Techniques like literature, Art etc

— Core issue is
livelihood
issue

— Core issue is
transformational

Implications

↳ New Social movements deal with
issues of HR eg - LGBTQ.



Candidates
must not write
on this margin



- (c) Critically examine the nature of environmental movements in India. To what extent have they been able to achieve their goals, and what challenges have they encountered? (20 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Vandana Shiva, environmental movements are not an option but a necessity for India, to prevent further degradation of natural resources and preserve them for future generations.

Environmental movements are a part of social movement. In India the nature of movements have evolved over time.

The Nature of environmental movements in India can be seen through following trends:-

- ① In India we see them as a ^{mix} of both old and New social movement as it is still concerned with livelihood issues of tribals.

- ② acc to RC Guba, in west these movements are carried out full stomach by scientists in India by empty stomach poors. eg Chipko movement.
- ③ in west, we see conservative protectionism and in India we see conservative utilitarianism. Hence Rachel Carson calls it shallow environmentalism.
- ④ in India we follow a fire fighting approach & lack comprehensive strategy (Sunita Narayan)

Success of Environmental movements in India.

- ① Chipko Movement, 1973 - by Sunderlal Bahuguna in Pechi Garwal Region.

↳ It is called as an eco feminist movement in India by Vandana Shiva.

↳ It succeeded in prevention of deforestation as well as an inspiration for other countries also - eg in Japan mt Takao not begun.

② Save Silent Valley, 1978 → It helped in declaration of Silent Valley as a National Park with the efforts of Sugathakumari and others.

③ Narmada Bachao Andolan: It is called as largest ever environmental movement in India by Kalra R.

↳ started as a movement for rehabilitation later became that against unsustainable Development.

④ Save Aarey movement → in Mumbai helped in protection of Aarey forest in the backdrop of metro project.

However certain issues exist in
this approach as raised by
Sumitha Naryan (CSE)

- ① Lacks comprehensive policy - fire
fighting approach.
- ② Lack of Technology & Research.
- ③ Lack of Green Parties in India.
- ④ No systematic academic research
in the field.
- ⑤ Insensitivity of the Govt - eg 12 died
in POSCO protests POSCO Orissa
protests.

There is a need to strengthen the
environmental movement for sustainable
use of Earth. As said by Gandhiji
lack of sustainable approach will
need 9 more Earths.