

TEST CODE : 5 3 4 5 3

FIAS – ATS2022 - PSIR #3


POLITICAL SCIENCE & IR (OPTIONAL)

Name Of Candidate	PREETI KUMARI		
Roll No.	19100 43839	Date:	22/08/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).	
1			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.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			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.	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.	
5			6. Content is more important than content length.	
6			7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
7			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.	
8			----- -----	
Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 1.22	End Time 4.22
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator 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.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Section- A

Q.1) Comment on the following in not more than 150 words. (10*5 = 50 Marks)

a) Judicial review in Indian constitution (10 Marks)

If the lamp of justice goes dark,
how great is the darkness
— Lord Bryce —

Judicial Review is provided in the Indian constitution by virtue of Article 13. The essence of Article 142 - to do "complete justice" also allows it.

Since Judiciary as Nehru said is an "active participant in social revolution", judicial review allows Judiciary to assess constitutionality of laws and strike them as void if unconstitutional. For eg section 377 quashed in Navtej Singh Johar.

It has allowed Judiciary to also take a "Legislative Avatar", for eg in Vishakha judgment or Laxmi Kant Pandey case for inter-country

adoption.

It has also effected substantive justice and social welfare, and enabled laws to stand on test of justice and constitutionality.

however, judicial review may also undermine separation of Powers held basic structure in Ray Narain case. for eg liquor ban on highways. former CJI Anand and Justice Katju in Kanali Goy case also cautioned against "Judicial Overreach".

Upendra Baxi highlights this as a case of judicial co-sovereignty. The need however is to ensure Institutional Equilibrium and separation of Powers in spirit of Montesquieu, to ensure effective check and balance.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



b) Constitution as a power map

(10 Marks)

"Indian Constitution is the Corner Stone of the Nation"

— Granville Austin —

Constitution of India is both a political and social document. It seeks to redistribute power in a society breaking free from clutches of colonialism.

It provides first and foremost Universal Adult Franchise which according to Madri Krishnaswamy Ayyar is an important marker of democracy.

It therefore establishes political equality. Article 14, 15, 18 (Abolition of taxes) also redistributes power equally.

As Dr. Ambedkar said the status of women is a marker for the progress of society, welfare of women is provided under Article 15, Article 16 as well as DPSPs.

Further, given that "minorities are the custodians of secularism" according to D.E. Smith, minority rights are also upheld in Article 29-30, as well as Officer for linguistic minorities.

Constitution also provides for Affirmative action for 16.6% SCs and 8.6% STs in India.

The Subalterns therefore are brought at par through the Constitutional Design. Further, expansion of "Constitution as a Power Map" has been done through transformative judgments of Supreme Court, for (eg) Sabarwalata, Joseph Shine, Nawtej Singh Johar and Puttaswamy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



c) Extending constitutional protection to Muslims and Dalit Christians

(10 Marks)

"Democracy is not law of majority but protection of minorities"
— Albert Camus —

The deprivations and social backwardness of Muslims and Dalit Christians, for eg in literacy, health, access to resources etc. have raised demands for constitutional protection.

The constitution does originally provide for right to equality (Art 14), Prevention of discrimination (Article 15), Social Welfare via DPSPs - (eg) Article 16 provides for welfare provisions.

However, these are not adequate. for eg an OXFAM report suggests 1 in 4 Indians discriminated on religious lines for healthcare access.

Similarly, Sachar Commission reported backwardness of Muslims in health, education, employment.

This is dangerous to democracy as John Rawls said "A society is as strong as its weakest link".

Constitutional protection must therefore be provided in terms of Affirmative Action, bolstering National Commission for Scheduled Castes to include Orbit Christians, and constitutionalising National Commission of minorities.

Harold Jaski had said a State is known by the right it maintains. The right of minorities need to therefore be protected and preserved.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



d) Judicial feudalism

(10 Marks)

"Yato Sharmastato Jayah"
"Where there is Sharma, there is victory"

— motto of Supreme Court —

Judicial feudalism is a perverse distortion of judicial responsibility which makes the institutions hierarchical and plagued with multiple crises.

The first is the crisis of judicial appointments. As per the Three Judges Case, we now have a collegium system with judiciary effectively appointing itself.

It undermines democratic values, transparency and according to 230th Law Commission Report leads to Uncle Judge Syndrome.

the feudal character of the court has also revealed itself in misdemeanours, for @ of Justice Karman.

It has also amplified judicial burden which according to Judicial Data Grid has crossed the 3.5 crore mark.

Further, the Supreme Court has been reduced to a court of Appeal. Therefore to restore judiciary

as what Neeru called "an active participant in social revolution" - the need is of an All India Judicial Service, debating court of Appeal, reforming criminal justice system, finalising memorandum of Procedure for appointments -

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



e) Federalism as 'self rule plus shared rule'

(10 Marks)

India that is Bharat shall be a union of states
— Article 1, Indian Constitution —

Federalism in India is a case SUI GENERIS, called as Quasi Federal by K C Wheare. It in effect distributes administrative, legislative, financial power across centre and states. It is "SELF RULE" in as much as states ~~to~~ and centre have own domains. For (eg) Schedule 7 Health is a state subject. Foreign Affairs is a central subject.

In finances also centre and state have own consolidated funds and finance commissions and sources of Revenue for (eg) CGST, SGST

However, there is also shared rule. In legislative domain, Concurrent list under 7th schedule shares power for Criminal Justice System.

Centre also acquires power to legislate on state subjects when states pass a resolution to that effect.

In administrative sphere, the All India Civil Services act as the synopsis of shared rule. Sending central armed police forces to states upon need is another example.

Financially, under Article 275 centre issues grants to state.

Therefore, the spirit of cooperative federalism guides the shared distribution of power.

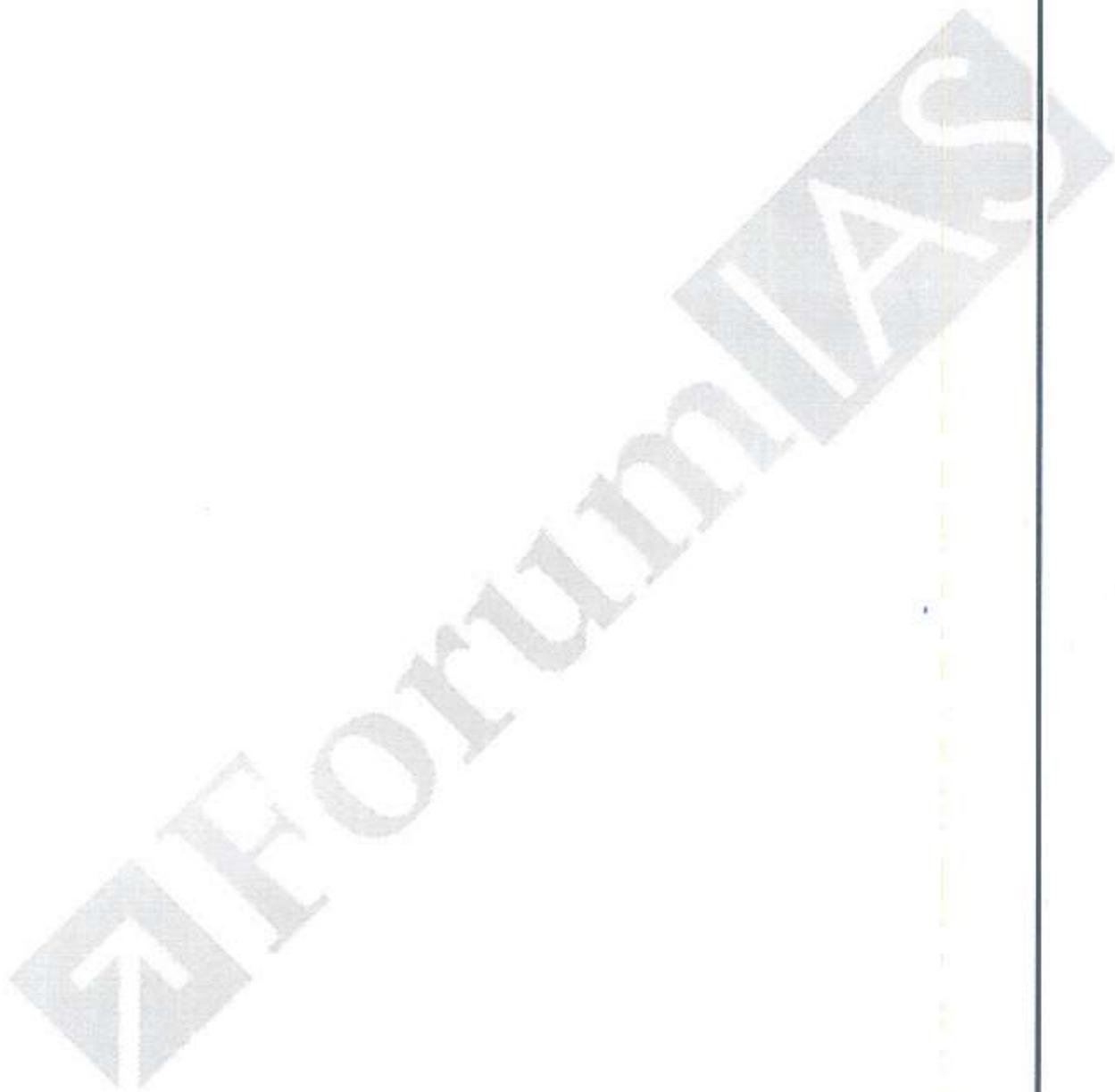
Feedback

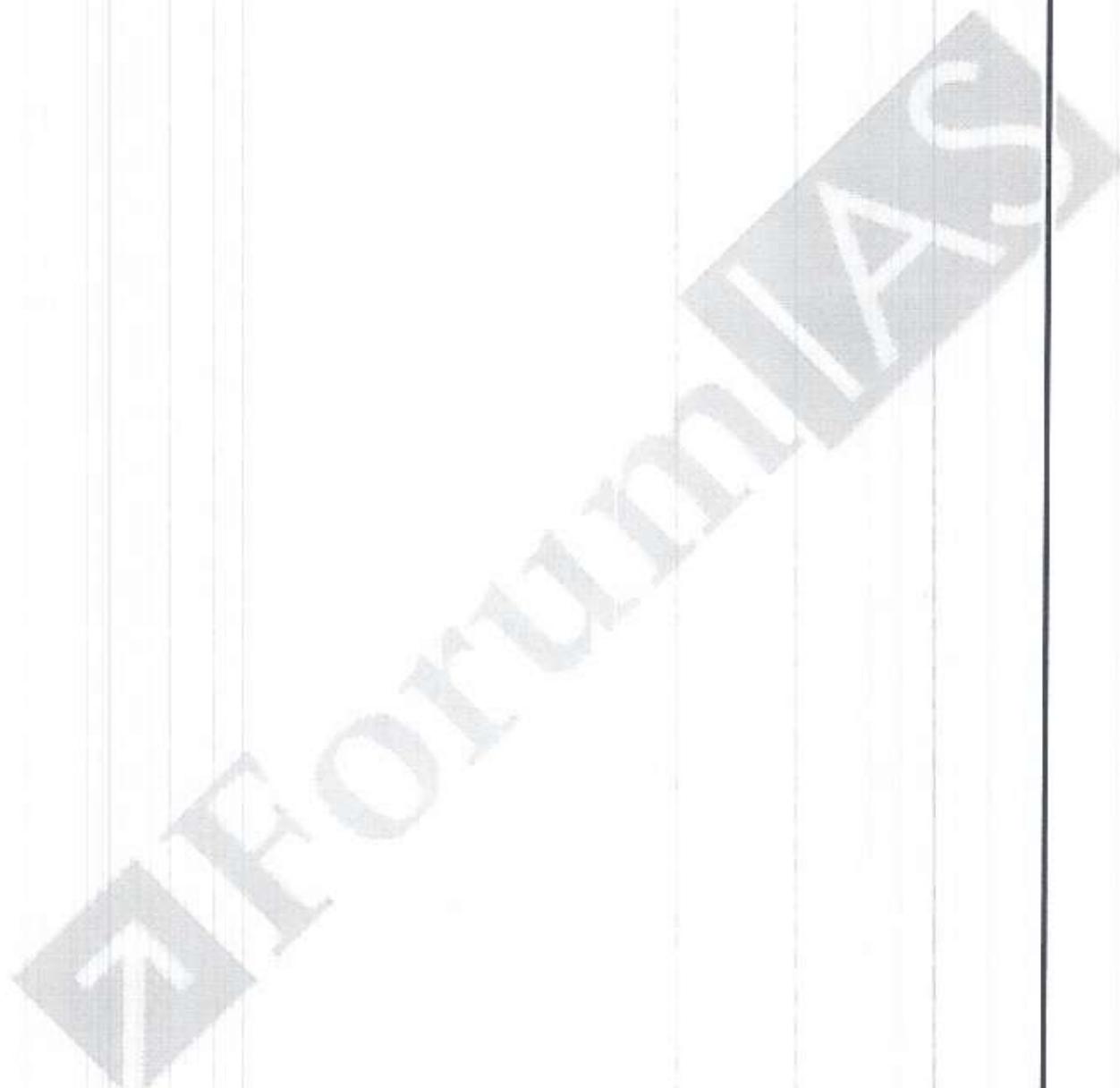
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

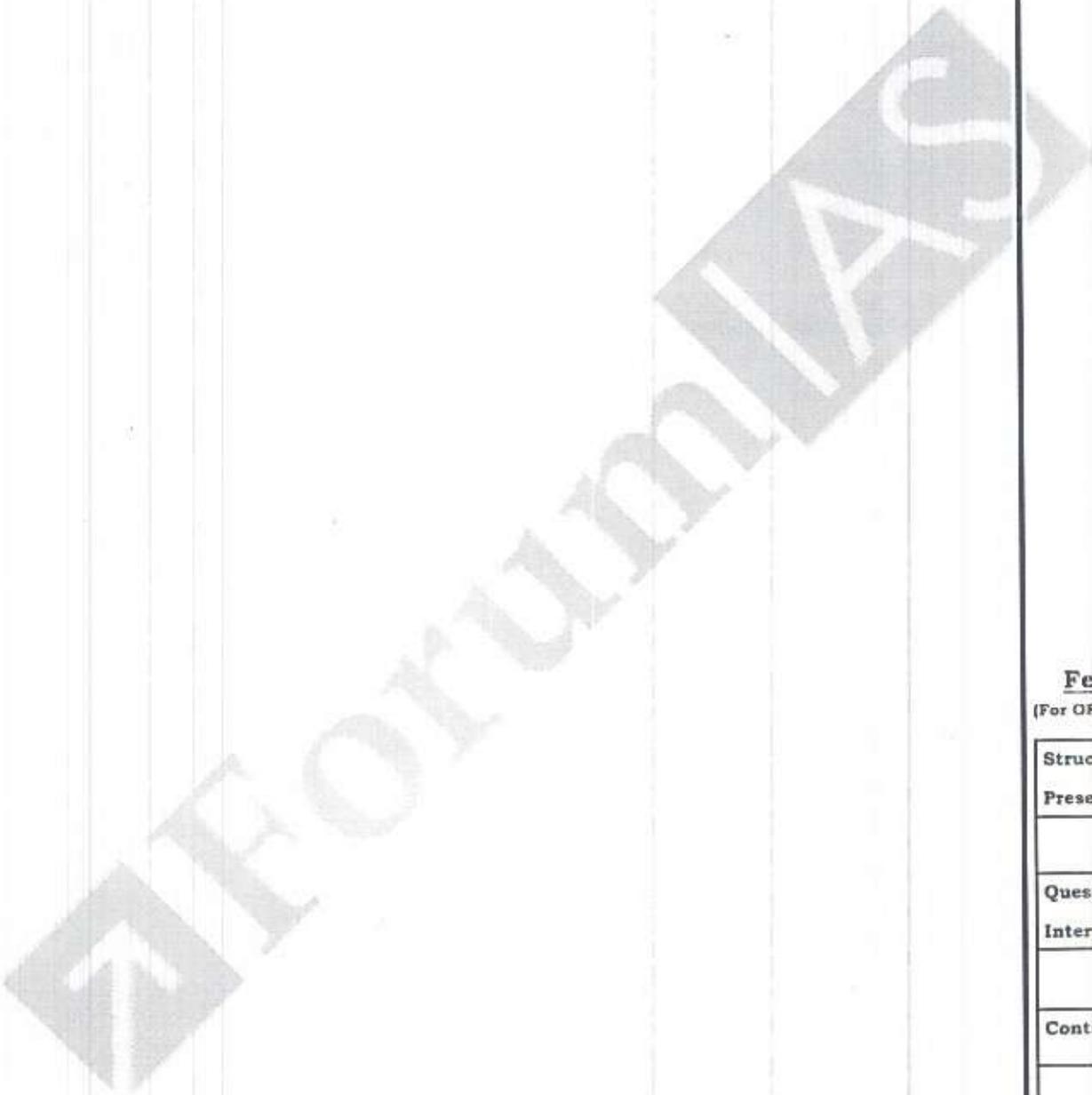


Q.2) a) Consociationalism explains the riddle of Indian democratic exceptionalism of 3rd world political systems. Discuss the ongoing debate on democracy and development in context of India. (20 Marks)









Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

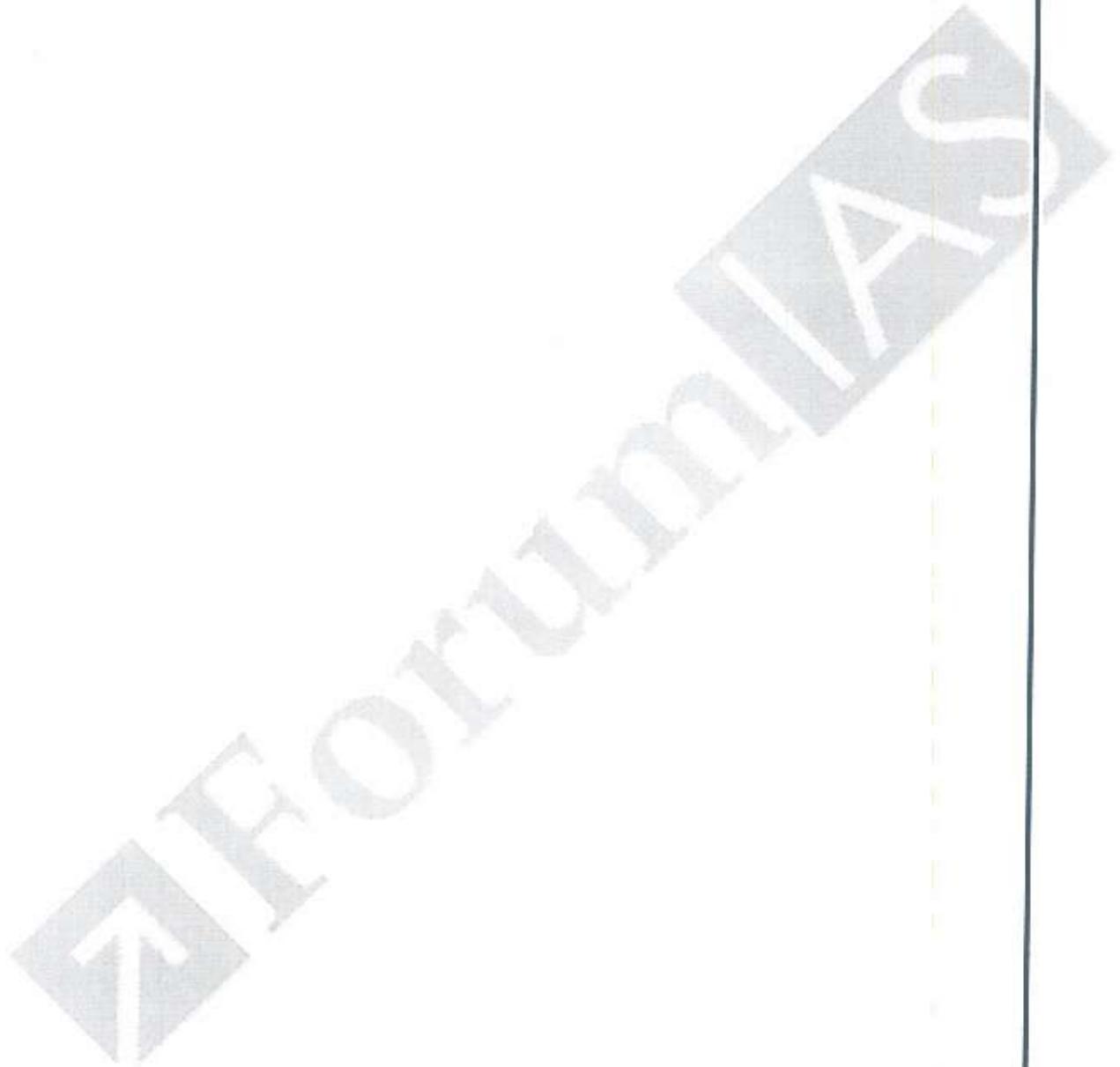
Content

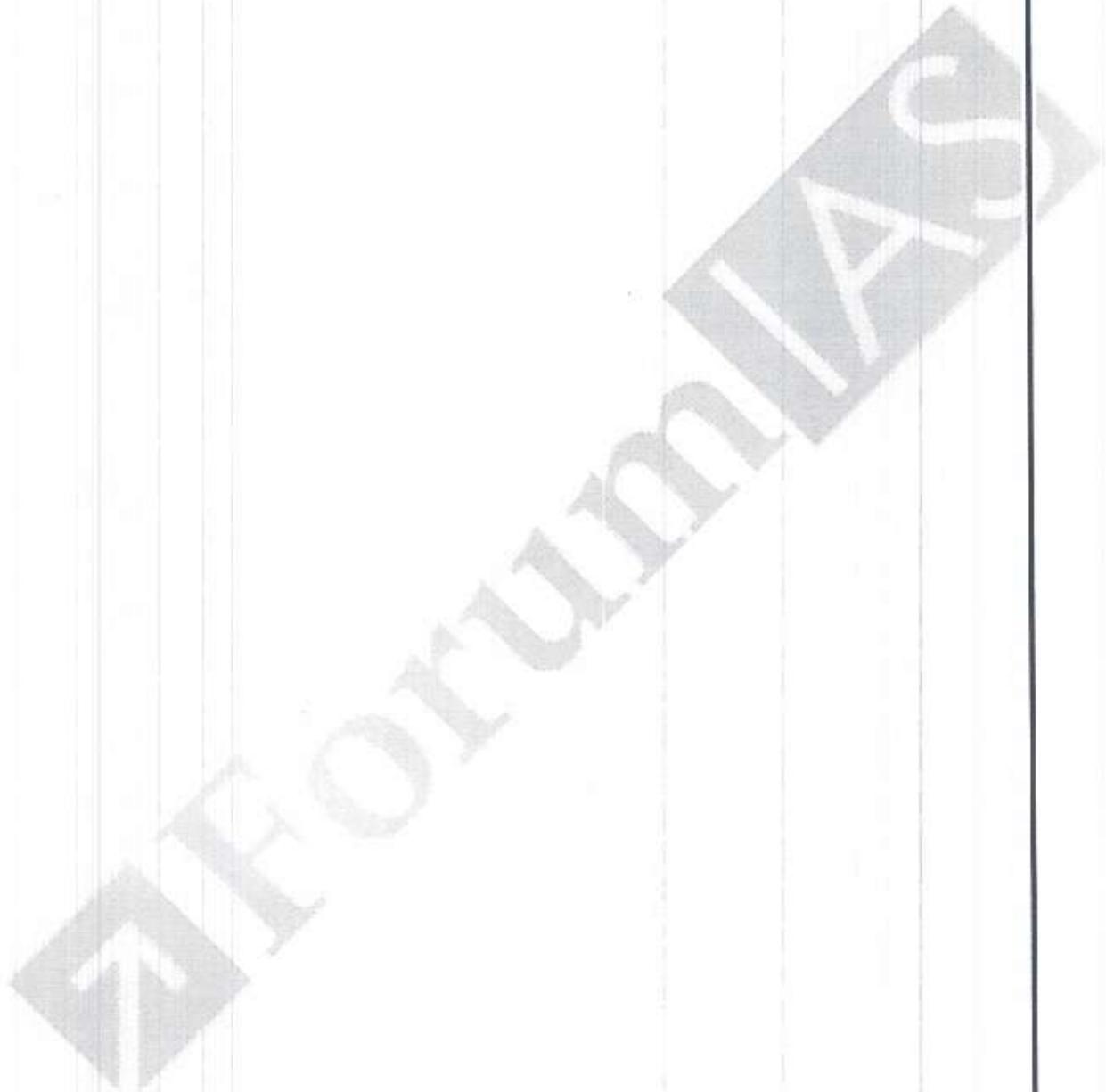
Value
Addition

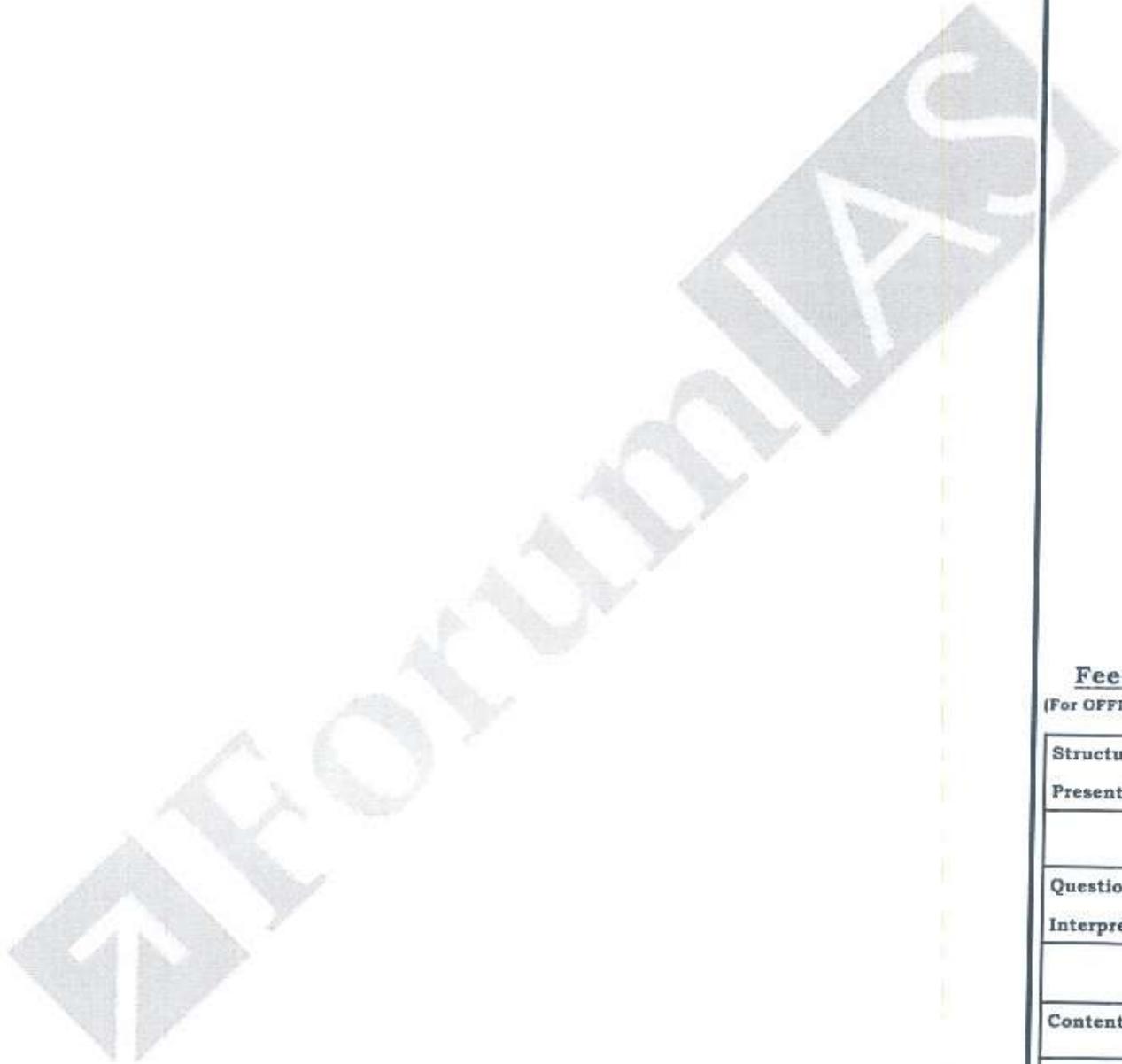
Total



b) Discuss the different perspectives on ethnicity and its relation with idea of nation-state. Examine the contours of ethnic politics in India in recent times. (15 Marks)







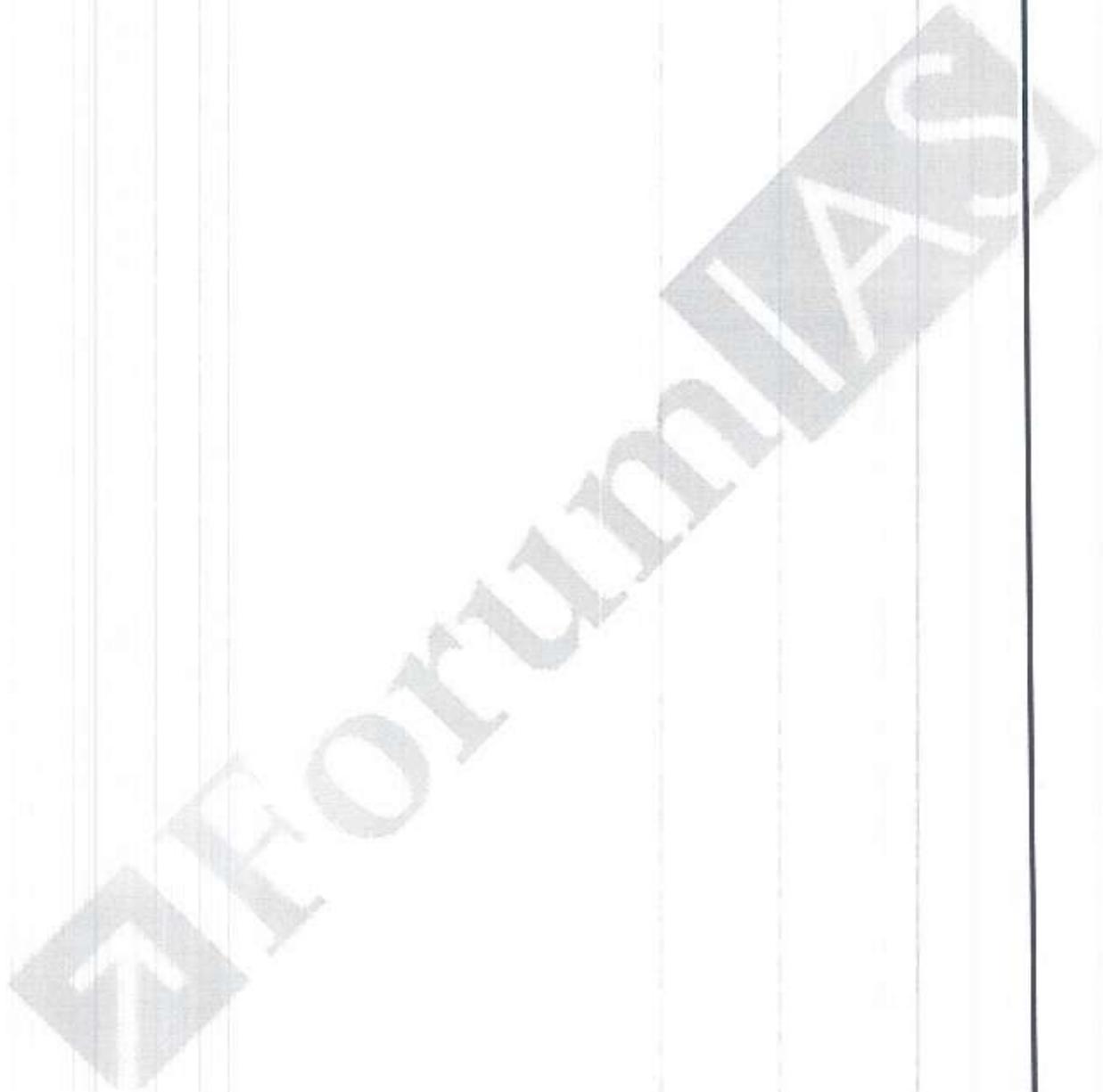
Feedback

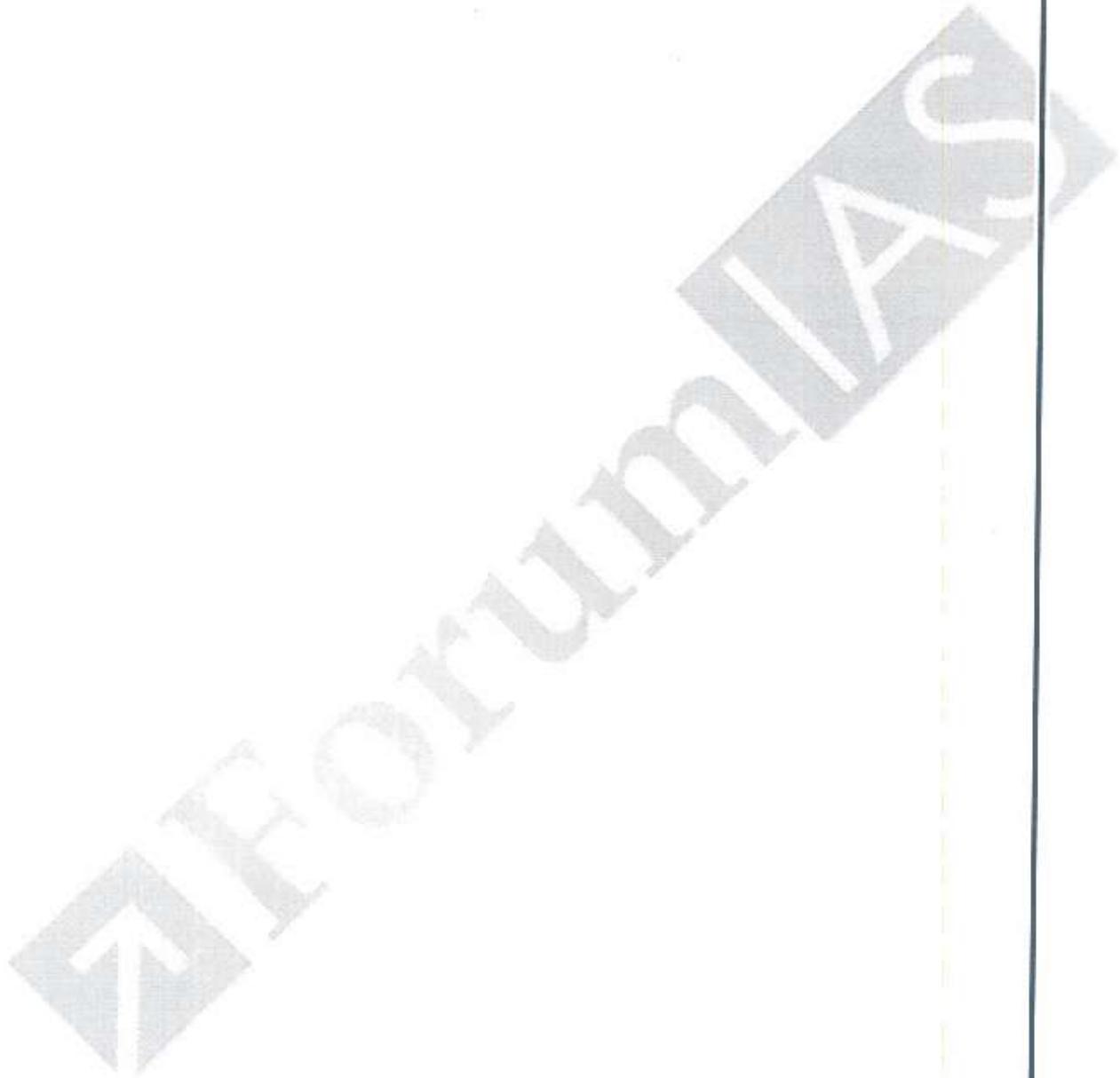
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



c) Examine the discretionary powers given to the office of governor in Indian constitution. Is there a need for reforms? (15 Marks)





Forum IAS

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

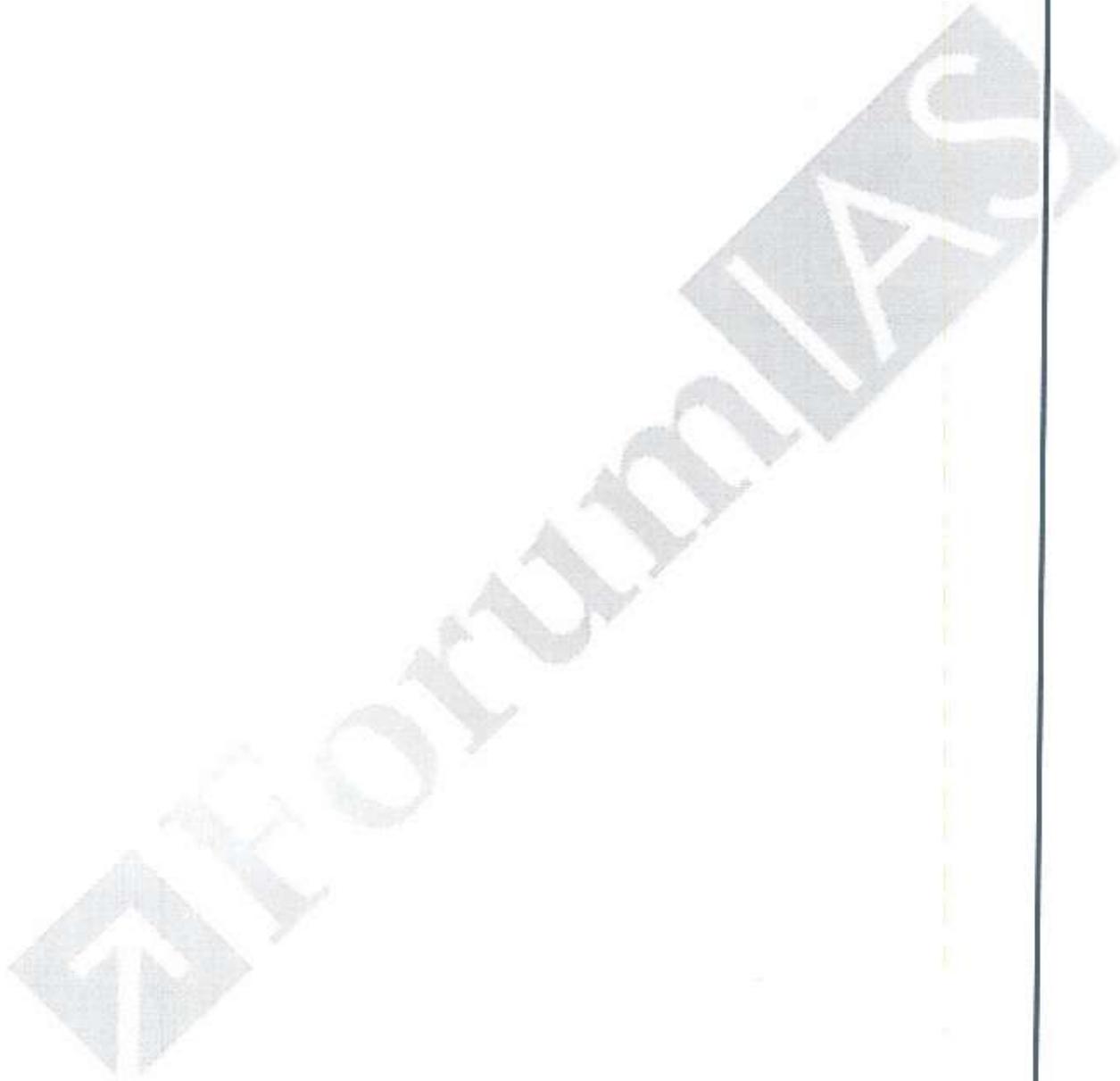
Value
Addition

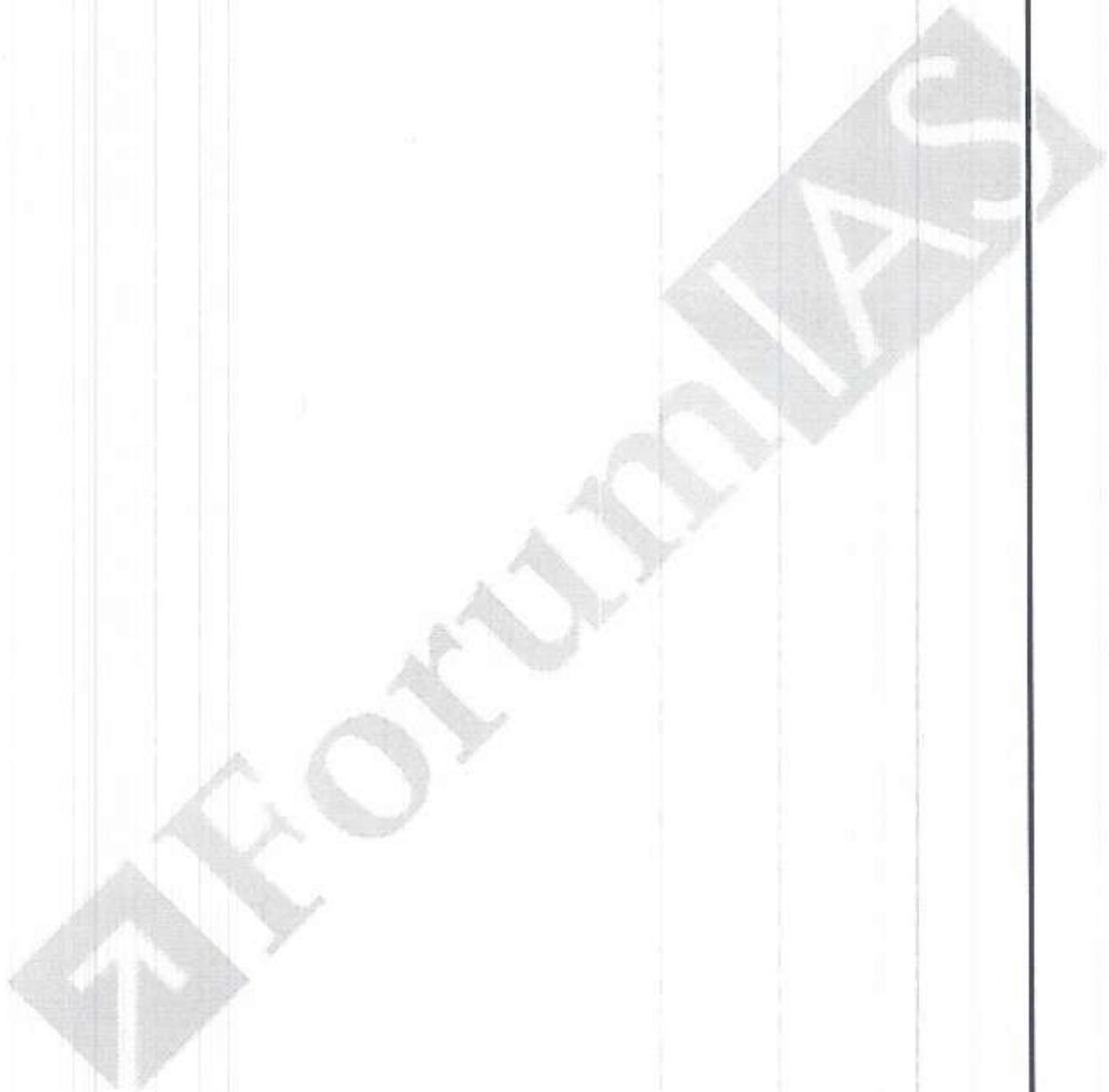
Total

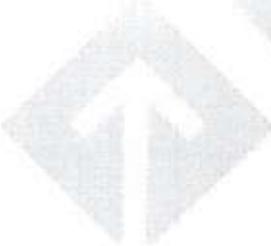


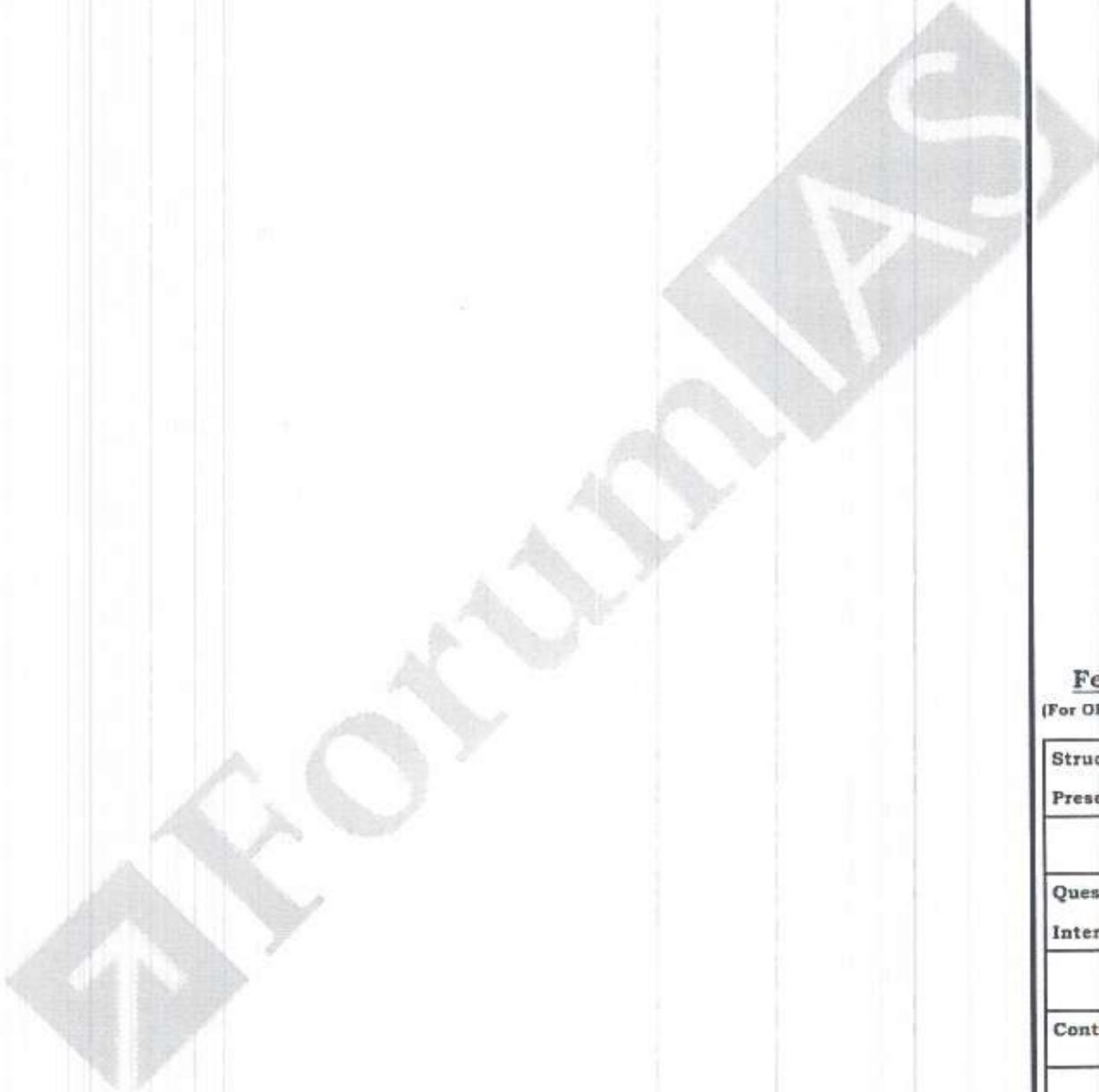
Q.3) a) Interest group theory of government explains how policies are shaped by unified organised interest groups. Identify the major interest groups in Indian politics. How they acquire importance in a functioning democracy vis-a-vis political parties.

(20 Marks)





 ForumIAS



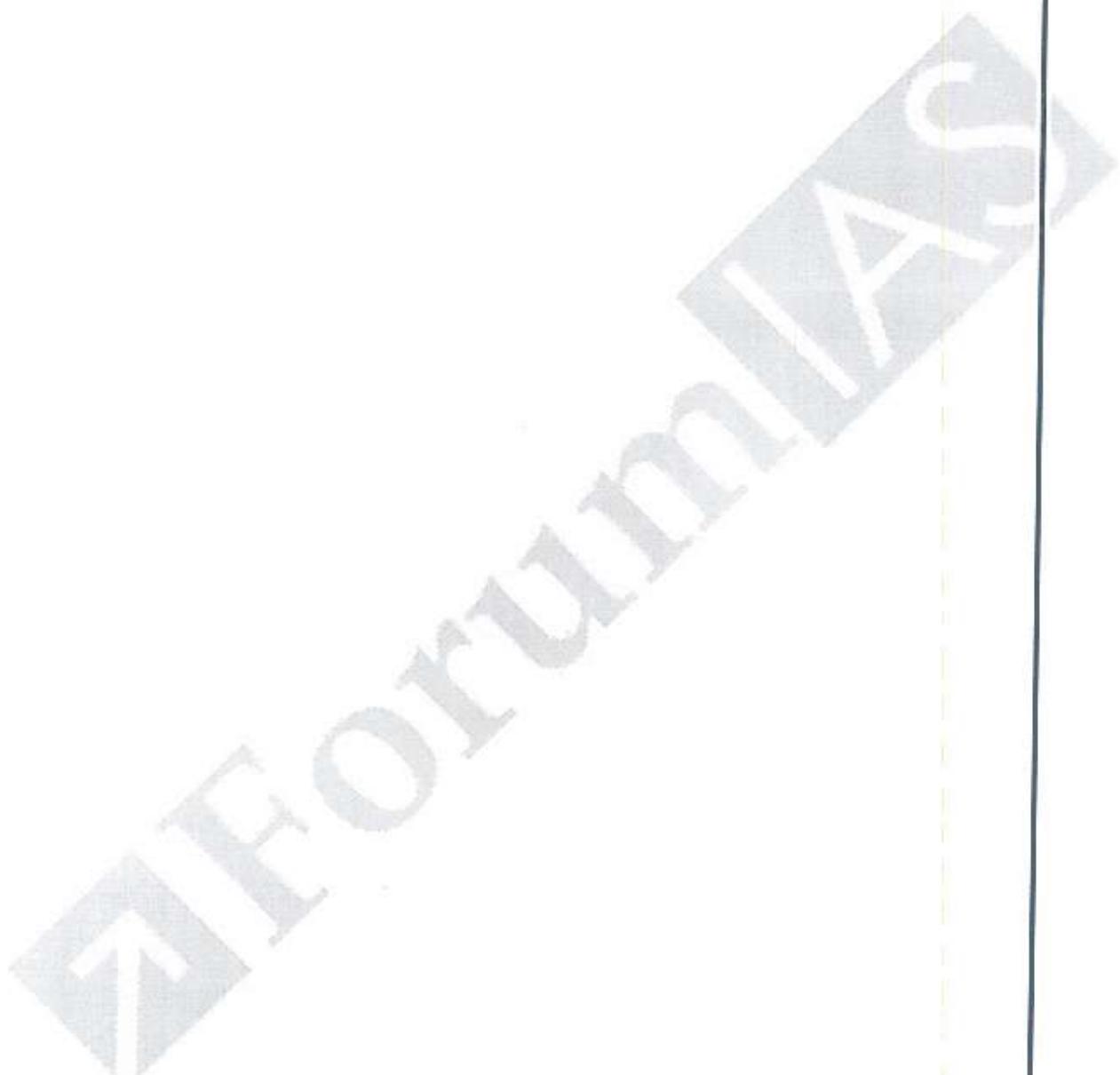
Feedback

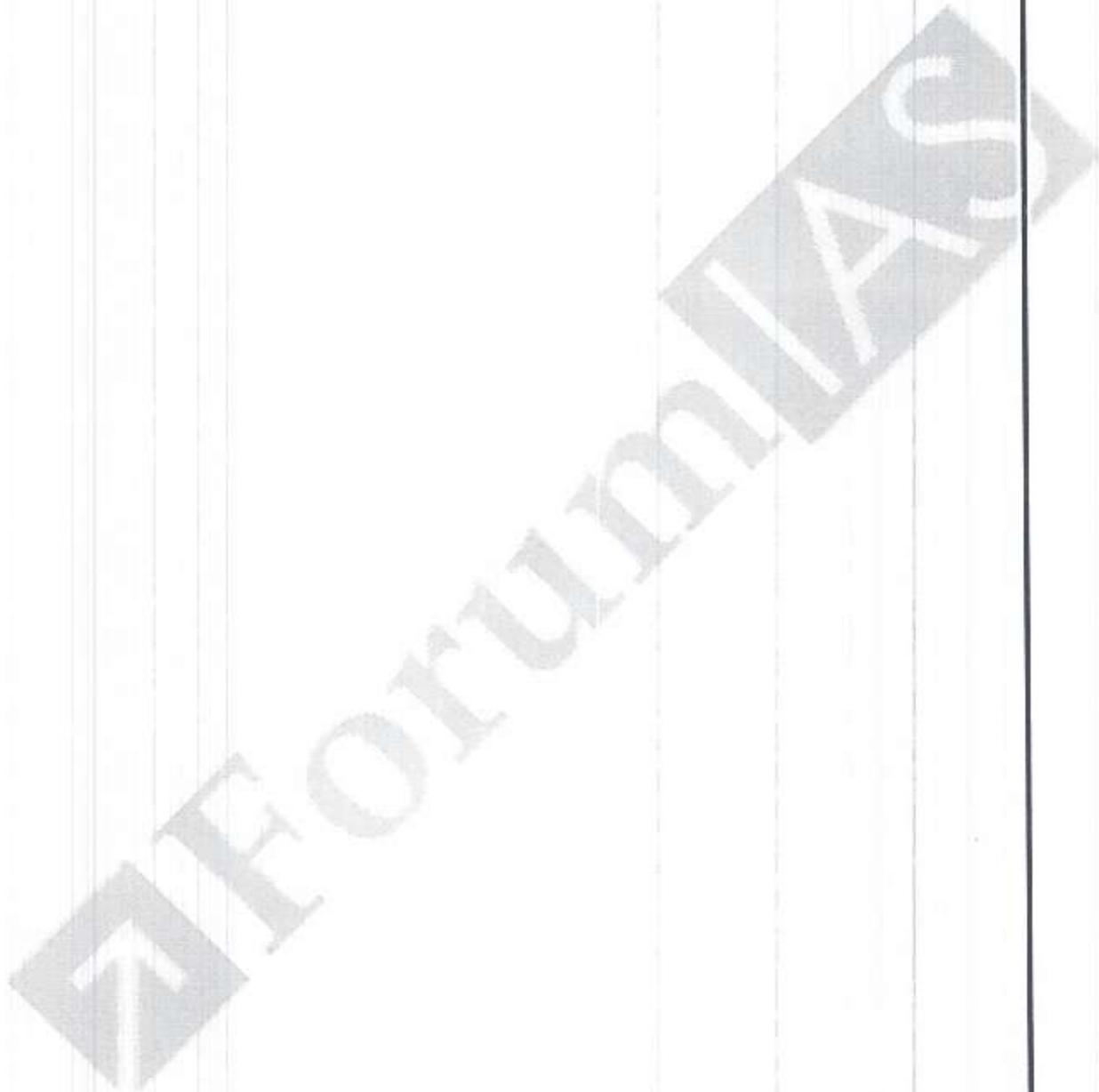
(For OFFICE use only

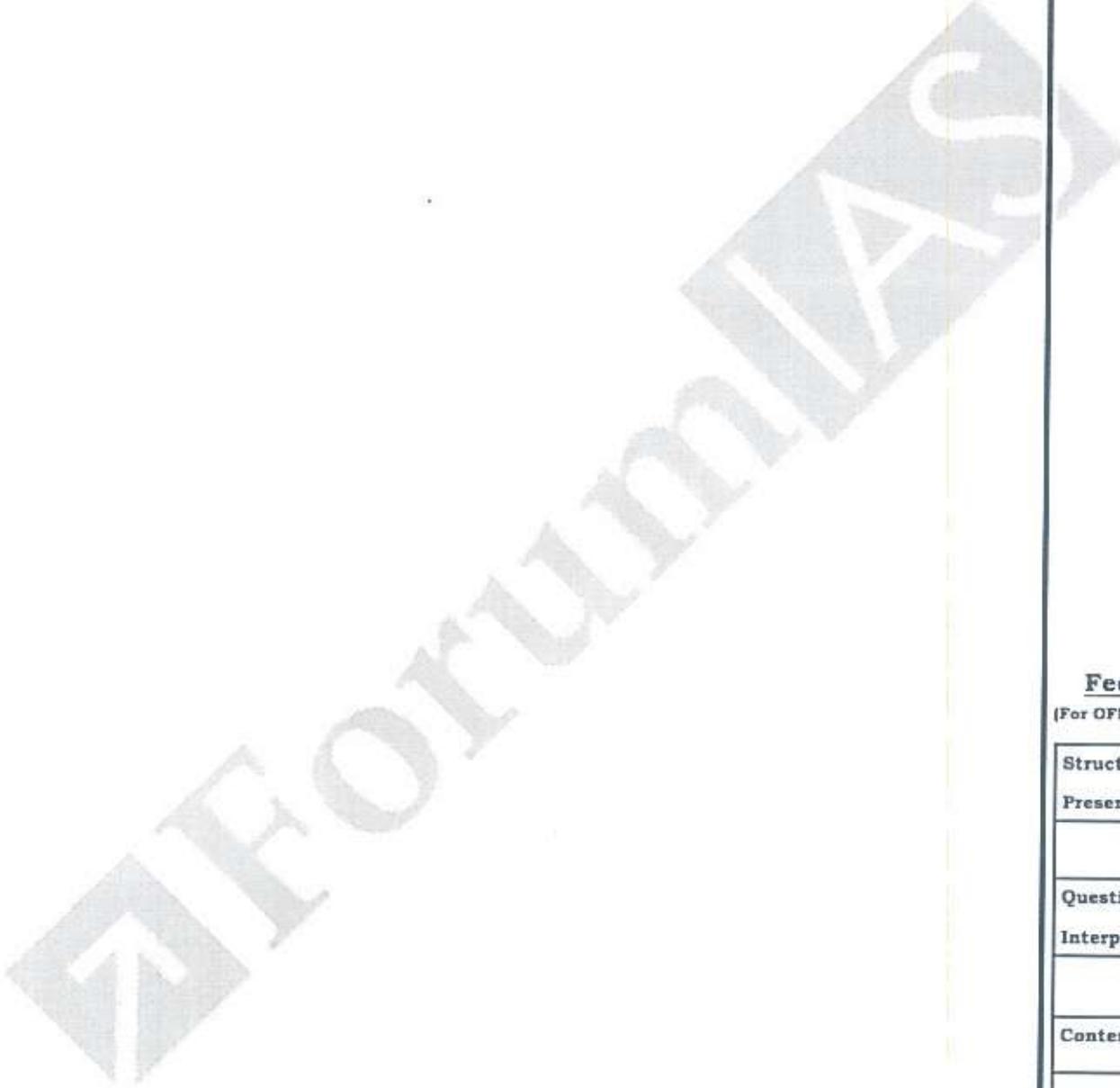
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



b) What do you understand by the expression 'secularisation of caste'. Do you agree with the view that caste politics in India is in decline. (15 Marks)







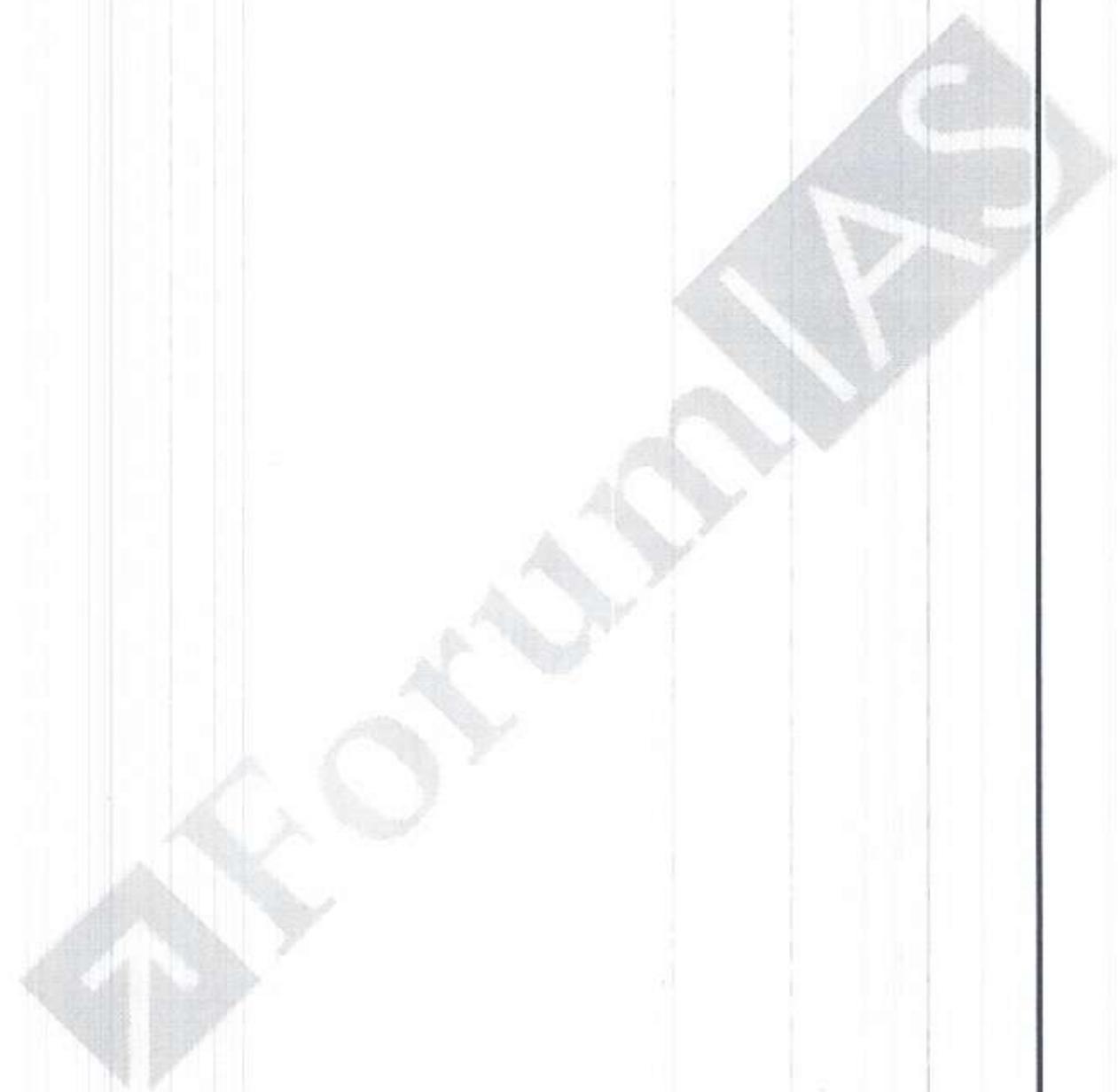
Feedback

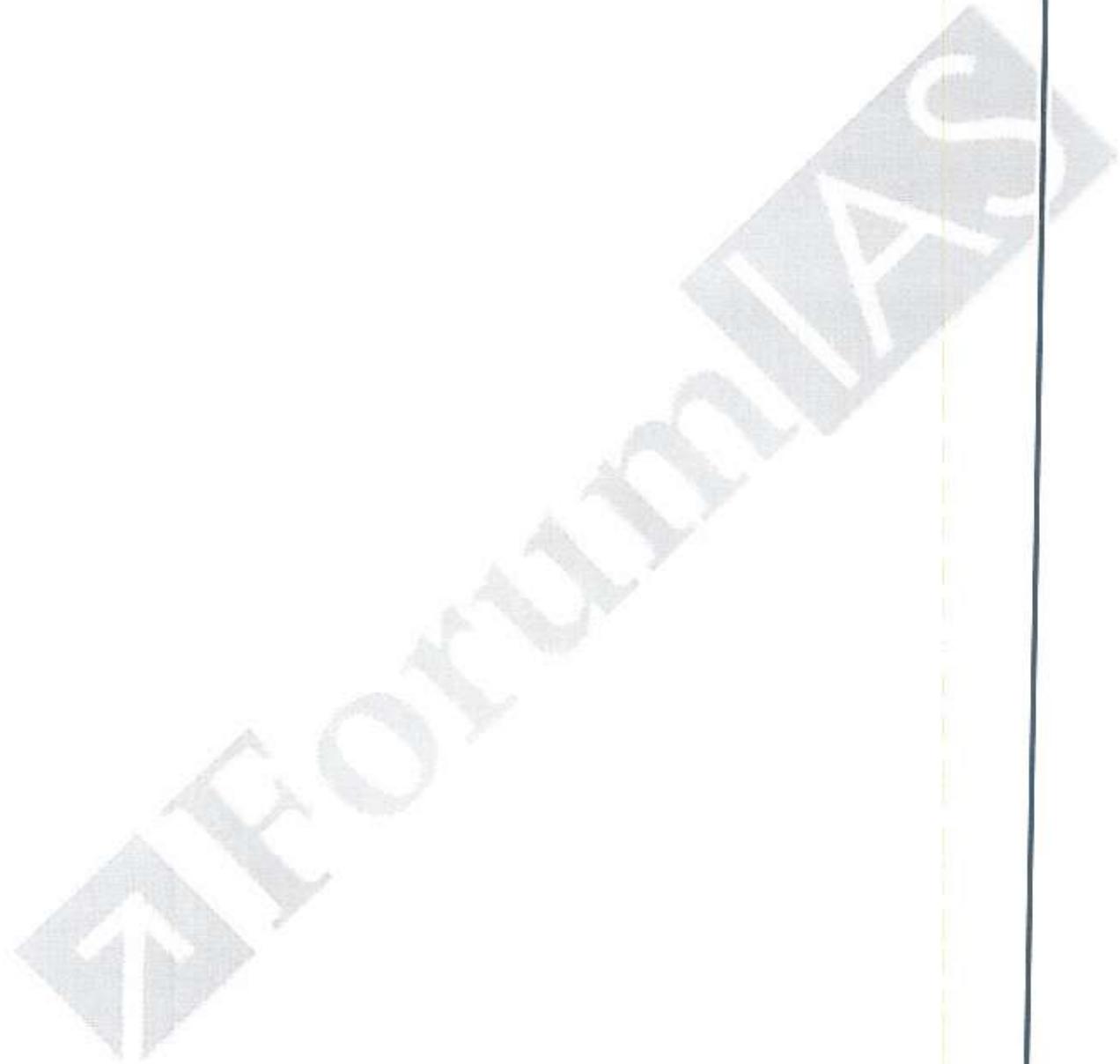
(For OFFICE use only)

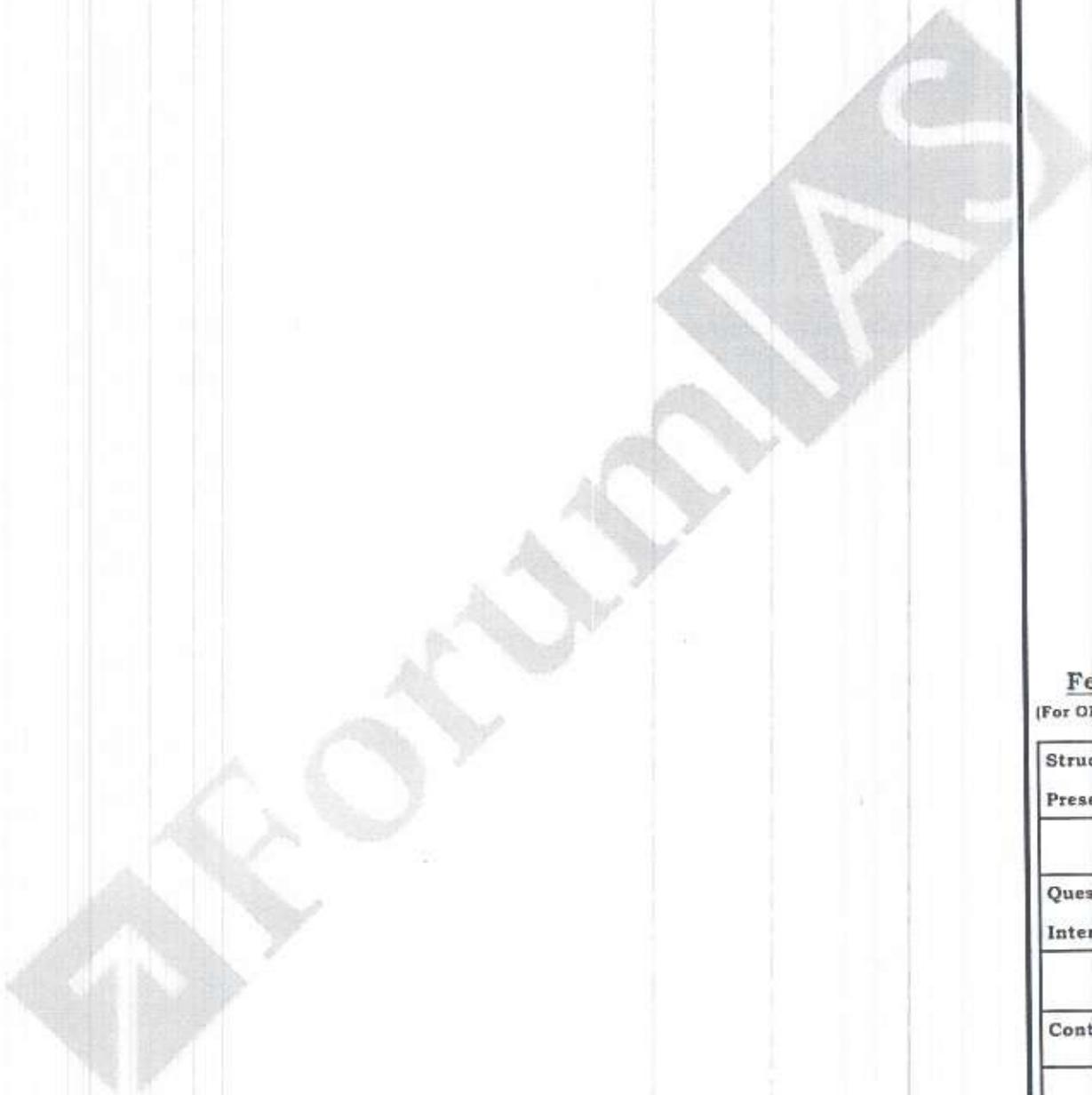
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



c) The Constituent assembly had, in early drafts, adopted 'Due process of law' From the American constitution, only to replace it in later draft by 'procedure established by law'. What is the major difference between two expressions and why latter was preferred over the former. (15 Marks)







Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.4) a) Comment on the political ecology of toxic speech in Indian Politics. Highlight the threats to freedom of speech and expression in recent context. (20 Marks)

Jeremy Waldron (political scientist) identifies hate speech on the criteria that it hurts individual dignity, undermines fraternity and is usually targetted against minorities.

While toxic speech is not a new phenomenon, it has recently become venomous and been amplified by the echo-chambers of social media. For (eg) Sudarshan news channel, Political spokesperson of a major national party.

One of the key causes of hate speech is gaining political mileage. Electioneering often goes hand in hand with hate speech. Though it is disallowed by Election

Commission of India under model Code of Conduct. ~~As~~ Section 123A

of Representation of People Act 1951 also disallows it.

further, criminalisation of Politics (presently 43% of all MPs have criminal backgrounds) and what MILAN VAISHNAV in

"When Crime Pays" calls a result of money and muscle also propogates a Culture of hate speech.

Across the world, whether it is RADIO RWANDA emitting venom for TUTSIS' genocide or hate speech against Bosnians and Herzegovinians, speech has resulted in violence and hate crime.

It threatens freedom of speech and expression of others, as also their right to life.

Article 19 provides for freedoms with Reasonable Restrictions like Public health and morality, sovereignty, integrity and so on.

The need is to firstly implement existing laws, for eg Section 295A of IPC, blasphemy laws etc.

A society wide campaign to target hate speech through "COUNTER SPEECH" is needed.

United Nations also came up with a "UN Strategy against Hate Speech" which must be implemented.

European Union's initiative of "Say No to Hate Speech" must be emulated.

Gautam Bhatia in "offend, mock and disturb" however notes that it must not be reduced to a "heckler's veto" and any speech contrary to one's liking is crushed as Hate Speech.

J.S. Mill's Harm Principle must be employed to limit harm done-further, John Locke's ideas "ON TOLERATION" must be employed to encourage tolerant ideas and beliefs.

Social Capital must be built through revisiting Aristotle and Hannah Arendt's Civic Republicanism.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



b) Examine the role of National Commission for Women. What are the diverse issues of Women's movements in India. (15 Marks)

"I measure the progress of Society by the status of its women."
— Dr. Ambedkar —

The National Commission for Women was formed in the backdrop of the 1974 Towards Equality Report and Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.

It performs the role of assessing welfare and development of women. It assists and advises government on legislations for women, for eg amendment to medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.

It also takes cognizance of violation of women's rights and dignity - for eg Nirbhaya, Nisha, Haryana

NCW has also worked in public advocacy of women's rights. It also developed Parivarik mahila Nyaya Panchayats deriving powers from Legal Services Authorities Act.

The diverse issues of women's movement today are similar to the waves of feminism.

Like the first wave feminists Mary Wollstonecraft, Olympe de Gouges, political representation remains a key pursuit - only 14% women MPs and less than 50% women Sarpanches is a hard reality.

As per the second wave of feminism, demands for radical feminism also exist. Recent cases of SOLOGOMY or "sey marriage" is an example.

Women's movements continue demand for better implementation of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, equal pay for equal work, maternity benefits in unorganised sector and root and branch elimination of Patriarchy.

NCW is primarily placed to fulfil these goals. However, former NCW head Dalitha Kumaramangalam

points out opaque appointments, high vacancies, staff and finance crunch and lack of teeth of the organisation

At the 75th Independence Day Speech PM Modi noted "NARI SHAKTI" is key to take India to a "developed country" status. NCW must rise to the opportunity through an institutional overhaul.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/

Presentation

Question

Interpretation

Content

Value

Addition

Total

c) 'The scope and objective of public audit is shaped by societal concerns which find expression through legislative enactments and judicial pronouncements'. In context of the above statement, examine the role of CAG in promoting democratic polity in India. (15 Marks)

CAG is probably the most important officer in constitution of India

— Dr. Ambedkar —

Article 148 provides for CAG as the Guardian of Public Purse. He is appointed by President by warrant under his hand and seal.

CAG performs multiple audits like of Performance, Efficiency, Propriety and recently Environment to assess correctness of expenditure. He assesses consolidated fund of centre and States, contingency fund of centre and States and so on.

He acts as "Friend, Philosopher and Guide" of Public Accounts Committee.

Office of CAG has been instrumental in highlighting Bihar fodder scam, 2G spectrum allocation, as well as penalising Reliance India Limited over KG basin exploration.

CAG submits 3 reports to President — namely appropriation, finance and public accounts.

However, it is plagued with multiple issues.

Unlike UK, it is mainly limited to role of auditing, not "comptroller".

It faces delays in accessing information from departments. This further delays report submissions of CAG.

with the advent of PPP, over 60% projects are beyond CAG's purview. finally it is toothless as its powers are mainly recommendatory.

therefore, former DEPUTY CAG **B. P. MATHUR** in "Re-engineering CAG" recommends a) multi member body must appoint CAG b) powers of Comptroller for issuing money must be provided c) Public Accounts Committee must be made bi-terminous with Parliament d) Amend Audits Act 1971 to include PPP projects.

finally CAG's office must be bolstered to enhance financial accountability of executive.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

**Section- B**

Q.5) Answer the following in about 150 words.

(10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

a) The relation between new social movements and radical democracy (10 Marks)

New Social movements, are different from old social movements with regard to the array of issues pursued, for (eg) third generation rights, gender equality, climate justice. It employs newer methods of internet based mobilisation, (eg) me too, mass arrests (eg) Extinction Rebellion), student protests (eg) Fridays for future).

In enabling cross cultural mobilisation of people, for (eg) farm protests garnering international support, it revives spirit of Radical democracy.

Radical Democracy was famously conceptualised in India by M.N. ROY, who called for "cosmopolitan Union of free men and women", this was to be achieved by eliminating inequalities, modernisation of industries etc.

New Social Movements help pursue the goal of Radical Democracy by grassroots mobilisation, creating what Rajni Kothari says "Reservoirs of leadership" and creating phenomenal change.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



b) State is the active contributor to identity politics in India. Comment

(10 Marks)

Identity politics in India takes multiple forms of Caste, religion, ethnicity, gender etc.

State policies and efforts as well as constitutional design

itself leads to what Rudolf & Rudolf call "Traditionalisation of modernity and modernisation of Traditions".

For example, Rajni Kothari in "Caste in India" notes how State's Affirmative Action strengthened identity of Caste:

a) By Secularisation: to avail benefits in education, employment.

b) By Raising consciousness: @ rise of Dalit Panthers

c) by Promoting Integration:
for @ muslim-Yadav combine
in UP

Further in Religion, Pratap Bhanu Mehta notes how Principled Distance model of India effectively promotes "minority appeasement" and religious divide.

Somewhat Affirmative Action by State for women has also resulted in Anti-Feminist backlash and distortions like "Sarpanch Pati".

Identity politics therefore forms the mosaic of India and shall remain one of its POLITICAL IDIOMS.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

c) Highlight the difference between Ambedkar and Mandal Commission's view on Caste

(10 Marks)

Christophe Jaffrelot notes that Caste forms the mosaic of Indian Politics. The response to the caste based ideas which according to M.N. Srinivas lies at a subconscious level is multifarious.

Dr. Ambedkar pursued "Annihilation of Caste". He called for putting dynamite to Vedas and Manusmriti.

He found that Caste System was beyond repair, and undermined human dignity, has no role in Politics.

mandal commission on the other hand institutionalised

caste in Politics. It studied and documented caste based backwardness and called for Affirmative

Action. It gave rise to what Rajni Kothari calls the "Democratic Upsurge" and led to a "silent Revolution of lower castes" in Christophe Jaffrelot's words.

The Mandal-Kamandal

Politics have sustained even as the annihilation of caste remains a chimera.

However, Pratap Chaw

Mehra notes that the ~~20~~ 2022 Assembly election is a lens to the limits of caste as a factor in Indian politics as the victory of BJP and AAP was scripted on plank of Hindutva, Nationalism and Development

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

d) The circumstantial and consensual centralisation of federal polity in Indian constitutional setup

(10 Marks)

India, that is Bharat shall be a Union of State says Article 1. A system where "Centre speaks louder than the state" was established. It was called Quasi-Federal by

K.C. Wheare.

Circumstances of Partition, demands of Kashmir, Junagadh, Hyderabad to go with Pakistan, as well as the rising Naga movement propelled creation of a Centre which was to be more powerful.

There was also consensus for the same,

Since a strong centre was seen as key to holding the nation together.

Therefore, to unite the diversity of India together, federal design was so created

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

e) Caste : invention of colonial modernity or legacy of Indian past

(10 Marks)

Caste, derived from Portuguese word 'Casta' is a unique institution based on ascriptive identities and notions of purity and pollution.

During colonial times, the publication of 'schedule caste' lists hardened the classifications of caste.

However, M. N. Srinivas notes that Caste based identities in India exist at a subconscious level in people.

Its origins were in Purusha Sukta and Manu Smriti.

highlighting its importance, Rajni Kohari notes that it has "Deepened Democracy" and democracy has survived in India due to caste.

Further Christophe Jaffrelot notes it has led to "Silent Revolution" of lower castes while Yogendra Yadav notes it has led to sectarian upsurge. However, Pratap

Bhano Mehta and CP Bhamshri note in long term caste based politics does more harm.

The need however is to pursue Ambedkar's goal of "Annihilation of caste"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.6) a) "The rhetoric of duties has often been displayed by those whose true purpose is return to tradition won by limiting the rights of others'. Critically examine the statement by highlighting the significance of fundamental duties mentioned under article 51 A of the constitution of India. (20 Marks)

Fundamental Duties was introduced by 42nd CAA, Article 51A, Part IVA. It was based on Swaran Singh Committee recommendations, and was inspired from USSR constitution.

It extends the Aristotelean idea of seeing citizenship itself as a duty (BOOK: POLITICS) and establish a form of Civic Republicanism envisaged by Hannah Arendt. Fundamental duties guide good conduct among citizens, pursuing excellence, living with harmony.

It helps build social fraternity and what Dr. Ambedkar called

Social Endosmosis, for (eg) compassion towards all living beings.

It enables good Governance and India's ascendance as Vishvaguru, through individual efforts, for (eg) living by the ideals of the freedom movement.

Fundamental duties are also essentially the codification of "Indian way of life", for (eg) SI (g) - preserving environment is already done by Bishnois / Bugun tribe of Karnachal.

It is however also believed by Gandhiji in Hind Swaraj that Duties must precede rights. Rights must be guaranteed based on the fulfillment of duties.

This has been criticised by Gautam Bhalla in book "Transformative Constitution". He gives example of Supreme Court judgments that allowed unfair treatment of women airline employees on grounds of "duty towards family". Finally, Dr. Ambedkar in prioritising the voice of weak and subaltern, placed individual rights at the heart of Constitution. Most importantly, the "TRINITY of equality, liberty and right to life".

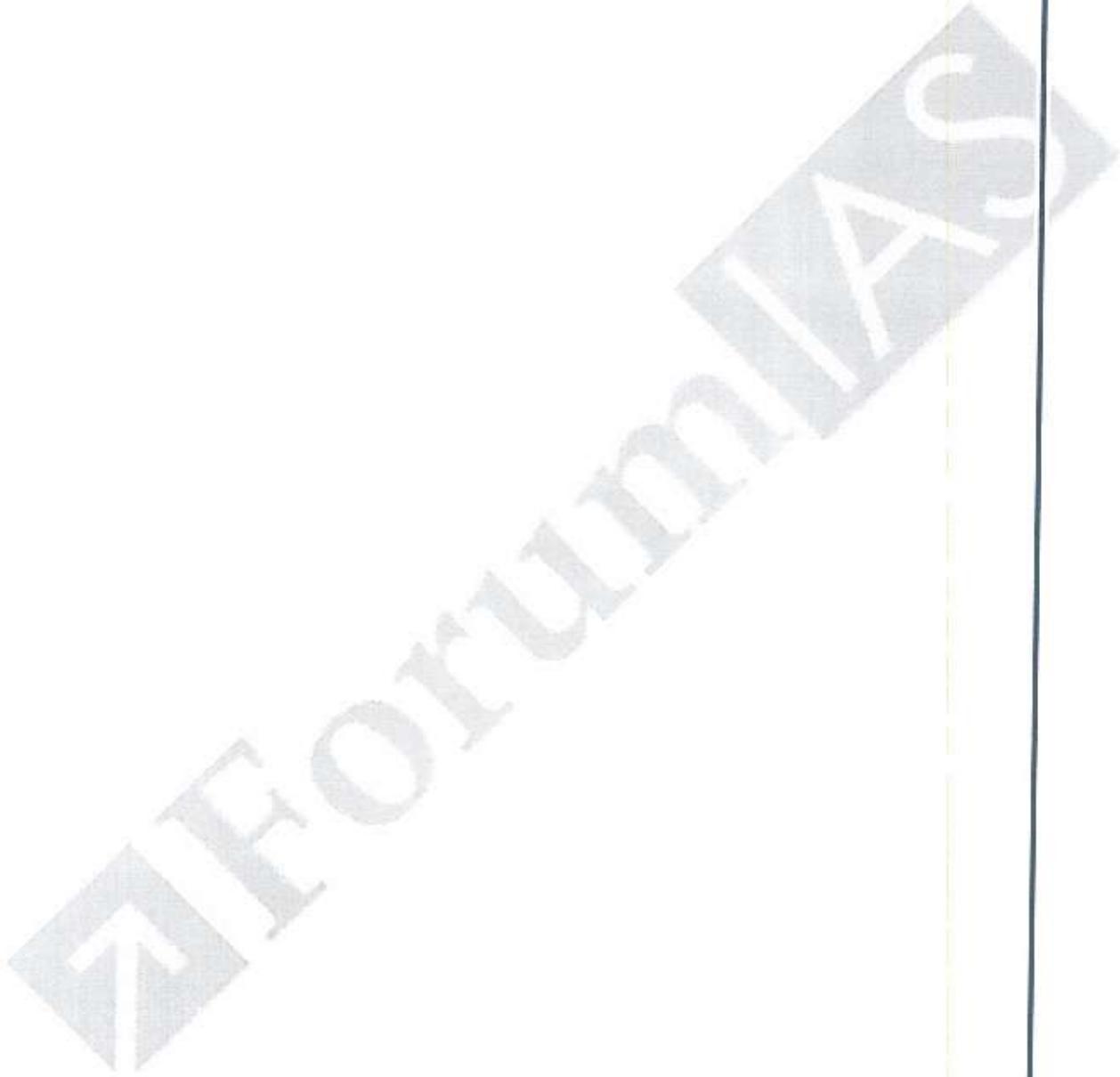
Thus it is Part III, and Fundamental Rights with guarantees under Article 32 (writs) which is justiciable unlike Part IVA, which is not. After AM, Harold Laski had said a State is known by

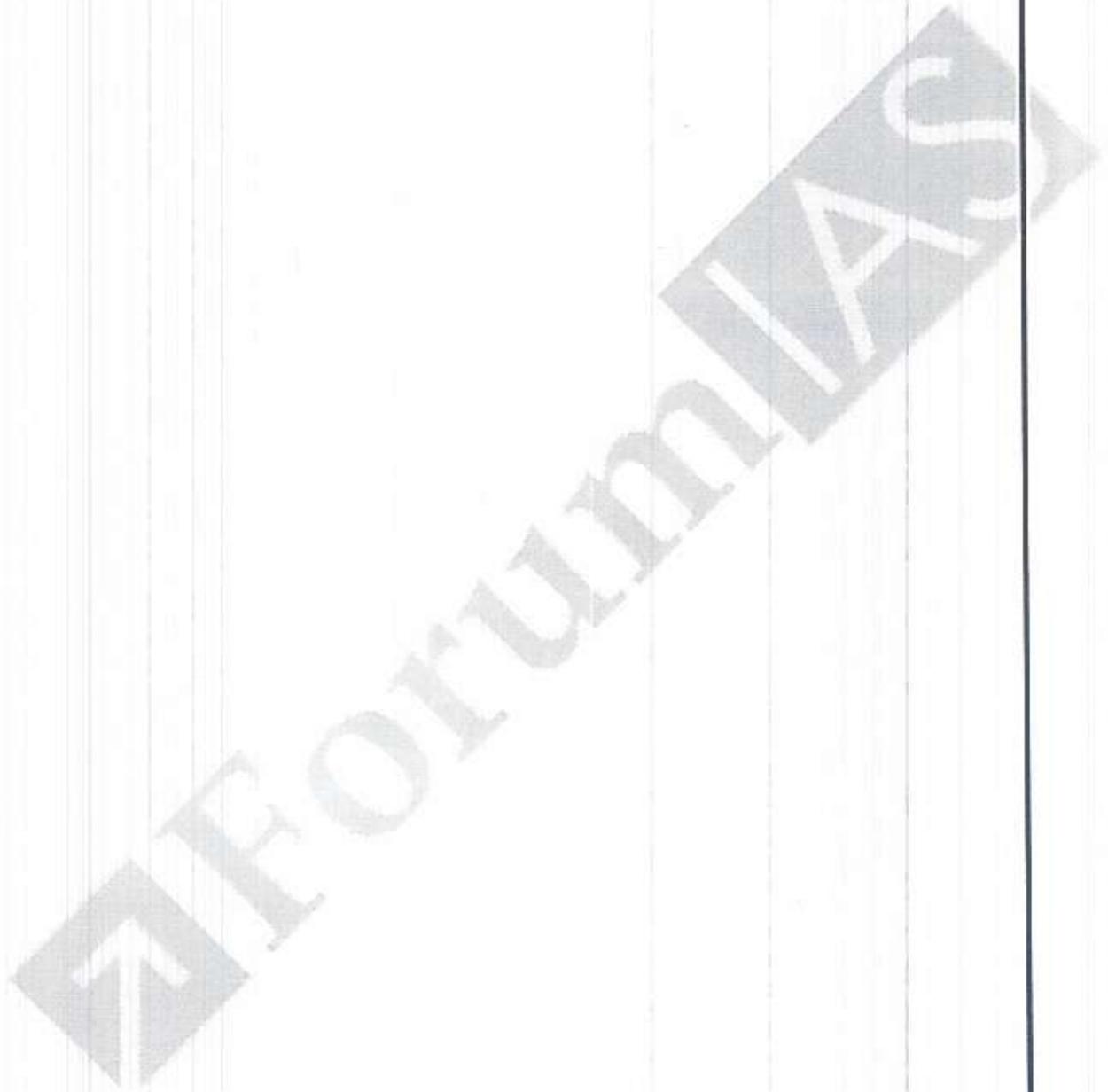
the right it maintains.
 The need therefore, as former PM Indira Gandhi had said, to live by the Democratic Balance that Part III and Part IV A establishes. Justice Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties therefore recommends a) curriculum changes to incorporate fundamental duties awareness b) enforcing media ethics c) establishing an independent Ombudsman to assess implementation of fundamental duties. Finally, efforts like Nagrik Kartavya Abhiyan will help uphold the spirit of duties in our constitution.

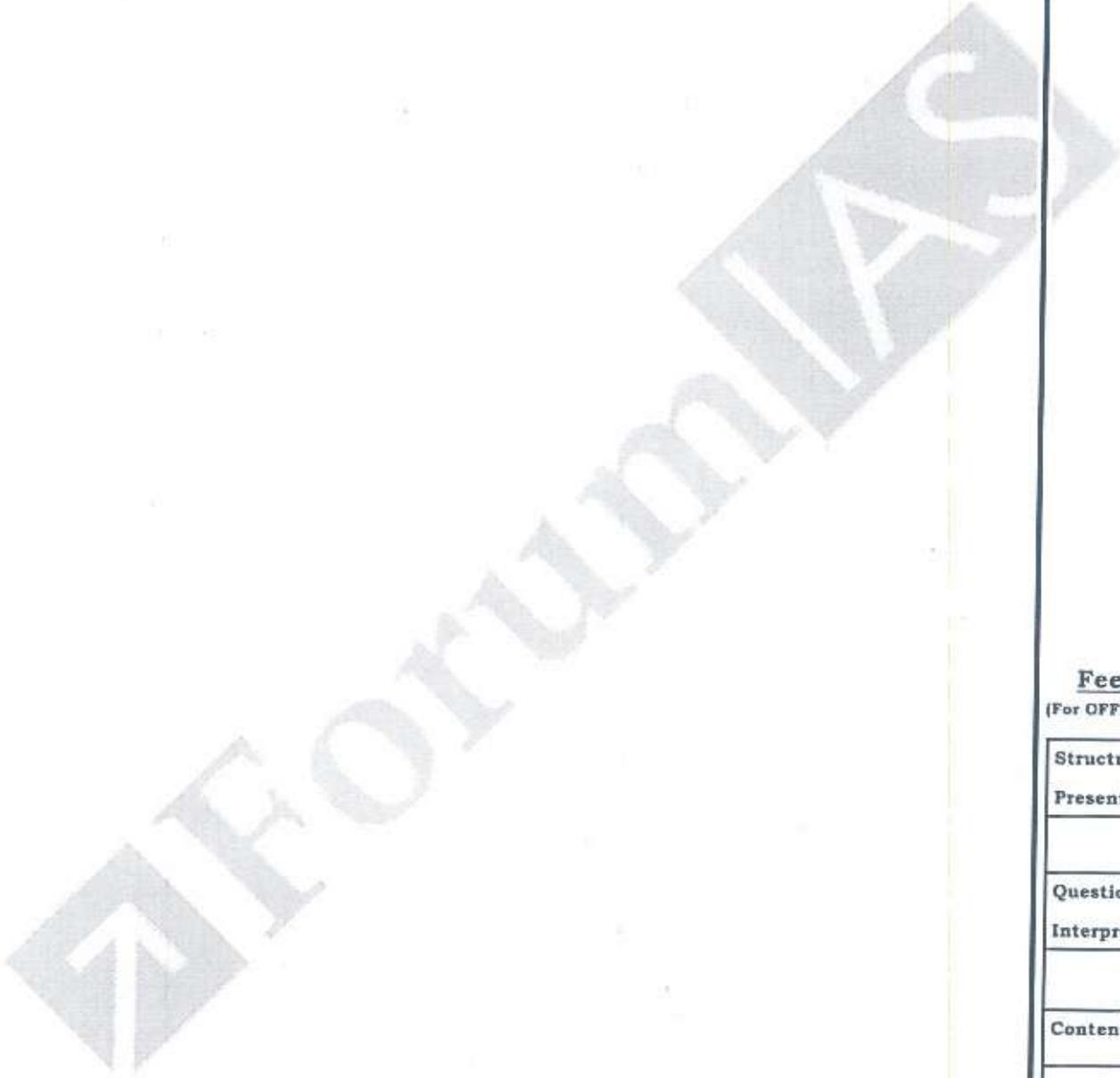
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



b) What are the changes in factors having bearing on the nature of party system in India. Is there a reversal towards one party dominant system after 2014 general election. (15 Marks)







Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



c) "Local self governments have immense potential to bring about democratic revolution in India." What are the major issues inhibiting the success of Panchayati Raj institutions in India. (15 Marks)

Local self governments in India
were constitutionalised by the 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment -

It gave practical shape to Gandhiji's vision of "Oceanic circles" and its energising performance has nullified Dr. Ambedkar's fear that "villages are mere DENS OF IGNORANCE".

They have immense potential to bring about democratic revolution. It makes democracy truly representative as Edmund Burke and J.S. Mill would have sought for (eg) multiple caste, religion and class of people vote and get elected. Peoples demands are better represented and heard across government.

According to J. R. Raghurandan in "Rethinking Public Institutions", it has increased TOP to BOTTOM and BOTTOM to TOP information flow, for eg flood ~~data~~ data to PM, awareness about schemes from state to locals.

Through the 33% reservation, it has also heralded era of gender equality where women's issues are better represented and they enjoy autonomy. further it also develops, to borrow Rajni Kothari's phrase - "Reservoir of leadership."

However, major issues plague its success - firstly, there is inadequate fund devolution from states.

state finance commission recommendations are not followed. Further, own sources of revenue generation are limited and inadequate.

Further, functions devolved by State under XIth schedule is non-
consistent and depends on whims of the States. Further, powers of local governments are eroded by creating

parallel centres of power, for (eg) DISTRICT governments in Madhya Pradesh.

The reservation of women is also distorted via practices like PATI PANCHAYAT (Suaha PAI).

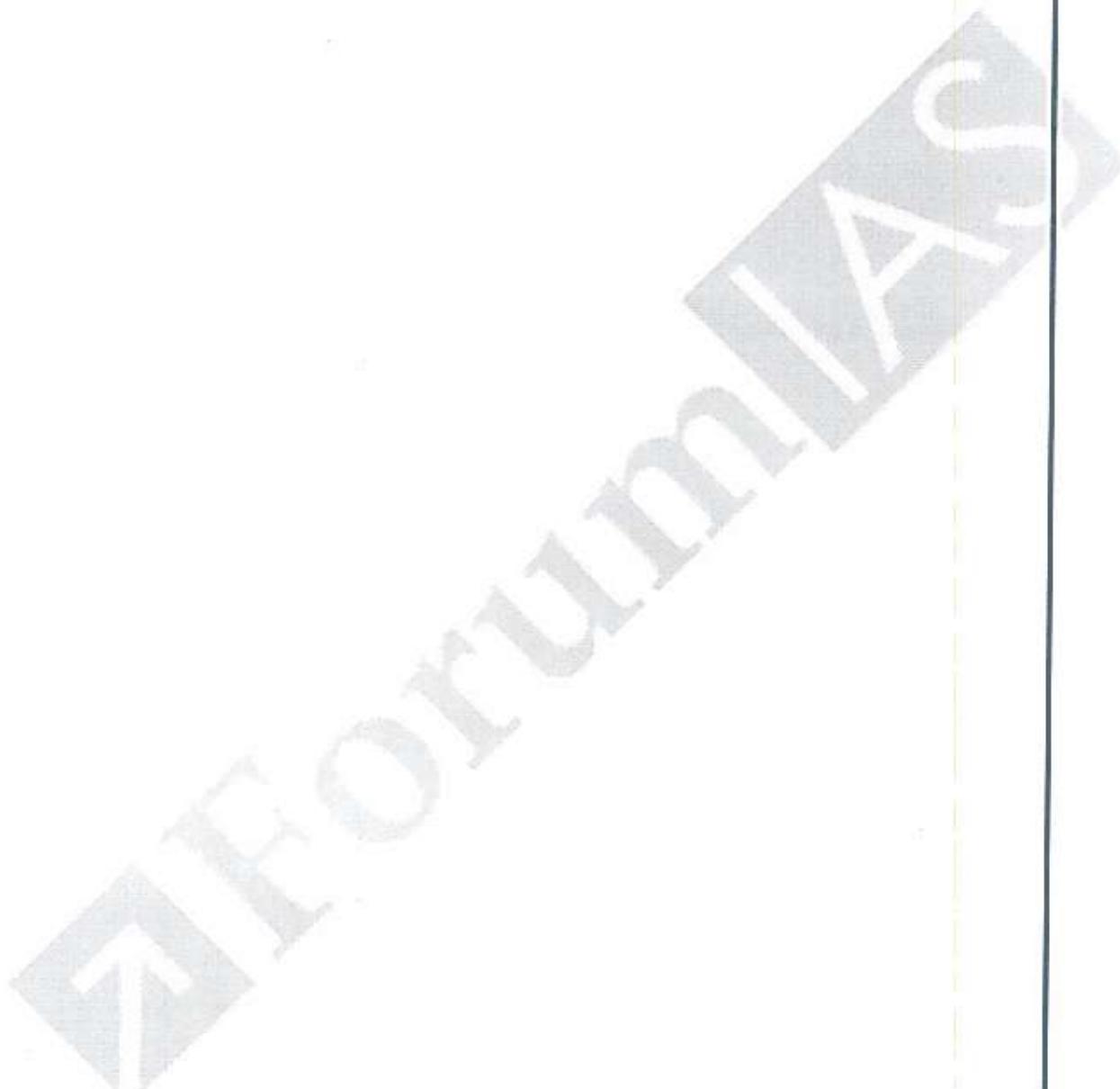
The need therefore is to empower local governments through funds, functions, functionaries and emulate best practices like Karnataka's Aagham project to revive what Haman Khend called Participatory Democracy.

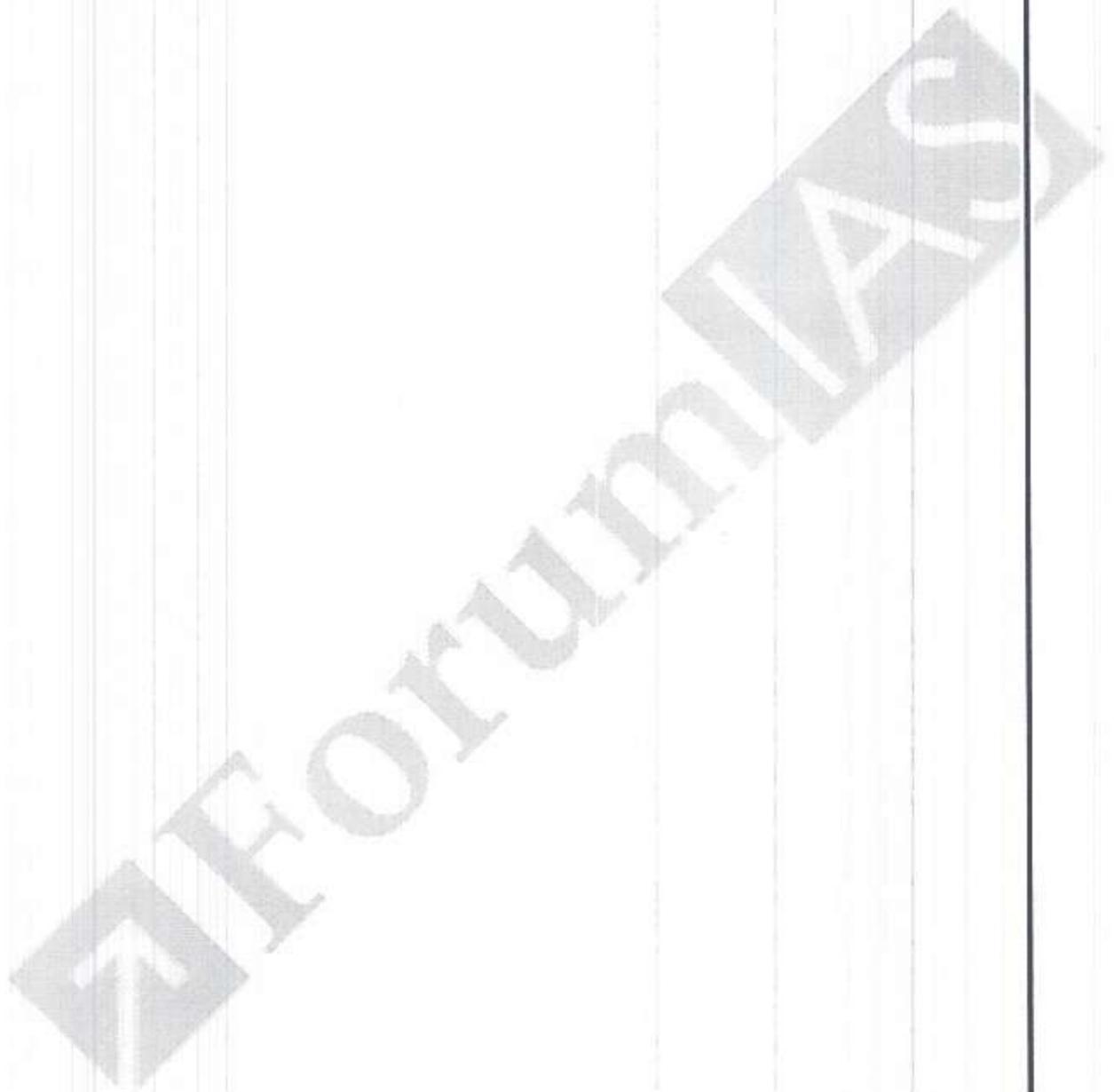
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

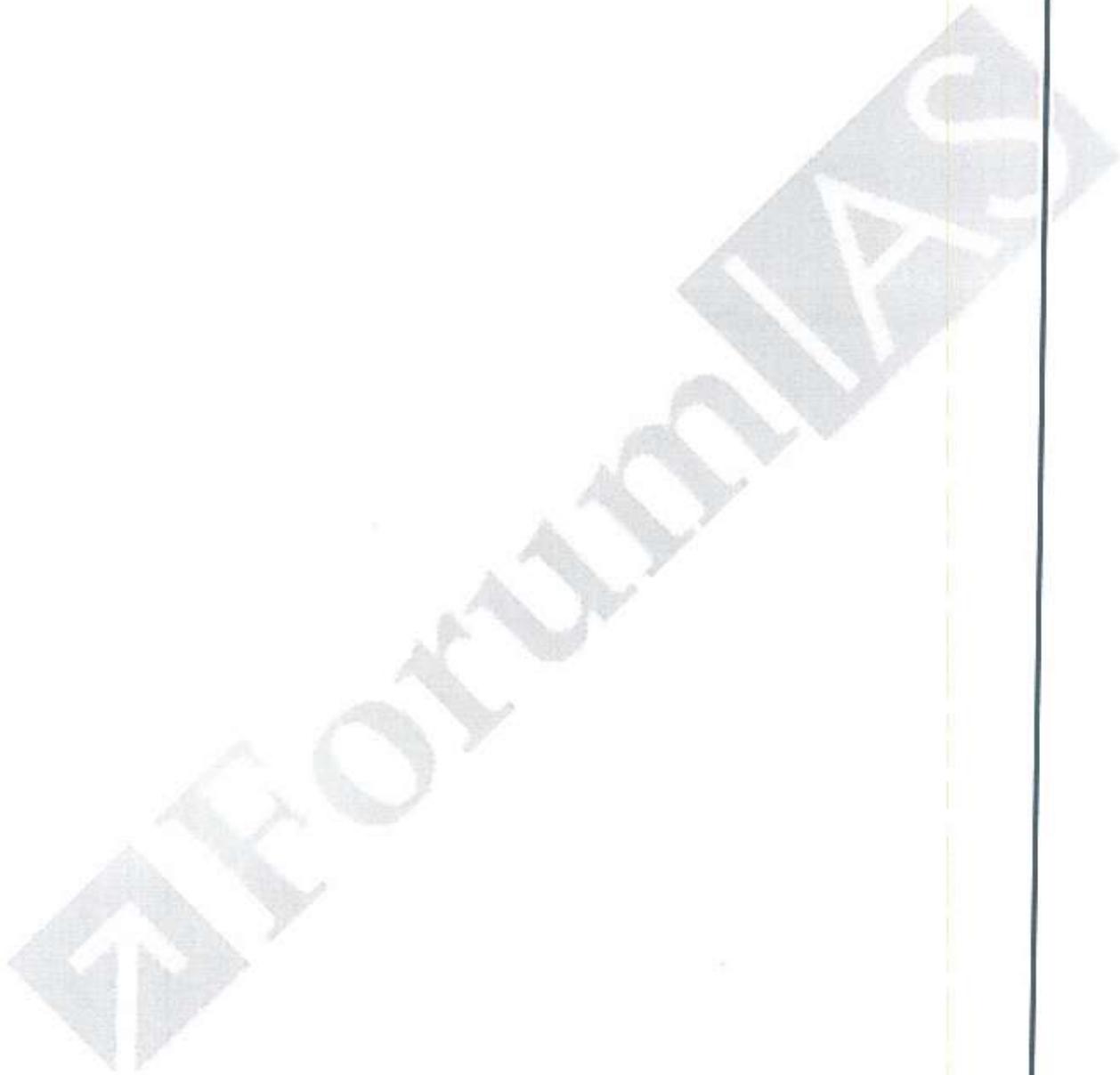


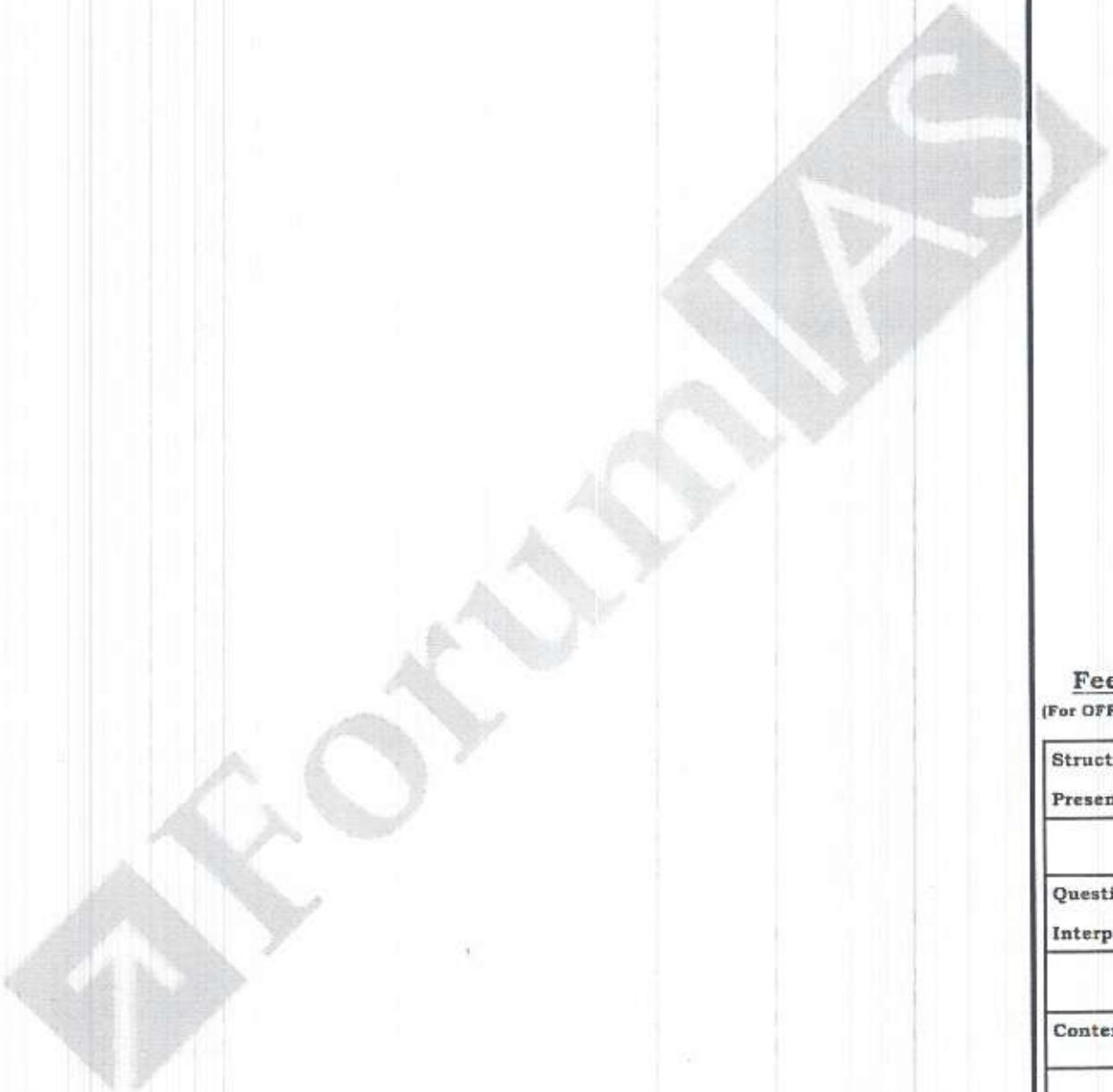
Q.7) a) What are the broad principles associated with fiscal federalism. Discuss the role of finance Commission in changing dynamics of fiscal federalism in India.

(20 Marks)







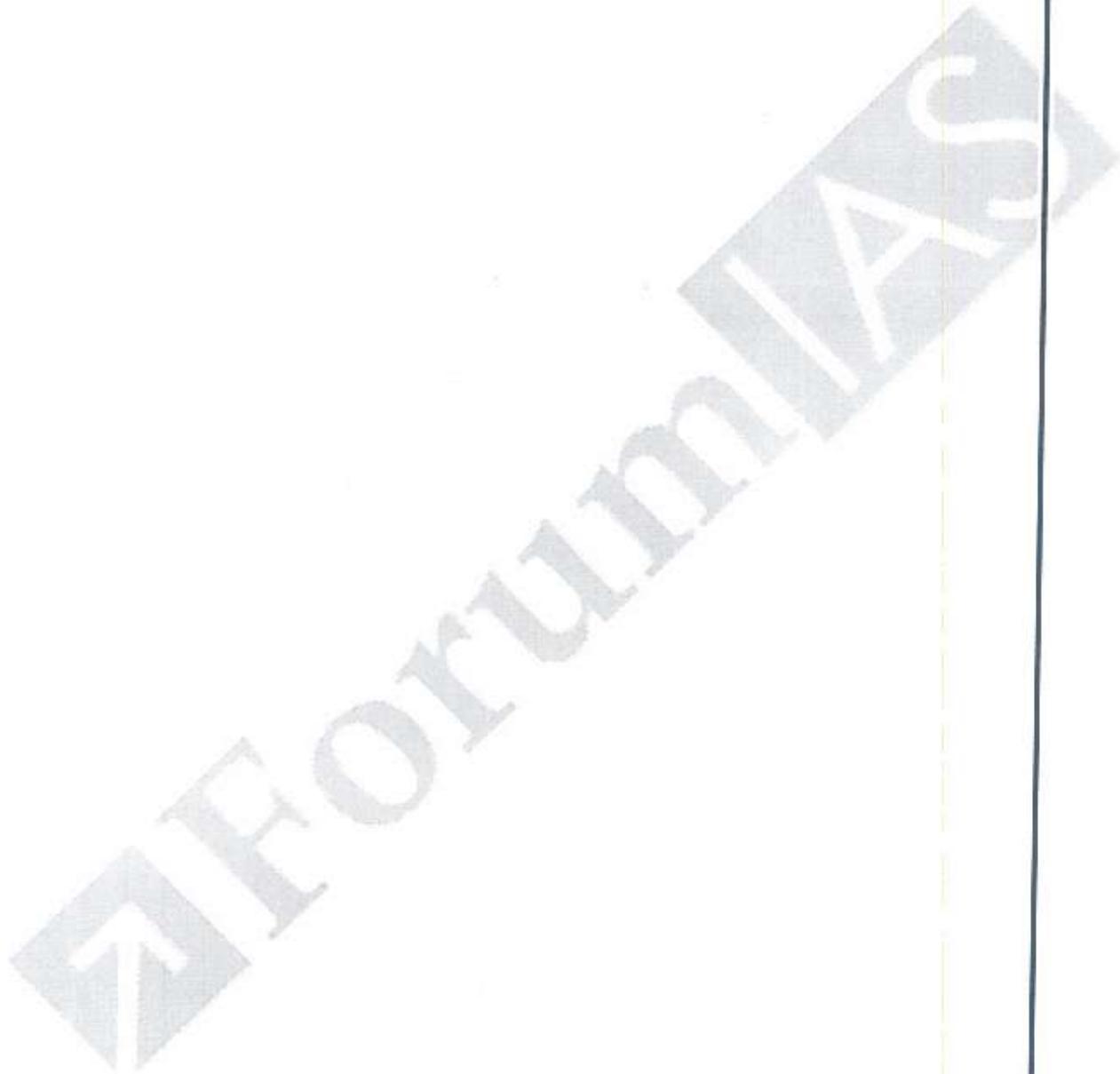


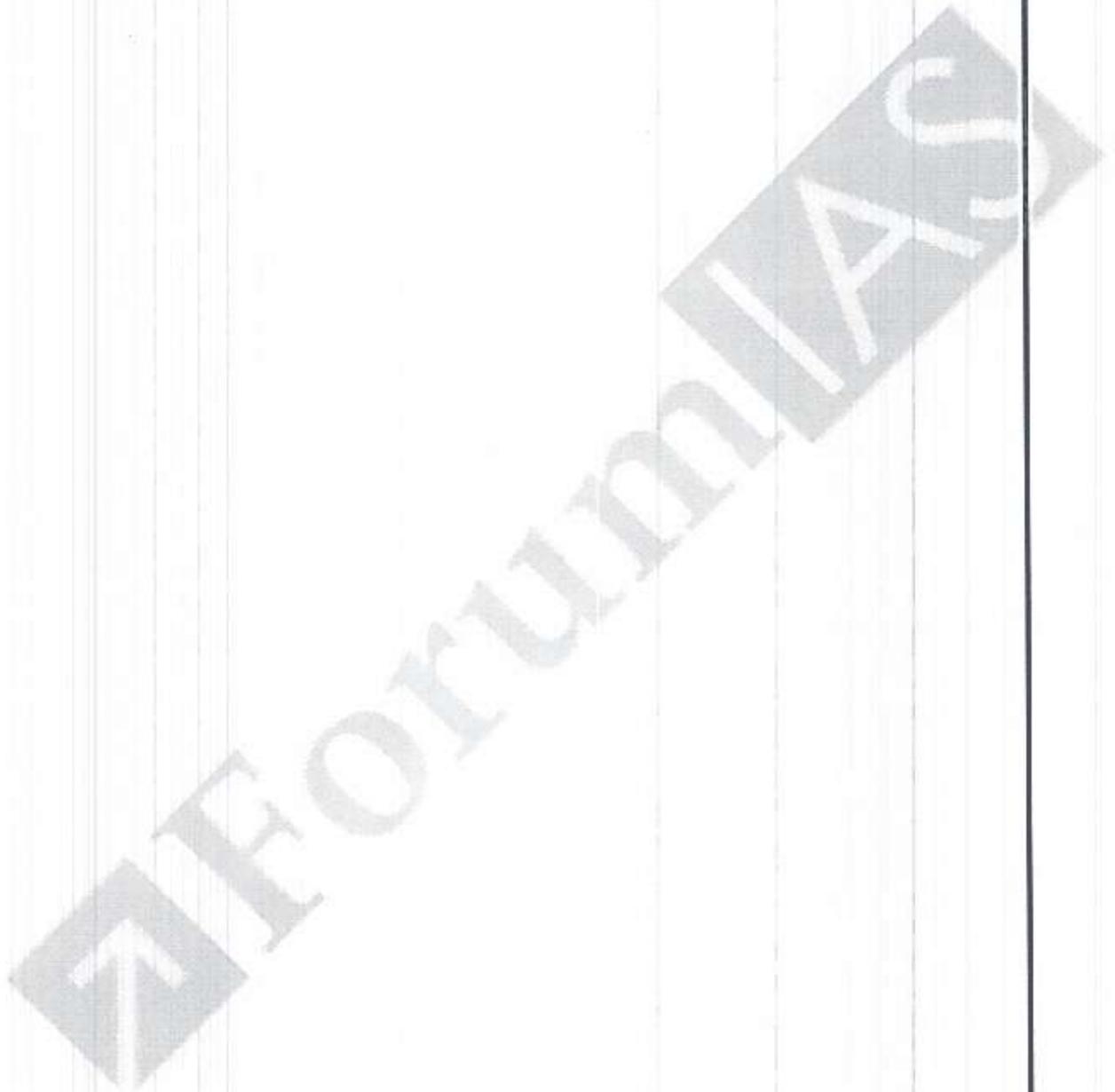
Feedback
(For OFFICE use only

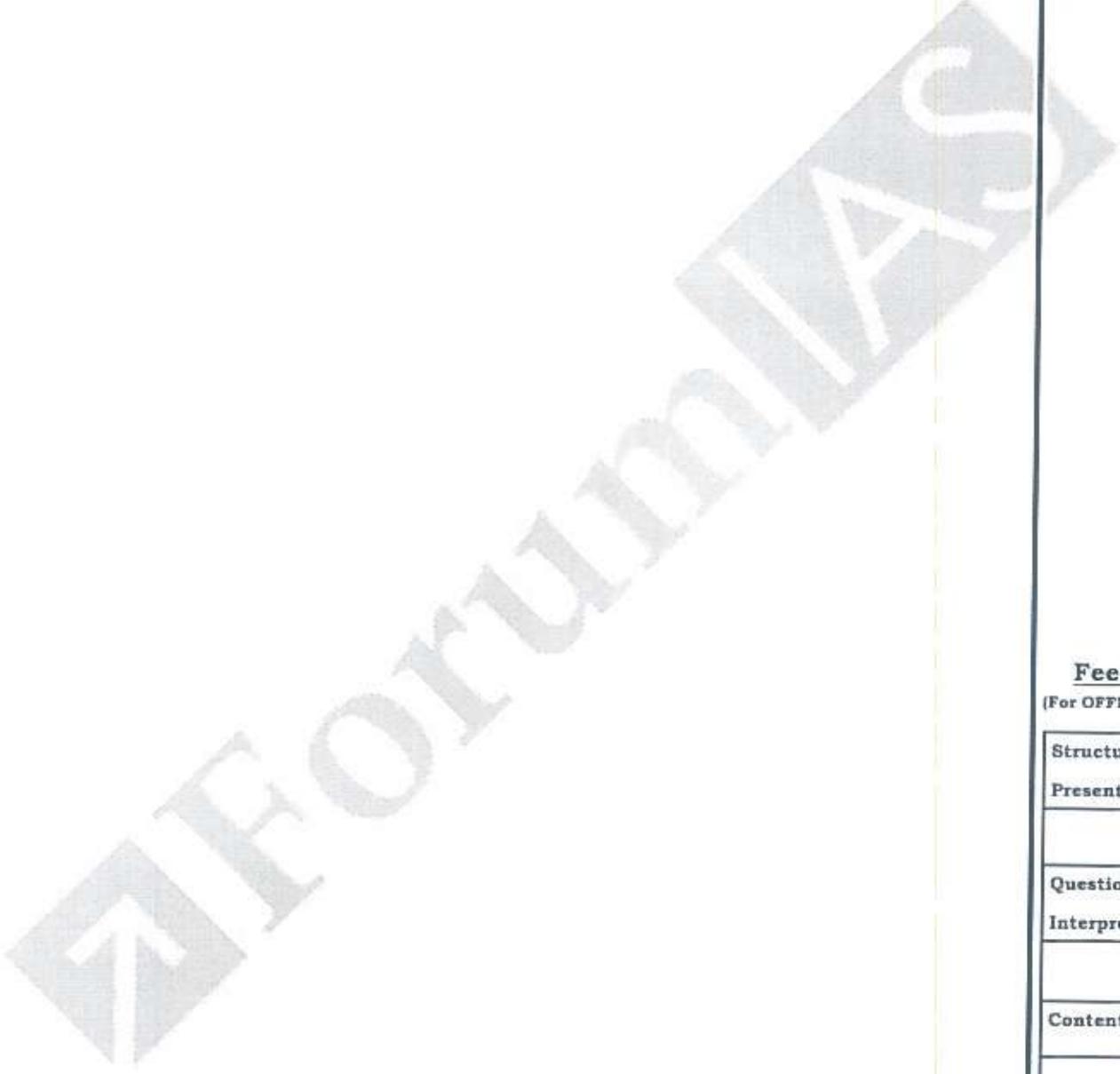
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



b) Habeas Corpus is the 'last law' marking the barrier between a democratic and an authoritarian polity. Discuss the role of Supreme Court w.r.t. writ of Habeas Corpus in India. (15 Marks)







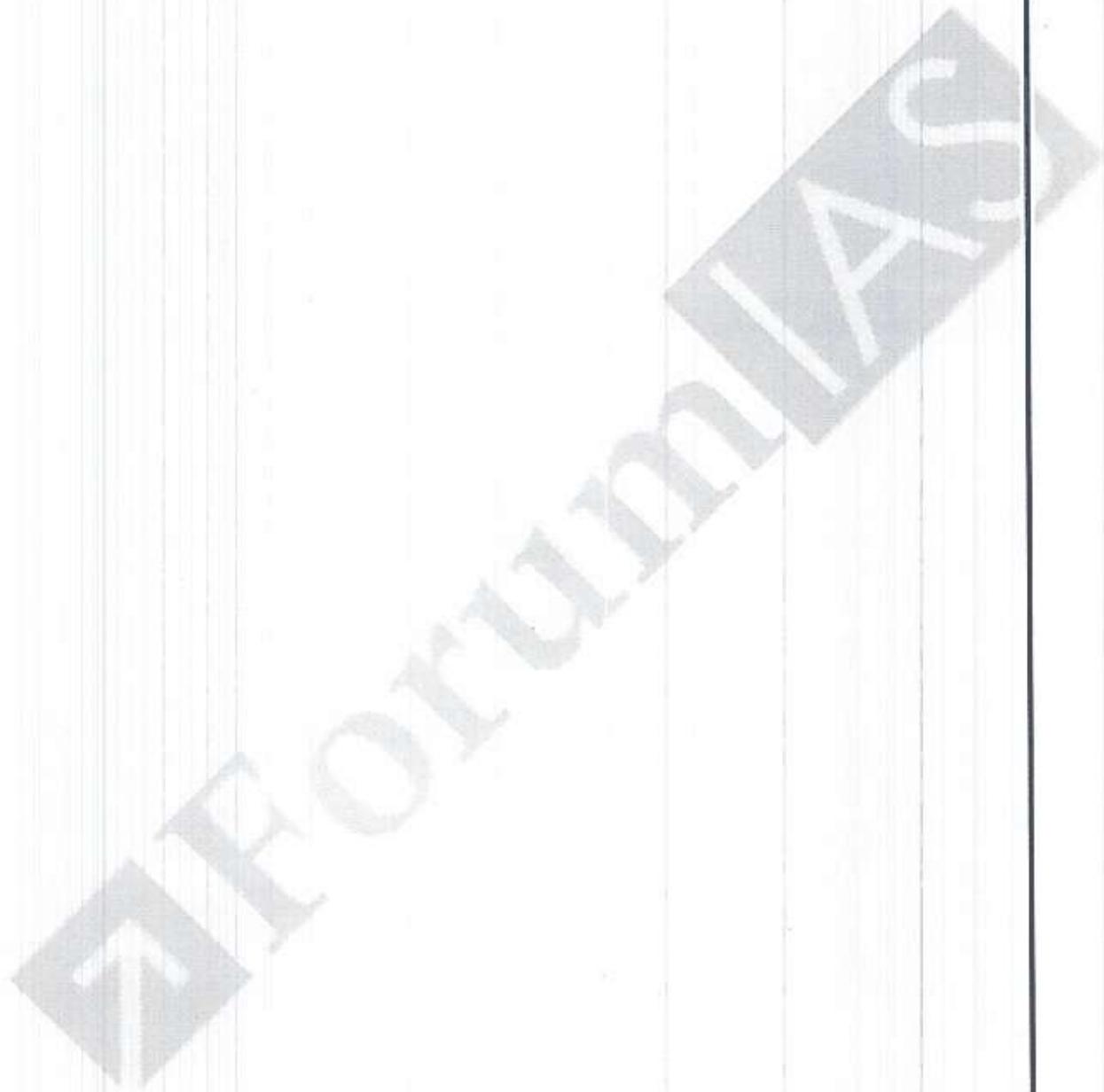
Feedback

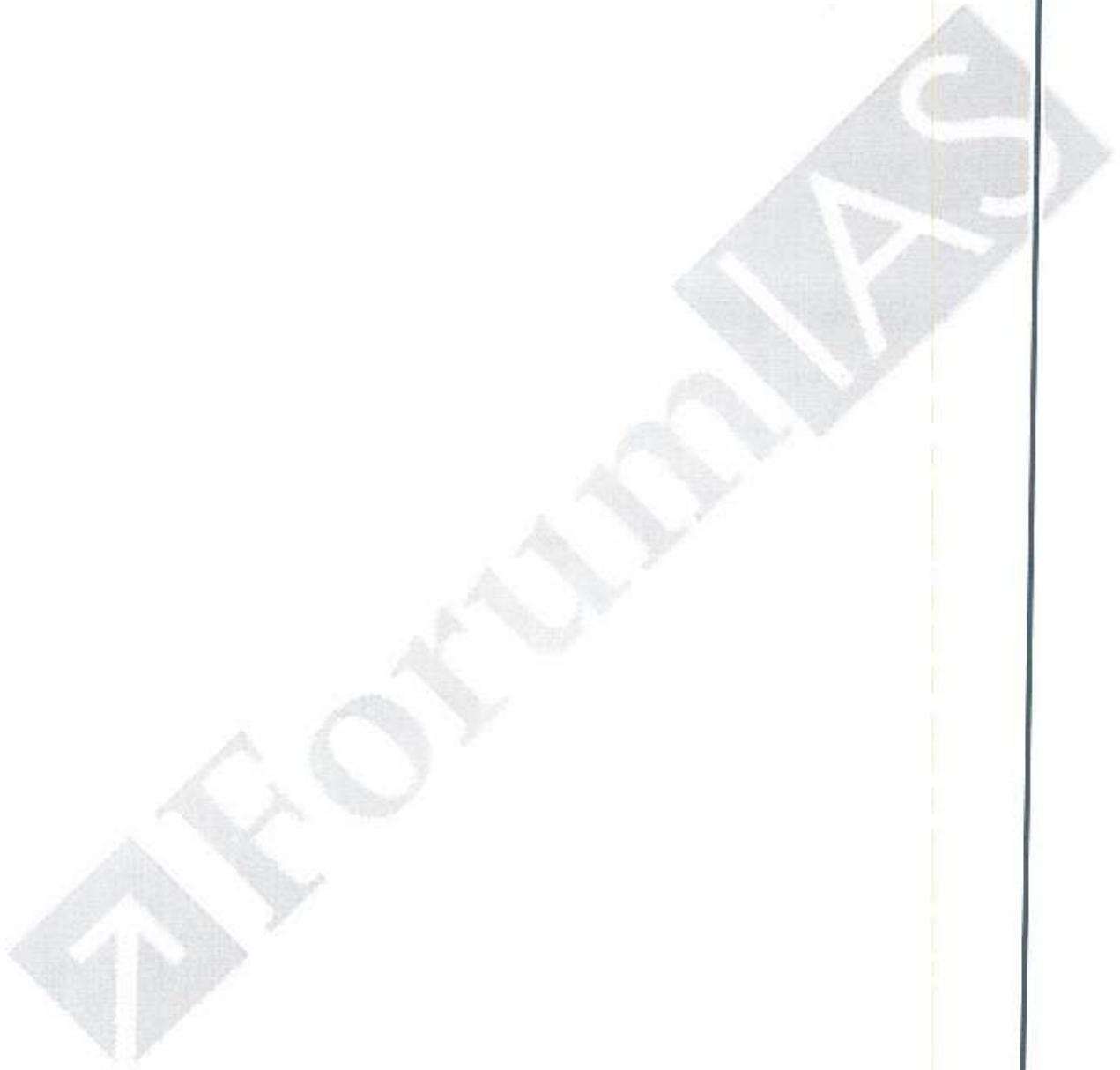
(For OFFICE use only)

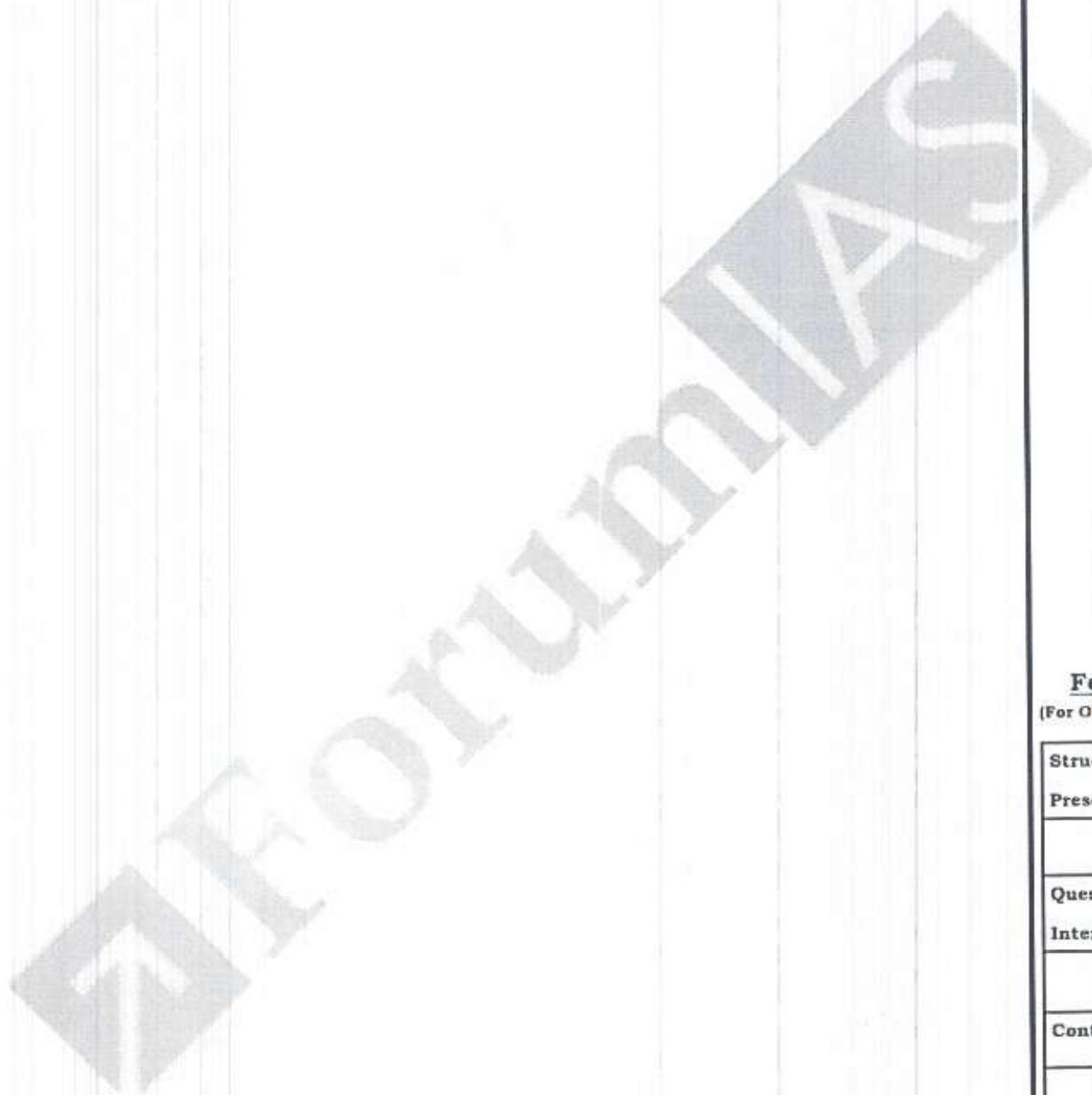
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



c) Explain the major differences between market economy and planned economy.
What are the major economic consequences of liberalisation in India. (15 Marks)







Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.8) a) The framers of the constitution expected the speaker to function as a neutral chair of the house but the office acquired sharp political inclinations. In context of the above statement, examine the role of Presiding officer under anti defection law.

(20 Marks)

The speaker is the symbol of freedom and liberty.

— Jawahar Lal Nehru —

Article 93 provides for the speaker who is the Presiding officer and guardian of the constitution.

The neutrality of the chair is key to the conduct of house. Speaker performs constitutional roles like classifying money bills, statutory roles like final decision maker for defection cases.

As per the Anti-Defection Law introduced by 52nd CAA, within the Xth Schedule, Speaker is the final

authority for Defection cases.

However, questions have been raised on necessity of Speaker's neutrality to ensure the fair implementation of Anti-Defection law.

The law itself has several loopholes, for eg there is no timeline on decision making.

The law allows retail defection in form of merger while disallowing individual splits.

Herein, if the speaker is not neutral, decisions shall be plagued by bias.

for eg Manipur Speaker did not act independently on the cases of defection.

Similarly, Karnataka Speaker ignored a case of defection over procedural grounds.

Further, if Speaker originally belonged to a party on the wrong, there is inevitable bias in decision-making.

Therefore Venkaiah Naidu in his 15-point charter for Parliamentary reforms called for taking away final decision making powers from Speaker.

Supreme Court in Keisham Meghchandram Singh also called for establishing a quasi-judicial authority to decide on defection cases.

Dinesh Goswami Committee and M.R. Madhavan in "Rethinking Public Institutions" called for power to shift to President on advice of Election Commission of India.

Further, for Speaker's neutrality, the **IRELAND MODEL** must be emulated where people who build up credibility and neutrality are selected.

In **UK**, Speaker's constituency is not contested in the next elections.

The PAINE COMMITTEE also recommended choosing people of Independence, Credibility and Neutrality - this is key to restoring faith in the institution of Speaker.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



b) Environmental justice Atlas highlighted India as one of the worst countries in case of environmental conflicts. Discuss the factors responsible for the absence of proactive environmental movements in India. (15 Marks)

Ramachandra Guha in "Unquiet Woods" notes how India today is marked by polluted skies, blackened rivers and environmental degradation. Environment Justice

Atlas echoes the same concern. According to WHO report some of the top polluted cities are in India. NITI's Comprehensive Water Management Index Report notes over 600 million people are in water stress.

Air pollution is reducing life expectancy, water pollution of uranium/arsenic expanding.

Vandana Shiva and Jayant Bandopadhyaya blame this

on the resource intensive nature of India's development.

The crusade of environmental movements to this crisis began with Chipko movement according to Ramchandra Guha.

In its second phase it was popularised by journalists like Anil Agarwal and institutionalised by "Department of Forest".

It even took a turn of professionalism in its third phase via a Centre of Ecology at IISc.

However, today it is splintered, issue specific and in disarray. It has failed to inspire pan-Indian environmental consciousness.

The hegemony of market liberalism has limited the movement

to periphery.

Following a what Atul Kohli calls a "v-shaped curve", movements like sterlite lopper protest, Warey tree felling, struggle of Dongriya Kordh died down due to lack of institutionalisation and expansion of demands. Few organisations like Centre for science and environment are leading the professional pursuit of environmental movement.

We need as Amartya Sen would say us to make it a "PUBLIC-POLITICAL" issues and hence pursue GREEN POLITICS. Sumita Narain finally says - answer lies in Democracy. New Environmentalism must fuse projects of ecology and equity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

c) Discuss the factors responsible for secessionist tendencies in India. Has Indian state been able to deal with them successfully? (15 Marks)

Secessionism in India is primarily sought and pursued on ethnic lines. **JAMES MANOR** in "Ethnic Politics in India" defines ethnicity in India based on Race, Language, Religion.

The second key cause of secession is to borrow from **A.O.G.** **Frank** "Development of Underdevelopment", for (eg) issues of JAI JANATA JAMEEN causing left wing extremism.

The ethnic causes are according to Zoya Hasan, assertion of marginalised communities. for (eg) neglect of Naga development during colonial era. It is according to

Dipankar Gupta

also an elite response and merely an unit of mobilisation to preserve self interest.

Further it is also argued that the "HOMOGENISING TRENDS" of the state also fuels secessionism. For West Bengal's language policy fuelled 2017 Jorkheland movement

These secessionist movements take what Atul Kohli calls a Reverse-U shape, for it sees rapid ascendance, then exhaustion and concludes with reconciliation and accommodation.

According to Kohli our dealing has been a mixed record.

The handling of Draavidian movement and Tamil secessionism

by Rajiv Gandhi is seen as an act of Political maturity. On the contrary, the use of force by Indira Gandhi over Punjab's Khalistan movement through Op Blue Star led to prolonged violence.

Recent Naga Accords is also a positive example of accommodation and democratic resolution.

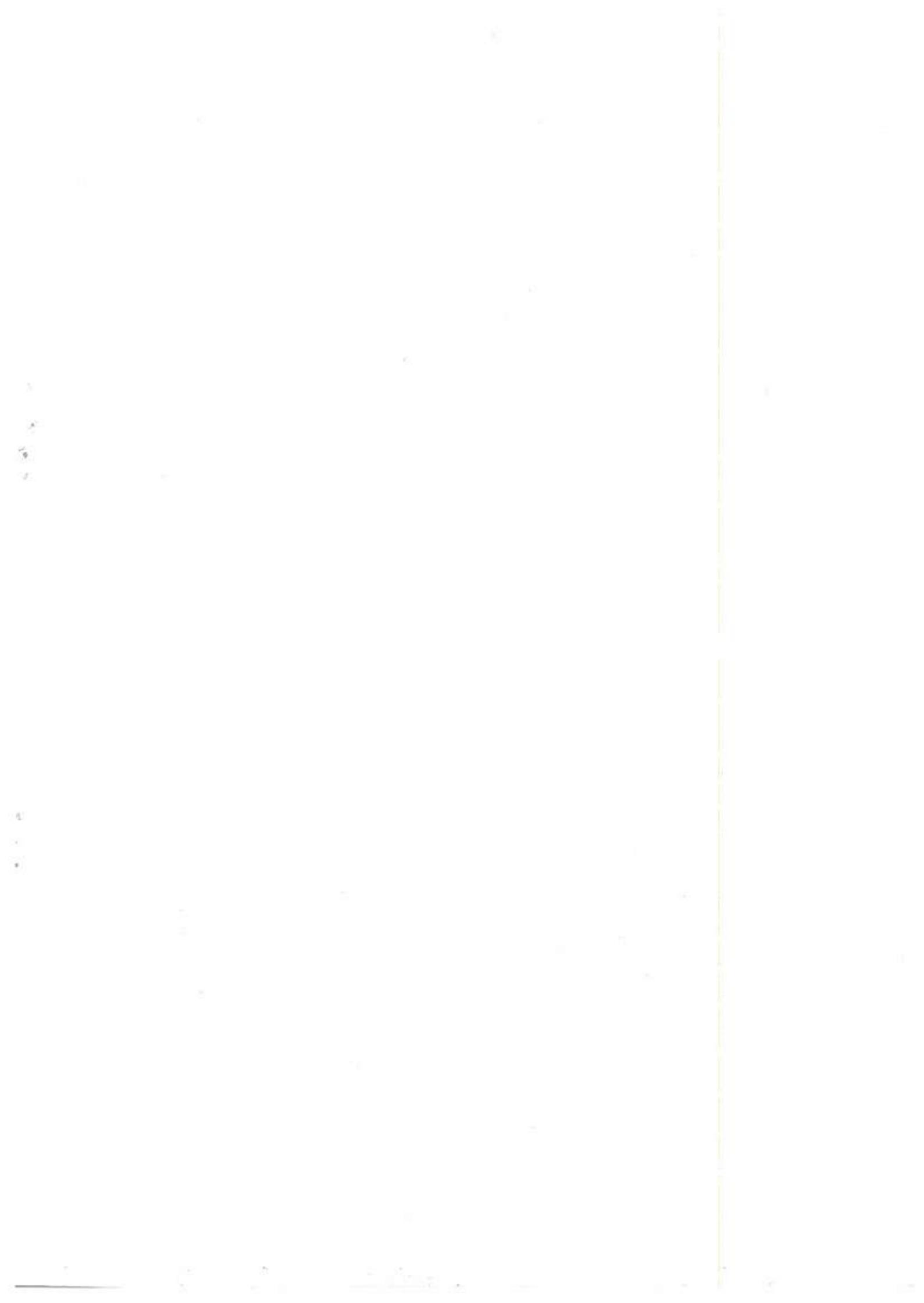
Sarkaria Committee calls for Democratic Decentralisation as a

response. Ashutosh Varshney in "Ethnic Conflicts in India" calls for revival of Civic Republicanism, an ideal also cherished by Hannah Arendt.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



Augmented Test Series (ATS)

PSIR (Optional)

Offline & Online

