

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>
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

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Mobile No. _____

Date 29/07/17

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REMARKS

[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)

Ans1.

support it in light of Governor committee (PZ) recomm.
The Indian scheme of governance follows the Parliamentary model. This model is further framed by the Federal structure with a tilting of powers towards the centre.

- ① The system of elections is governed by the first past the post system (FPTP).
- ② This implies that one who wins majority of the votes wins. There is no requirement of a certain number of votes or vote share.
- ③ Therefore, the party which secures majority vote automatically wins the election. In case of states, the Governor is constitutionally mandated to invite the leader of the winning party to form the government.
- ④ However, in case of no majority or a hung parliament or loss of confidence, he can use his discretion to invite another party to prove confidence and

Remarks

majority before declaring President's rule.

⑤ Analysis :

Thus, the second party has no constitutional authority to form government.

However as per conventions, the Governor must in the spirit of impartiality provide them a chance to form Government.

⑥

In conclusion, the case of Goa elections was not a constitutional abuse of power. As per the SR Bommai case, the Governor must act impartial in such dealings & decisions.

As per convention and present, they should have been given a chance to prove majority on floor of the house.

Remarks

R₁

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)

Ans 2.

'Justice is the first virtue of any social institution'. In keeping with this, the Government has ensured the creation of special bodies to protect certain disadvantaged sections.

Insertion of Art 338B

- ① The creation of a National Commission for Backward Classes was a step in this direction to refer the status of inclusion/exclusion of caste within the OBC criteria.
- ② It then refers the list to the Centre for final decision.
- ③ It was mandated to look after and investigate any demands by any section of the OBC.
- ④ Change from extra-constitutional → under NCBC Act → to a constitutional body (under A340).
- ⑤ Rationale and benefits:
 - i) Assigning a constitutional status enhances the legitimacy and credibility of the institution.

Remarks

Discuss the provisions of
NCSB Bill and
significance in detail

GS SCORE

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- (ii) Citizens have the chance to a recourse through method of writs on violation of any right against discrimination.
- (iii) The increased mandate and powers will ensure better protection of the excluded sections.

In conclusion, the creation of this body is certainly an advancement. However, without adequate powers and functional autonomy like NHRC - it will remain a body with no teeth.

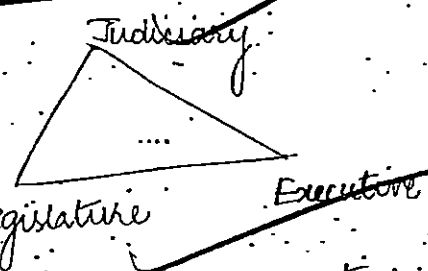
Remarks

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

Ans3. Montesquiere had famously given the concept of Theory of Separation of Powers?

① While his idea talked of a complete separation between the three organs of a government, India modified it to suit its framework.

② The idea of separation of power in the Indian context implies - a loose separation of the functions of the three organs of the Government.



Analytically elaborate

③ The legislature and executive are not totally separated. Each has been assigned a special function -
Legislature - to make law
Executive - to adjulate adjudicate
Judiciary - to interpret law

④ India with its parliamentary form of government envisages a relationship where

Remarks

executive is responsible to the legislature.

⑤ For example, the need for a law on environment.

The legislature legislates a law banning the construction and other permits.

The Executive implements the order all over the country through bureaucracy.

Judiciary interprets if this law is in violation of fundamental rights.

⑥ Thus, unlike USA - we do not have a strict separation of power. However, such a separation is envisaged to restrict jurisdiction and paralysis by any one organ leads to asthenia.

Remarks

RTI - debated.
declaration of assets
2000/person
e-cheque

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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)

Ans4. The criminalisation of politics and corruption in the electoral politics is a major problem in the Indian democratic system of governance.

⇒ Key reforms:

- ① The Government has through certain amendments in the Representation of Peoples Act 1951 brought reforms in the system.
- ② In case of political funding, it has introduced the system of cheques being made mandatory as the form of transferring money.
- ③ The individual limit for any candidate has been restricted to Rs 2000 per person.
- ④ The Government has also made it mandatory for candidates to declare the assets and file such an affidavit.

Electoral Bonds

Remarks

Done away with 7.5% limit of company's profit as donation.

Compulsory IT returns filing

Advantages

⑤
Elab

Though beneficial, these reforms do not address the issue of anonymous donor funds, the amount of ₹ 2000 is too small to be ~~any~~ declared and will lead to forging.

⑥

The steps are indeed ~~are~~ a way forward towards enhancing transparency. Further reforms like bringing parties under the ambit of RTI, state funding of elections, ban (life) on convicted candidates etc must be explored.

4 1/2

Briefly discuss limitations also

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)

Ans. Indian politics has been woven around the threads of religion, caste and language. The recent decision of the Supreme Court has plugged the factoring of this secular fabric.

① The Supreme Court has pointed that any appeal to voters on grounds of religion, caste etc. amounts to discriminations and violation of the right to equality.

② Through changes in the Representation to People Act, it has tried to ban any appeal which uses religious sentiments for vote bank politics.

⇒ Positives of the decision :

① This decision to ban any appeal on such religious, ethnic grounds will prevent the further division of society as voters tend to become narrow in their approach.

② It will strengthen democracy by drawing focus away from identity factors towards

Remarks

development agenda & issues.

⇒ Negatives:

- ① Although creating harmony, voters argue that mobilisation around identity is not necessary fractious.
- ② Any kind of identity and regional aspiration must be allowed in a democratic framework.

⇒ In conclusion, the decision of the court has tried to upheld the constitutional value of equality and make a harmonious mix with liberty.

Analytically elaborate

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)

Ans 6.

It is said that 'People go to God when they are grieving for Justice, but who can they go to if God itself is grieving.' - Tamil movie Thangapathakam.

① The huge pendency of cases in the Supreme courts and other courts is a serious problem in the Judiciary today.

(Approximately 64,000 cases pending - SC)

② Thus, the need for Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms like Nyaya panchayats, Lok Adalats, Gram Adalats and so on.

③ Merits :

i) Such mechanisms help in faster disposal reducing the burden on the judiciary.

ii) Also, the region and issue specific courts can help reduce travel time, with an inexpensive procedure.

④ Demerits :

i) It is argued that expediting of certain

Remarks

Include more merits and limitations

Cases and their disposal through special courts overlooks the existing cases which have to take recourse to the existing - route only.

(ii) The cost and resource required of setting up such infrastructure needs to be accounted for

In conclusion, these mechanisms can be 'complementary' but not a 'substitute' to the traditional judiciary.

Further reforms like evening courts, reducing vacations, provision of e-courts can help reduce pendency.

Discuss them in point format

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)

Ans 7. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution describes India as an 'Indestructible Union of Destructible States'.

① The above statement explains the status of States in the Indian federal scheme where they do not have a right to territorial integrity.

② The Constitution envisages a federation — unitary in form and federal in spirit. Thus, many powers — financial and administrative are a privilege of the Centre.

③ The State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into Andhra and Telangana in 2014. It was a long pending demand of Telangana on grounds of under development.

④ The Centre took the decision as per Article 3 of the Indian Constitution — which gives the Centre to alter the boundary or change for the creation of a new State.

Remarks

⑤ The scheme of co-operative federalism implies that the centre and states co-operate with the resource allocation and amicably resolve disputes.

⑥ In conclusion, the Indian model of 'holding together' does not give separate rights to the states. However, the spirit of federalism ensures that 'political federalism' does not turn into 'bargaining federalism'.

Analytically discuss the growing negative sentiments within states and increasing parochial outlook

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)

Ans.

The Supreme Court of India is the conscience of the constitution upholding the rights of the citizens

① The Judiciary today is plagued with several problems.

Huge pendency of cases - 64,000 - Supreme Court
3.4 lakh or other courts

② Secondly, the corruption at the lower levels has started penetrating the higher wings of Judiciary.

③ There are allegations of favouritism and nepotism in appointments

④ In this background, the Rajya Sabha has the power to pass a resolution by 2/3rd majority for the creation of an All India Judicial Service.

⑤ Such a service - on the lines of other all India service shall be filled with candidates selected on merit by UPSC.

Remarks

⑥ The entire independent structure and machinery will prevent any corruption or nepotism.

⑦ The exam will also ensure that merit is selected and they comprise the judicial system.

4 In conclusion, the need for such an All India Service is imminent, however, the concerns of the Judiciary and a balance with its independence must be attained.

Discuss more advantages of A.I.S.

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)

A9. The FRBM (Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management Act) completes 15 years this year and the Government has played a new version for implementation.

⇒ Background:

⇒ The initial act was passed with an intent to maintain fiscal discipline by the Centre as well as States.

⇒ The Act laid out specific targets for reducing fiscal deficit, revenue deficit as also other revenue and fiscal indicators.

⇒ FRBM Act.

Fiscal Deficit targets were assigned
Revenue Deficit

⇒ FRBM 2.0

• It designated a Fiscal Deficit target of 3.5% for 2014-15.

• It targeted the effective revenue deficit to be 0%.

Remarks

Precisely mention the provisions and performance assessment.

It also introduced new parameters:
Fiscal policy statement, macro-economic framework statement & fiscal policy strategy statement.

⇒ Analysis

The Act has been very successful in curbing the deficit tendencies, it has tried to keep inflation under control and also ensured a stable fiscal environment.

4. However, the need for a strict criteria and target which cannot be postponed without a review and inflation range's than specific targets can be the reforms in the new act.

Analysis of NK Singh committee recommendations

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)

Ans 10.

The Indian constitution follows a federal scheme with a distribution of power tilted towards the centre.

- ① One such article which establishes the centre's unitary feature is article A 356.
- ② It pertains to the imposition of President's rule or state emergency. The grounds for imposition are two:
 - i) in case of violation of any directive by the centre to the state
 - ii) violation of or breakdown of constitutional machinery in state
- ③ In such instances, the Governor is required to send a report to the President or declare President's rule which temporarily suspend the state assembly.
- ④ It is seen that many times, this article is imposed to unseat unfavourable party governments at state level, political manipulation and attempt by centre to show its

Remarks

Facts related to misuse

powers and authority
 ⑤ The Constitution invests with the Governor the discretion to declare A356.

⑥ Further, the Supreme Court in the SR Bommai case have given detailed guidelines for the same.

a) cannot be declared on grounds of alleged corruption

b) government must be given a chance to prove majority on floor of house

Thus, if the above guidelines are followed, federalism will ensure in letter and spirit.

Include more observations of SC

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)

Ans 11. 'Data is the new oil' said a title of a news daily. In today's scenario, access to internet and its use has become the mainstay of daily life.

① The provision of internet helps conduct transactions, disseminate information and also provide basic amenities -- be it a bill payment, salary of a clerk, information on soil health card through real time monitoring.

② Need for a Right to internet

i) Such a right by its nature will ensure equal access to services by every citizen of the country.

ii) Such a right will mandate government to create necessary infrastructure.

iii) It will end the current discrimination where those who are digitally illiterate and poor have no ways of receiving these services. e.g. - how can a poor man

Remarks

Also give arguments against the proposition

fill an online form for his student's child's admission which accepts only online medium.

③ Efforts by Government

i) The Government has implemented the ambitious programme of providing digital connectivity to all 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats of the country - BBNL - Fibre optic cable network.

ii) The provision of Common Service Centres (CSC) & Data centres is also one step.

In conclusion private participation through projects like Google's Loon and Microsoft white space can expedite connectivity.

More initiatives required

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)

A12.

Elections and voting are the indicators of a vibrant and lively democracy. The recent attack by parties on grounds of alleged tampering of EVM's - has brought the Election Commission's mandate into highlight.

- ① The Electronic voting machines are a new innovation adopted by the Election Commission to ensure transparency in elections.
- ② There are several security features embedded into the system with cross checking and separate storage too.
- ③ The response of ECI can be interpreted in light of this allegation.

Measures to improve:

- ④ The concept and use of a VPAT (Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail) is one mechanism to confirm the legitimacy & credibility of the systems.

First briefly mention the other issues

Remarks

Precisely explain and discuss the security features. Open challenge for EC to check EVM.

2) The recent proposal to life ban convicts from contesting political elections can be done.

3) Further transparency in the source of funds of political parties as also prior declaration can be done.

4) There is a demand to bring political parties under the ambit of RTI.

5) The post of Election commissioner should be made an independent one.

→ This, the Election Commission is known for its impartial and fair conduct of elections. The above reforms can plug

4 any existing loopholes.

Remarks

Discuss the aspects as per requirement of the question

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)

A13. The Lokpal bill was a product of the Anti corruption movement held by the NAC. Though the protests brought the issue in limelight, the passing of the bill has not seen light of the day.

- ① The history of the bill explains that it was promulgated almost 7-8 times.
- ② The successive political governments however, have not been able to reach a consensus on provisions of the bill.
- ③ The states however have gone ahead passing the Lokayukta Act eg. Kerala, Maharashtra
- ④ This is a case of governments not being able to keep up with their promises. But it cannot be generalised that parties are not committed to reducing corruption.

→ Recourse available:

- ① The foremost is the representative of the particular constituency or region

Remarks

Analysis of present govt. reluctance and recent amendment to dilute the power of Lokpal required

- 2) The citizens can also petition their grievances through the legislature.
- 3) The use of media, newspaper articles and direct presentations to the government, can also be done through appropriate channels.
- 4) Lastly, the election mechanism ensures that representatives are not selected again if they fail to keep their promises.

35

Thus, an awakened citizenry can make such 'issues' as the 'agenda' of elections, they can voice their opinion through their vote.

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)

A14. The system of Parliamentary committees is an extra constitutional arrangement to keep an effective check of the Legislature on the Executive.

① The recent political bickering and disruptions in Parliaments have vitiated the constitutional

② setup. The committees are thus becoming the sole incharge of forming laws and deliberating policies which is an otherwise feature of legislature as a whole.

③ Affecting legitimacy of legislature:

i) The overlooking of legislative discussions impacts on the sovereign function of legislature.

ii) The decisions and function by a few members of the parliamentary committees affects the credibility of the reports as a whole.

iii) As envisaged, the legislature reflects the voice of the people of India. Certain selective member participation violates this requirement.

Remarks

Analysis of role of P.Cs in detail

and they decline in their workload
due to frequent walkouts

④ → Affecting an individual MP

i) The elected representatives are elected to put forth their opinions keeping in mind interests of development.

ii) A whip into submission affects independent and impartial voting.

iii) It lowers the morale as he/she is reduced to a vote.

→ Thus, functioning of legislature must ensure that all organs are performing their respective functions without infringing the independence of any authority or decision making process.

Remarks

First mention the unique features

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)

A15

The Indian Constitution is famously described as the longest, liveliest and most vibrant of the constitutions in the world.

⇒ Salient features of the constitution :

① Longest and written constitution

② Detailed administrative provisions

③ Emergency provisions - Germany

④ Preamble - USA

⑤ Parliamentary form of Government

Rule of law - Britain

⑥ Directive principles - Ireland

⑦ Fundamental Rights - USA

⑧ Principle of liberty, Equality, Fraternity - France

⇒ The above features along with many provisions from other Acts like GOI Act 1935 - point to the inclusion of features from constitutions all over the world.

Remarks

- ⇒ Dr. Ambedkar had responded to this allegation of 'patchwork constitution'.
- ⇒ The Constitution though borrowing features has not incorporated them as it is.
- ⇒ Many features have been modified to suit the Indian system and requirements.

⇒ Also, our constitution makers conceded that borrowing is not necessarily negative.

Thus, the constitution is not a patchwork but a product of researching and analysis by the Constituent Assembly for almost 2 years. It is ultimately in the words of Ambedkar,

'A constitution is as good as the people make it to be.'

Remarks

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)

A16. Regional aspirations and the demand for separate states has been a consistent feature of the state polity since reorganisation

① The recent demand for state of Gorkhaland is one such issue.

It demands a separation from Darjeeling and West Bengal into a separate state as for the linguistic minorities. This demand has been taken forward by Bimal Gurung - GJM.

② The creation of new states or existing states has as per the recommendations of the SRC (States Re-org) Commission been on grounds of

- a) administrative convenience - Uttarakhand, Delhi
- b) linguistic issue - Haryana
- c) strategic significance - Arunachal Pradesh.
- d) development or under development - Uttarakhand

③ Benefits of small states - It is argued that it leads to better governance, smaller size leads to faster implementation and equitable development

④ Argument against small states

Historical experience shows that small states do not necessarily lead to

Issue with Allocation of seats in RS and LS
development eg:- Tharukhand
and that development is possible in large states too. eg:- Madhya Pradesh

⑤ Thus, creation of many small states

has perils of its own - be it multiple structures, cost of creation, stability of governments and set up of administrative machinery.

⑥ Goorkhland as a separate state

① Although language is a factor, it cannot be the only factor.

② The security and strategic angle must be considered for India.

Ref. Thus, a state must be formed keeping multiple facets in mind rather than regional sentiments.

Points in favour of it also required (P.P. minutes)

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)

A17.

The value of a civilisation is determined by the way it treats its minorities. - Gandhiji

① The Indian constitution, in keeping with its secular spirit, has assigned a special place to the minorities - especially, More Consti provisions

A29 - Protection of interests

A30 - To establish administer educational institutions.

② This constitutional protection to minorities has also been implemented through other mechanisms, arts bodies like National Minorities Commission etc.

③ Protection in practise:

i) The minority institutions have been given leeway - be it the Right to Education Act or any special privileges.

ii) They are allowed to establish institutions to protect their specific language and culture.

Govt initiatives

Remarks

4) Episodes of vulnerability.

i) Although such protections exist, there are allegations of targeting of minorities - lynching, harassment, exclusion from renting living space and so on.

ii) At the same time, they are subjected to discrimination and exclusion, their participation in government services especially Muslims is poor - Sachar committee report.

⇒ In conclusion, although it is the constitutional mandate of the Government to protect minorities, the citizens have an equal role in ensuring a harmonious environment free of prejudices and biases.

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)

Ans. One of the unique and spectacular movements in Indian history post-Independence is the Bhoodan movement.

- ① This movement was inspired by a Gandhian follower - Vinoba Bhave who was deeply concerned by the trials and tribulations of the landless labourers.
- ② While at a speech giving session in Pochampalli, the idea arose and a landholder gifted a certain acre of land to the landless cause.
- ③ Soon, others followed and came the wave of Gramdan - the gift of villages.
- ④ The movement was partially successful in context of land reforms. However, it led to a spirit of service and a sensitive outlook towards the plight of landless labourers.
- ⑤ Contribution of Vinoba
He was a true Gandhian at heart.

Remarks

Performance assessment of the movement precisely

who had also participated in the individual Satyagraha of the 1940's.

⑥ He ardently followed the Gandhian ideal of Swaraj especially Gramswaraj and worked to empower the grassroots through participatory democracy.

⑦ His act and contribution towards Bhoodan led to a start towards alleviating the problems of the landless.

5

In conclusion the movement though limited in scope and restricted in reach, it resurfaced the Gandhian ideals on to the fore of Indian democracy.

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)

A19. Zia Mody in her book 'Ten Judgements that changed India' has cited the Kesavananda Bharati case as one landmark case.

⇒ This judgement against the state of Kerala in 1973 was emphatic in its laying down of the Basic structure ^{doctrine} of the Constitution.

⇒ Contribution:

① The period of 1960's-70's was a period of tussle between the Executive and the Judiciary over the supremacy of FR over DPSP, (Fundamental Rights vs. Directive principles)

② The judgement established that the Parliament shall continue to have the power to amend the constitution including Fundamental Rights.

③ However, it restricted the enactment to the extent it does not violate the Basic structure doctrine.

Remarks

④ This document does not have a specific list, but as per the Supreme Court it will continue to add features to this doctrine as and when need arises.

⑤ Analysis

Thus, such a doctrine had not only upheld the fundamental rights but balanced any such extreme measure which violates the Constitution.

→ The Court ^{theory} emerged as the protector of the constitution and thus cherished the ideals of a republic by protecting its essential features.

Analytically discuss that not specifically mentioning the provision which came under Basic Structure was a shortcoming of the judgement.

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)

A20. The integration of Sikkim has been a unique case of integration in India.

⇒ India included Sikkim as a Protectorate under the 34th Amendment Act of 1974.

⇒ This Act ensured that the defence, external affairs and security of the territory is a responsibility of India.

⇒ With time, subsequent protests erupted and the 35th Amendment Act of 1975 changed the status from 'Protectorate' to a 'State' of India.

⇒ Uniqueness:

The prior instances of inclusion of territory - eg:- Hyderabad, Junagadh have

i) been through different means of plebiscite, referendum etc.

ii) none of them had a special intermediate status of being a 'Protectorate' unlike Sikkim.

Remarks

Include more facts related to integration.

⇒

Thus, the integration of Sikkim is one example where the Government has tried to negotiate as per the demands of people - in however unique and different a method it is - reflecting the accommodative approach.

4/2

Remarks