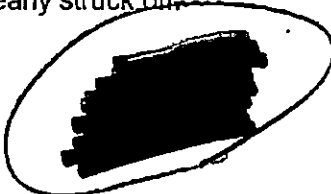


**POST-INDEPENDENCE CONSOLIDATION
AND INDIAN POLITY**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p> 
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name JAI KISHANRoll No. GSMT2017041Mobile No. [REDACTED]Date 02-July-2017Signature Jai kishan

REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Q1. "A party that comes second, has no right to form the Government." Comment on the statement keeping in mind, the recently concluded elections in Goa. Analyze, if it was a case of abuse of Governor's discretionary powers? (12.5 Marks)

Indian Constitution allows the government to be replication of "Westminster model" where the government must prove its majority in the legislature (Lok Sabha or legislative assemblies). It nowhere says that the party which would get maximum seats shall form the government.

In case of Goa assembly elections, since the result did not ~~precipitate~~ give mandate to any single political party to form the government.

The governor had the discretion to invite the party which in his discretion was competent enough to form government. Here, the governor chose to invite the BJP which was the second largest party. It was not only the abuse of discretionary power of the governor but also faulty party preparation of the Indian National Congress which was

2 1/2

Remarks

How was it abuse of power of by the governor? Justify it.

the leading party.

The Sarkaria Commission had made recommendation for the Governor's discretion in case no party gets the majority seat. The priority to invite should be as follows:-

- These order of preference have been precedents for.
- (1) The party with maximum seats.
 - (2) The alliance which had formed before election with maximum seats.
 - (3) The alliance which have been formed after election with maximum seats.

In this context, although the Governor enjoys discretion but his discretion must be merit based.

Q2. Do you think, making National Commission for Backward Classes a constitutional body was necessary? Critically analyze how this move of assigning constitutional status would affect the working of this body? (12.5 Marks)

Presently, to look into the grievances of backward classes, we have National Commission for Backward classes (NCBC) which is a statutory body. The government's proposal to form ~~statutory body~~ a constitutional body is a welcome move. There has been demand from the backward classes that the commission should be made a constitutional body.

arguments in favour.

(1) The onus to give reservation to certain caste would lie primarily in hand of parliament. Hence, populist measures taken by various parties would come down. eg. In 2014 UPA II government gave reservation to Jats despite opposition from NCBC.

(2) The NCBC would get prior recognition

③

Remarks

You need to refer to the model answer for better understanding of this question.

2 1/2

arguments against

1) Giving NEBC a constitutional body would treat it at par with National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCST/NCSC). This means other backward classes and scheduled Caste and scheduled tribes are being treated on ~~equal footing~~. This is unwise and unfair.

2) In the present context, it would ignite the sentiments of many Caste which would be a threat to national integration.
challenges.

It would need to be a constitutional amendment. Hence, getting approval from both the Houses and ratification from half of the state legislatures would be uphill task.

You should answer against every aspect of the question.

Remarks

Q3. What is Separation of Power? Examine the idea of separation of power enshrined in Indian Constitution with suitable examples? (12.5 Marks)

Separation of power is an Aristotelian concept where different organs of the government - legislature, Executive and the judiciary are independent. The working of each organ is clearly defined but at the same time, it also inscribes the concept of checks and balances.

you have to be aware of factual thing.

There are two models of separation of power:-

(a) Mutual Exclusion:- Here, the working of each organ is mutually exclusive. example:- the U.S. model.

(b) Westminster Model:- Here, the executive is part of the legislature. Indian constitution is a part of Westminster follows this model.

The idea behind separation of power is:-

(a) Independence of each organ

Remarks

(b) To minimise the concentration of power in any one organ. Suppose the executive gets the absolute power. It would make the government similar to dictatorship.

3/2

Discuss more examples of separation of power

Indian Constitution prohibits the idea of separation of power. In fact, it is one of the basic structures of Constitution. "Judicial review" by the highest courts is an example of it. In this case, the role of legislature is to legislate laws but the constitutionality of the law would be decided by the highest courts. Further, the various immunities given to the courts so that it could be shielded from executive or legislative arbitrariness.

way forward:-

True separation of power can only come when we give financial autonomy to each institutions. Merely, functional autonomy is not sufficient.

Remarks

Q4. Highlight the key reforms regarding political funding undertaken recently by the Indian Government? Examine, if these would help to induce transparency in political and electoral system? (12.5 Marks)

The key reforms taken by the government in political funding are as follows:-

- a) Amendment to the IT Act :- ~~Earlier~~ Now the political parties would have to file annual IT (Income Tax) returns.
- b) Earlier, any party could get funds anonymously from anyone in cash not exceeding the amount ₹ 20000. From this year, the limit has been reduced to ₹ 2000.
- c) Electoral Bonds :- India would become the first nation to issue electoral bonds. Here, any donor can purchase electoral bond anonymously.
- d) Earlier, a private company could make donations to a political party only upto 7.5% of its profit but now the upper ceiling ~~is~~ done away with.

Remarks

concerns.

The idea of reducing cash funding to ₹ 2000 is welcome move. But it would hardly reduce cash flow in political funding. Now parties would add more names mostly fake.

Idea of Electoral Bond! - It would reduce transparency.

Idea of removing 7.5% slab! - The private firms would be under more pressure to donate more.

suggestions.

(1) Every ~~donations~~ donation to political parties must be done via ~~check~~ ^{cheque} or digital.

(2) It is time make "constructive deliberation" on public funding of political parties.

(3) Anonymosity of Electoral bonds should be done away.

Remarks-

Q5. The Religion, Caste, and Language has been the major theme of Social Segregation and division. In this reference, analyze whether the recent decision of the Supreme Court to put a blanket ban on political parties and candidates to appeal people on basis on religion, caste etc. would amount to strengthening of democracy in country? (12.5 Marks)

Consistently, while interpreting the Representation of People's Act (1951), the Supreme Court held that the use of religion, caste or language for making electoral appeal would be regarded as an electoral offence. In this context, the verdict of the Supreme Court is "ideal" but not practical. Religion, caste and language are the part of human identity. It is always desirable to break such divisive identities but this would take time. Caste based politics and religion based politics in extreme cases is a threat to national integration. But such politics when it demands the rights of certain sections which are all disadvantageous position must be welcomed. Putting a blanket ban would lead to gross abuse.

Especialty Section 123(3) of the R.P. Act 1951.

Remarks

Now, it would be on discretion of the Election Commission or the courts to decide what amounts to be an appeal based on language, caste or religion.

Suppose a candidate makes promises that certain caste which are at disadvantageous position, would be benefited if he is elected. In this case, although his intentions may be slight but he can be disqualified.

Democracy is not about winning or losing elections, voting and electing our rulers. A true democracy also mean that each section gets its due representation, each one has full freedom - economic, political and social. In this case, the judgement is ideal but not practical.

How would this judgement prove to be a blow to divisive tactics?

Remarks

Q6. In the light of growing pendency of cases with traditional judicature, the need for alternative dispute mechanism has been felt. What are the merits and demerits of alternative dispute redressal mechanism? Also suggest measures to improve the performance of the traditional judiciary. (12.5 Marks)

One of the biggest challenge before Indian courts is pendency of cases. In this context, there has been focus to develop alternative dispute mechanism in India.

"National Legal Services Act" (NALSA) was enacted which permitted establishment of Lok Adalats (people's courts):

merits :-

(1) Economic :- ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) are cheap and poor people can resolve their disputes paying a nominal fee.

(2) It reduces the burden of the traditional courts.

(3) These courts are guided by the principle of Natural Justice. Hence, complex litigation procedure not needed.

(4) It also reduces the burden on Indian jails where under trials are languishing.

platforms of ADR like arbitration, conciliation, mediation etc.

Remarks

demerits.

(1) Since, it works on PNJ. Therefore, across uniformity is absent. Avoid such acronyms.

(2) The verdicts of NDRs are open to be challenged in the traditional courts. Hence, the losing side may move to courts.

way forward:

For petty cases, the verdict of NDRs must be made final and binding.

(4 1/2) In order to improve performance of traditional courts, following steps should be taken:-

(1) Make the litigation process simpler.

(2) Make use of digital technology for capturing litigation.

(3) Develop plea bargaining system.

(4) Vacancy in higher courts must be filled immediately.

(5) Recruit judicial officers in subordinate courts via Indian judicial services.

(6) The logjam between Executive and Judiciary should be ended.

Remarks

Q7. Indian states have not only been denied the 'guarantee of their territorial integrity', but also due rights as federal units. Examine the above statement considering idea of co-operative federalism, especially in context of bifurcation of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh? (12.5 Marks)

India is perceived as Union of states but not as a federation of states. The word "Union of states" mean that states cannot secede the Indian Federation. Apart from that, the ~~Union government~~ Parliament has power to -

- (1) Bifurcate any state
- (2) Increase or Decrease the area of any state
- (3) Rename any state

Apart from that there are many other features which make Indian constitution a "Union-Centric Federation" like - provision for National Emergency, role of governors, All India Services, legislative powers of parliament on state subjects etc

The idea of co-operative federalism envisages the cooperation among the various states and the Union. When Andhra Pradesh was divided there.

Remarks

Role of regionalism should be discussed

3

You need to discuss why such provision are

it was largely
 # opposed by the people of Andhra Pradesh
 # welcomed by Telangana.

In this context, the state was divided
 but it did not have required consensus.

The parliament divided it, this means
 that merely having majority in the
 parliament is sufficient enough to
 divide a state, that too with a
 simple majority. Many Members of Parliament
 of Andhra Pradesh did not want to vote
 for the division but the whip order
 and anti-defection provisions in the
 Constitution made them vote.

The bifurcation of states must be
 guided by:-

- (a) People's Demand and Consensus
- (b) Administrative and Economic Convenience.
- (c) For development of any backward areas.

Remarks

Q8. Justice delayed is justice denied. Judiciary on one erstwhile hand is facing the crunch of manpower on other hand quality of talent is another big issue. In this reference examine the need of an All India Judicial Service? (12.5 Marks)

The Supreme Court has said that the right to life under Article 21 also includes the idea of "speedy and fair trial".

In this context, many under trials languishing under Indian prisons, many civil cases pending in courts and the litigants are devoid of this right.

Recently, there has been a debate to establish All India Judicial Services so that vacancies in subordinate courts are filled by this.

merits of All India Judicial Services

- (1) It would enhance the quality of judicial officers or judges in the subordinate courts.
- (2) timely ~~and~~ filling of vacancies.
- (3) merit based selection, hence nepotism in judiciary would come down.

Remarks

You should discuss various law commission's report in this regard

Challenges:

32 # One of the problems regarding Indian judiciary ~~in~~ is lack of quality judges in the subordinate courts. This is because law students prefer private practice over a salaried job. To deal with it, remuneration must be competitive.

The acute shortage of manpower can also be reduced if many redundant tasks are automated by use of digitized platforms.

The National Judicial Appointment Committee which was envisaged under 100th constitutional amendment act must be revisited with appropriate changes so that the opacity of collegium is removed.

• Try write your answer in systematic way. Like problems should be discuss together. ~~not in po~~

Remarks

Q9. FRBM Act 2003, was introduced to bring transparency in fiscal management systems in the country and fiscal stability in long term. Critically analyze the success of FRBM Act and suggest the necessary reforms in the law to make it more suitable to India?

(12.5 Marks)

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 was enacted to bring transparency and prudence in government spending.

merits:

(1) The act makes it mandatory to the government to adhere to a particular fiscal deficit. It envisages a fiscal deficit to be 3% of GDP. However, the act has been amended periodically to remove this 3% habit.

(2) By adhering to a reduced fiscal deficit, the Indian bond market making would improve. Hence, it would make easier for the government or private firms to raise money from abroad.

(3) The act also makes sure that disciplined spending of the government does not

(a) "crowd out" money which could be used by the private firms.

(b) we don't get a situation of Balance of payment crisis.

Remarks

You should better refer to the model answer for better understanding of FRBM Act, 2003

2

Now, let us look at grey areas of FRBM act.

(1) The 3% slab is arbitrary and many experts have challenged its rationality.

(2) In cases of slowdown and reduced private firms activities, the government must switch to fiscal stimulus, but the act makes it illegal.

(3) If the deficits are used for capital expenditure, there is no crime in violating FRBM.

In order to overcome above issues.

N.K. Singh Committee has recently submitted

its report. Following are important highlights

(a) Escape clause:- Here, the fiscal deficit target is not a number but a range.

(b) It also says that apart from fiscal deficit, the government must target debt to GDP ratio (60%).

Remarks

Q10. Article 356 has become, 'a tool of political revenge and instrument of dominance over federal units'. In the light of the above statement, discuss constitutional provisions for President's rule? (12.5 Marks)

Article 356 of the Indian Constitution deals with President's rule. B.R. Ambedkar said in the Constituent Assembly that Article 356 is a dead letter and must be used sparingly. But the power has been grossly abused and misused by the central government.

Constitution provisions.

Under Article 356, if ~~the gov~~ there is fall in constitutional machinery, the President's rule can be imposed in the state. Further, under Article 365 if the state fails to obey the executive orders of the ~~state~~ centre, it amounts to be fall in the constitutional machinery under Article 356.

Governor's report:- Most of the time Article 356 is used ~~and~~ based on the governor's report sent to the President.

Remarks

4

A state where the President Rule is imposed. Here, the Council of Ministers stand dissolved and the legislature may be under animated suspension or dissolution.

Recently, two state governments - Uttaranchal and Arunachal Pradesh were dissolved. In both cases, the Supreme Court found that the Centre had abused the powers under Article 356.

Also discuss

the way forward.

view of the

S.P. Bommai vs Union of India case! - The SC says that Article 356 must be used only in these cases. Further, the government can be dissolved only after the floor test.

Supreme Court regards President's rule

Indian democracy is one of the wing which fosters cooperative federalism and distribution of power. The ~~must be aware that~~ must make sure that ideals of our constitution are preserved.

Remarks

Q11. The Internet is one of the fundamental aspect of infrastructure, which not only affects provision of government services, but also day to day transactions, especially when we are pushing hard towards the digital banking and cashless payments. In such a scenario, lacking the connectivity will not only increase digital divide, but also development deficit. Critically analyze the need for a recognition of right to internet in above context. Also, elaborate on the efforts taken by the government to achieve connectivity in rural areas. (12.5 Marks)

India is a unique country where we have one of the largest population connected to the internet but at the same time out of 2x of population is still unconnected. In order to reduce this divide, it may be an attractive option to declare right to internet. But it has its limitations. These are -

(a) poor infrastructure:- The connectivity specially in rural areas is weak. It requires enormous capital expenditure to fill this void.

(b) poor digital literacy:- Many people are still unconnected to internet, don't know how to use computers, smartphones etc.

(c) Fiscal constraints:- The government has fiscal constraints on the amount it can

Why do you make contradictory statements?

2 1/2

Remarks

Do write about right to internet.

depend on above schemes.

In 2014, the government has launched Digital India ~~is~~ which has dual objective.

(a) To enhance Broadband Infrastructures
Under Bharat net, there has a target to connect 2.5 lakh village panchayat with broadband. It is based on PPP (public private partnership).

(b) To enhance digital literacy, e-kranti and e-services.

suggestions:- Is it the requirement of the question?

To achieve the target, private firms must help. The government should rationalise spectrum allocation charges. Recently, Reliance Jio has brought ~~disrupt~~ disruption in the Internet market. The government must make sure that its predatory pricing must not kill competition.

Remarks

Q12. Electoral reforms are a regular and continuing process to ensure free and fair election in India. However, the recent attack by several political parties on ECI (Election Commission of India) citing tamperability of EVM has once raised the question of neutral elections. Do you think, the response by ECI is adequate and satisfactory? Suggest measures to further improve electioneering in India. (12.5 Marks)

Election Commission of India is the constitutional body which has gained people's faith over the years for impartiality and merit. The attack on ECI is unfair and unwise largely on the account of tampered EVMs.

The Election Commission responded the challenges of the political parties by

(a) Throwing an open Hackathon where political parties were allowed to bring their technical experts and show that EVMs were hackable.

(b) Introduction of VVPATs :- Voter Verified Paper Audit Trails would be embedded in every EVM. Here, the voter would get a printed slip where details of his cast vote would be given. In case of disputes, VVPAT votes would be counted.

Remarks

Discusses various reforms taken by ECI

3½

Let us look at security features of EVMs:-

- a) Stand alone device - not connected to Internet
- b) No Radio Frequency Receptor.
- c) chips are programmed once.
- d) Use of double randomisation technique. etc.

Few measures to improve Electioneering in India are as follows:-

(a) Make ECI financial independent. Its budget must be charged on consolidated fund of India.

(b) The ECI must use totalised machines in order to bring voters privacy.

(c) The ~~ECI~~ government should make attack on ECI as contempt charges. This is to preserve people's faith on ECI.

(d) VVPAT must be augmented in every EVM.

What do you mean to say?

- Awareness should be spread
 - CCI should be given more powers

Remarks

Q13. Failure to implement the Lokpal Bill by the government is an indication of how the political parties engage in renege with impunity on the government's promise of a corruption-free India. Analyze the statement and elaborate the recourse available with citizen to deal with political parties forgoing their key promises. (12.5 Marks)

Lokpal Act was enacted after a lot of resistance, debate and apprehensions. But the Lokpal Act has not been implemented this is because the parliament failed to make a consensus to appoint a Lokpal. Under Lokpal Act, the Lokpal would be elected by a committee comprising of

- The Prime Minister
- The Leader of Opposition
- The CJI
- 2 other members appointed by other 3.

The contention lies in the Leader of Opposition. According to Mavlanikar's rule the minimum seats needed for any political party to be regarded as a opposition party must exceed 10% of total seats (55 seats). Since, no party enjoys this status, the government makes this as excuse.

Stick to the main stream of the question only.

Remarks

You need to discuss significance of Lokpal

Recently, the Supreme Court said that above state does not act as an impediment in appointing Lokpal.

3 Remedies available to people to deal with political parties foregoing their key promises are →

(a) to protest against the party with the help of N.G.O.s. eg → Anna Hazare protest which drew mass appeal.

(b) to make PIL (Public Interest Litigation) in the higher courts.

The debate must also be to empower people to sue these political parties for their failure.

Try to make your point relevant to the question

(c) there should be deliberation to give people power to right to recall. This we can begin by giving such power at ~~the~~ local bodies.

(d) the negative vote of NOTA (None of the above) must be made positive.

Remarks

Q14. The numerous parliamentary committees together are acting as an ad-hoc legislature, especially in times of frequent walk-outs by the opposition parties and parliamentary blockades: Discuss how this practice affects the legitimacy of legislature in Indian political system and also analyze its effects on a ordinary MP, who is merely whipped into submission. (12.5 Marks)

The Constitution envisages the Parliament to be legislative body. The debates and deliberations in the Parliament are essential in law making. But in some sense, the above aspiration is flouted by sending each bill to parliamentary committees. Although, Parliament has time constraint and that is why bills are sent to each committee for clause by clause verifiability. But important bills like - Constitutional Amendment Bills must be debated in the Parliament.

There are other issues like - frequent walk outs and parliamentary blockades. The parliamentarians must use the time for constructive purposes otherwise, it would erode away the people's faith in the Parliament. The frequent use of special devices like

These walk outs have increased the role

Remarks

of parliamentory committees

Kangaroo clause, clause by compartment, simple clause etc. erode away the idea of legislative process.

In this context, the gross misuse of Article 110 to turn a bill "money bill" has also hampered the law making process.

Often, people say that laws are passed not by the members of parliament but by the party whip. Anti-defection laws under schedule X of the Indian constitution has made it compulsory to vote as directed by party whip else he can be disqualified.

Way forward:-

Party whip must only be applicable to important bills like - confidence motion.

No-confidence motion.

The parliament must be accountable to the duration of time taken in adjournments and walk-outs. Annual report card of each M.P. must be published so that people come to know about their leaders role in

Remarks re. parliament

you must justify your statement by some examples

Q15. The Constitution of India is remarkable for many outstanding features, which distinguishes it from other constitutions, even though it has been prepared after "ransacking all the known constitution of the world". Elaborate. Do you think that the bulk of the constitution is due to "patch work?" (12.5 Marks)

The Indian Constitution is regarded to be one of the best written constitution because of its elaborative and inclusive nature.

Preamble :- The Constitution of the United Nation inspired our forefathers to construct a preamble. It is regarded as faith and aspirations of people.

Indian judicial system mimics the American system but with a difference.

One ~~is~~ is integrated judiciary and use of ~~due~~ "procedure established by law"

Directive principles of state policy, nomination to Rajya Sabha, are taken from British judiciary.

Fundamental duties are taken from Soviet constitution.

The type of government which is cabinet form of government is similar to

Westminster model but two exceptions →

(a) the Ministry does not control High the legislature.

Remarks

(b) The leader of Council of Ministers can be from any House.

Indian Federalism - is unique in the sense that Centre has upper hand. Also, many scholars regard it as quasi-federal.

For giving and protecting the rights of minorities and other disadvantaged groups we have special provisions.

In short our constitution have five pillars - socialism, secularism, sovereignty, democracy and republic. It has three aspirations - unity, equality and fraternity.

I don't think that bulk of the constitution is a patchwork. It is in fact decorating one's house with the best available ornaments and antiques. Based on the needs and demand, our constituent makers handpicked and added to our constitution. Example:- ~~to~~ To keep national integration, they used the word Union of state in place of federation of state.

Remarks

4 1/2

good approach

Q16. Demand for a separate Gorkhaland is rooted into the idea of self-regulation of linguistic minorities and geographically too-different region within a state. Discuss the prudence of creating too many small linguistic or hilly states in India. Also, analyze the merits of the case of Gorkhaland as a separate state. (12.5 Marks)

Gorkhaland comprises of Northern Hilly districts of West-Bengal which are ethno-linguistically different from the mainland people of West-Bengal. The demand for a separate statehood has been based on two reasons:-

- (a) Economic and administrative backwardness
- (b) separate ethnic identity.

There has been similar demands for separate statehood all over India like - Bodoland, Mithilaanchal (Bihar), Awadh (U.P.), Purvanchal (U.P) etc. Heeding to such demand would lead to balkanization of India. The "Fazl Ali Committee" gave

a broad outline for separate state creation which are as follows ->

- (a) It should be based on language. But he negated one-language one state principle.
- (b) administrative convenience
- (c) Economic convenience

Remarks

How would it escalate new constitutional problems?

(d) Backwardness of the region,
In fact couple of months, there has been
agitation in Jorhatland for a
separate statehood.

Merits.

(a) The hilly area which been neglected
for long would get their own
government.

(b) The sense of alienation would come
down and lead to faster national
integration.

Demerits.

Currently, the region is ruled by
autonomous hilly area council. Heeding
to demands of Jorhatland would have
domino effect, similar demands would
come from Bodoland, hilly areas of
Assam.

Remarks

Q17. "No democracy can long survive, which does not accept as fundamental to its very existence the recognition of the rights of minorities". Do you think that constitutional protection of minorities is well-followed in practise? Critically Analyze. (12.5 Marks)

There are many provisions in our Constitution which seeks to protect the rights of minorities:- Article 29 and Article 30 which empowers minorities to protect their language, script and culture and also to manage their educational institutes. Similarly, the universal adult franchise, Rule of Law, Right to Equality and Religious rights included under Article 25 to Article 28 all seeks to protect their right.

Since, many of the rights are fundamental in nature. Hence, if the rights of minorities are violated they can move to the SC (Supreme Court) directly under Article 32. Considering the rights of minorities, Right to Education Act under Article 21A does not apply to the minority institution.

Few may argue that the

Remarks

rights of minorities are not practiced in essence. Attacks on people belonging to minority group, debate on beef ban, ~~and~~ public vigilantism etc. are all aberrations.

The need of the hour is to implement the rights given to them. The above issues are all issues related to law and order. The state government must be accountable to any such mishap.

Way forward:-

Our constitution gives prior rights to minorities, we also have effective prohibition to do so. But the need is to give implement ~~those~~ powers.

You need to mention various initiatives of government to uplift the minorities.

Remarks

Q18. What is the significance of Bhoodan Movement in context of social and land reforms. Also discuss the contribution of Vinoba Bhave? (12.5 Marks)

Bhoodan Movement was started by Vinoba Bhave which urged the landowners to donate few acres of land to the poorest farmers.

- # It was a voluntary movement.
- # Although it did not meet its ~~object~~ full objectives, it was a successful movement in the Telangana region.
- # The movement tried to bring behavioural change among the landowners who regarded the share croppers as their brothers.
- # Most of the land disputes were instant and litigation free.
- Vinoba Bhave was the first person to be arrested in individual

4

Remarks

You should discuss characteristics of this movement character

Satyagraha. ~~He walked.~~
 He was a Gandhian and walked from
 villages to villages so that he
 could influence the zamindars to
 donate land. ~~the~~ His influence
 power was immense and many zamindars
 donated their land to the ~~poor~~
 landless sharecroppers

Remarks

Q19. Discuss the contribution of Kesavananda Bharti Case Judgement in retaining India as a cherished republic envisioned by its founding fathers? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

Q20. Discuss the process of integration of Sikkim to India? Also analyze why it is considered to be an unique example of integration of a territory? (12.5 Marks)

Sikkim was initially a protectorate of India. It was an autonomous region but few subjects like defence, communication and its security were under control of India.

Later, in 1960s due to demand from the people of Sikkim, a referendum was organised and it was made part of India amending the constitution.

It is considered to be unique because

- (a) India acquired Sikkim via referendum. Hence it was the people's wish which made them to be part of India.
- (b) the acquisition of Sikkim has been largely peaceful.

Current Status

Sikkim is known for its beauty.

21/2

It was not done in a hasty manner

Remarks

It was a pretty long process completed by mid of year 1975

Himalayas. Each year it draws water of
forest. This has become possible because of
its stability. Hence, integration of Andhra
has been beneficial for both Andhra
as well as Himachal.

Remarks