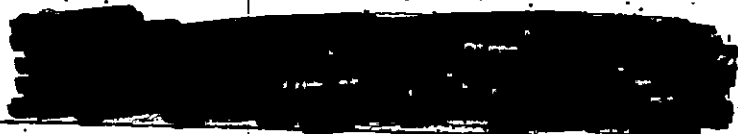


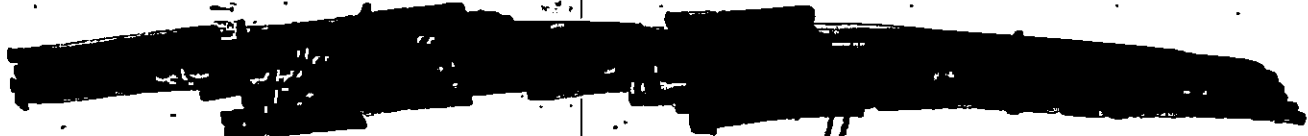
TEST - 3

AMRITPAL KAUR

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27/9/2012

SECTION-A

Ans-1) a) Rawls's theory of justice as entitlement is a procedural theory, based on a historical, rather than end state conception of justice. According to him, justice would have that a person is entitled to whatever is acquired or transferred to him/her through fair means, without force or fraud. The state has no right to redistribute what is acquired through historical responsibility, effort or merit.

Explain

3 principles

1. Just acquisition

2. Transfer

3. Rectification

This conception ignores the good of society that could accrue from redistribution: at the altar of an individualistic and libertarian perspective of rights. Rawls in his Theory of Justice has tried to reconcile the notion of individual liberty and the need to equalise.

5

Whereas Rawls holds that one cannot claim sole ownership to what is essential eg. a well in a desert, Marx's conception of justice places ownership of all material wealth of society by society as a whole i.e. equalising outcomes.

In contemporary times scholars such as Thomas Pogge and Charles Beitz have advocated moving beyond individual rights and national policies to a narrative of global justice that ensures justice for all. feminist critic

Ans-1) b)

Ancient Indian political thought as embodied in writings such as Manusmriti, Arthashastra etc. have been said to be pluralistic, inegalitarian and advocating stratification through varna system as per Bhishu Parash. Buddhist political thought on the other hand is egalitarian.

divis
usign
of state
state
funct
protect
preserve

4/2

Ancient Indian political thought places highest value on dharma which even the king has to adhere to; there is direction to the king to ensure welfare and happiness of people. V.R Mehta in Indian political thought has pointed out the prevalence of decentralization, value to public opinion and welfarism of ancient state.

along
with
Danda

based
on
rationality
provides
standards
functions
to
state

According to Rhys Davids, Buddhist tradition is democratic with the king deriving authority from social contract between people and king. Unlike ancient Indian, it is focussed on dandaniti for reform and there is balance between rights and duties. Both traditions, however place ethics and religion within the realm of kingship.

Ans) c)

Power when combined with legitimacy is said to become authority. Without legitimacy, power is just brute force. Authority, as per Weber, could be traditional, charismatic or legal-rational, each legitimized due to traditions, attraction for personality ~~cult~~ or laws of the state respectively.

Joseph Raz gives the pre-emption thesis of authority deriving from replacement of our reason by those reasons given by authority. Legitimacy, according to David Beetham, of power is only when power is exercised as per established rules based on shared beliefs of the subjects and the exerciser of power.

Anarchists like Peter Kropotkin hold that 'the main supporters of crime are idleness, law and authority' and no authority is legitimate.

Habermas points out the legitimation crisis of advanced industrial societies wherein the state cannot possibly satisfy both the democratic pressures and demands of private property in capitalistic mode of production. In such scenario, according to him, state 'decouples' and starts rhetoric on rights and freedoms to withdraw from actual demands of people and maintain the legitimacy of its exercise of power.

Ans-D) Foucault, highly influenced by Nietzsche and Bataille as he was, held that the will to truth and knowledge is indissociable from will to power. Knowledge leads to power and this power can be used create more knowledge. This is a productive conception of power.

He holds that every society has its regimes of truth, the discourses it accepts and makes function and true. It is in this itself that the society is subject to power.

5/2
New power is developed through discourses & leads to knowledge system

Power is everywhere, and comes from everywhere in that everyone is simultaneously subject to and exercises power. He also talks about biopower, the control over population and discourse on what is normal sexual identity and behaviour etc., exercised on individuals.

Similarly, panopticon is the constant awareness generated in people of being watched by the eye of the state, self subjecting themselves to discipline. He extends power to the realm of definitions of things, disciplines and institutions such as hospitals; sanatoriums and schools.

Ans-D) Antonio Gramsci, the forerunner of post marxist school of thought has elaborated on the concept of hegemony in his 'Prison notebooks'. He enquires into the reasons of the failure of coming of proletarian revolution despite the

inherent contradictions of capitalism.

According to him it is the hegemony of capitalist beliefs and ideals, exercised through the institutions of civil society in the superstructure that have become the common sense of the age. that it would not be possible to overthrow capitalism without counter-hegemony.

Structure
of
Validation
↳
Edu, family
social &
religious inst

The counter hegemony will be built upon ideas given by organic intellectuals, arising from within the proletariat class. This will help to rally the workers and subalterns into a historical bloc to challenge the capitalist hegemony.

the point of difference from Marx is the relevance of ideas and not only material base in maintaining capitalism.

Base is therefore not independent of influence of superstructure. The paralysis of society's critical faculties, overwhelmed by false needs created by capitalism is was later highlighted in Herbert Marcuse's One Dimensional man also.

Ans-2) a) Multiculturalism accepts and accommodates the multiplicity of cultural adherences of people and advocates the protection of culture as an element of individual's identity.

The conception of culture as a closed group with own sets of beliefs as held by Will Kymlicka supports the giving of special rights to ethnic groups & national minorities. Brink

Parekh says that no single culture can encompass the essence of humanity, so all cultural contexts need to be preserved and protected.

Joseph Raz holds that cultural rights should be protected to the extent that they are in consonance with liberty and democracy. Liberal illiberal cultural values need no state protection.

As such, multiculturalism has come under criticism from various schools of thought. Liberals condemn the any salience to culture that undermines the neutrality of civic space.

Feminists such as Susan Moller Okin has pointed to the illiberal, patriarchal and exploitative nature of cultures eg. (restrictions on women in Saudi Arabia)

Anaelyasen says that it leads to miniaturization of humanity. Kukathas' criticism stems from the notion of rights as they are meant for individuals and not groups and

how multiculturalism cannot address inequalities within cultural groups,

Conservatives have deplored the anti nation building and nature of multiculturalism. Seyla Benhabib says that it prevents emergence of a cosmopolitan culture. According to Brian Barry, the loyalty to group interests can divert attention from the universally relevant problems of humanity, such as poverty or suppression of liberties.

Post modernists held that an individual is located at the intersection of multiple identities and not a single cultural group.

The inherent contradictions are visible herein, that while multiculturalism itself advocates rights and protections, it may itself result in undermining or negation of others.

Ans-2)b)

Human rights were incorporated in the global vocabulary through the UN Declaration on human rights of 1948. They were further elaborated through the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Karel Vasak has divided human rights into three types:

- i) 1st generation rights eg. right to free speech
- ii) 2nd generation rights eg. right to livelihood
- iii) 3rd generation rights eg. right to clean environment

According to ~~Wolfgang~~ Hayek, 2nd generation rights of social justice are meaningless since market is like a giant central nervous system, functioning according to principles for best outcomes.

Jeremy Waldron responds to critics of 2nd generation of rights that opportunity has to be accompanied by enabling circumstances.

Karl Polanyi argues that unhindered freedom may lead to economic concentration, suppressing the political freedoms of others.

The debate has also taken the shape of contestation between western and Asian world views.

As Lee Kuan Yew held that democracy and rights are not as important as stability and order for developing countries. To this

Amartya Sen's reply is that democracy is a universal value.

Human rights have also been criticised for serving to advance the geopolitical interests of western countries in other parts of the world (eg. US in Libya) under the guise of humanitarian intervention, which Noam Chomsky calls new military humanitarianism.

Vs
Cultural
relativist

The universalist pitch of human rights as popularised by the west has hegemonic connotations, pushing for a liberalized world in a framework of individual freedoms which may be incompatible with national development goals. The pursuit of third world leaders over war crimes through international criminal court has invited criticism due to the non application of same standards on the west over deaths in the global war on terror. It is in this context that Rwanda and Burundi withdrew from Rome convention.

- traditional social structure Vs modern post-colonial
- narrow social base of democratic state, consciousness
- Aquasys Ben?

Ans-2)c)

The debate on human rights, therefore, continues
Alienation has been discussed by Marx in 'The
economic and philosophic manuscripts'. He calls
it the estrangement of one from 'species essence'
(Gattungswesen) because of being a mechanistic
component of a stratified capitalist society.

Man experiences alienation from:

- i) labour product of his labour
- ii) process of labour
- iii) from fellow workers
- iv) himself

because he produces the same thing over and
over again with none of his own planning
or creativity involved through pre-planned
processes in a factory where his fellow
workers also have assigned jobs. The
self actualization potential is lost and he
becomes a part of a mass of humanity similarly
situated as himself, losing own identity.

Marx
one →
man

The concept of alienation has been used by
scholars and writers in other schools of thought
also. Robert Putnam holds that there is loss
of social capital because of which people fail to
cooperate in the post-civic society.

According to Reisman, in his book The lonely
crowd, people ~~feel~~ feel alienated because
they think their presence or absence in an
activity won't make a difference.

McMill and Kidley give three reasons for people feeling alienated: social status, disorientation with certain issues and low social competence.

Thomas Nelson holds the mass man drifts in the mass society with no identity of his own. Robert Nisbet in 'Community and Power' deploras modernity for stripping man of any sense of authentic self.

Eric Fromm in 'The Lonely Society' looks at alienation from the pathologies of the society which have led to disease for individual.

good
Seaman's account of alienation is that of powerlessness, normlessness resulting into self estrangement and cultural estrangement.

William Kornhauser in 'The politics of mass society' has said that mass politics of mass society threatens democracy due to alienated people who have no faith in legitimacy of establishment and proceed to destroy it.

supporters of liberalism and its economic consequences in capitalism hold that alienation is nothing but a brake on discovery of individual talent and the pursuit of innovation and growth.

H. Arendt - see concept of mass societies

Ans-3) Hannah Arendt's theory of action classifies human activity into three categories and humans indulging in those activities at different states of existence.

The states and ^{nature of} human existence when in them are:

- | | |
|---|---|
| i) when working out of biological necessities for survival ✓ | - <u>animal laborans</u>
doing <u>labour</u> |
| ii) when doing things in public institutions and social life ✓ | - <u>homo faber</u>
doing <u>work</u> |
| iii) when politically participating in public realm with others ✓ | - <u>zoon politikon</u>
vita contemplativa
doing <u>action</u>
or <u>vita contemplativa</u> |

It is in the realm of public activity that the new, unexpected, unanticipated and unconditioned can come out as human beings indulge in collective discussion. This notion is close to Aristotle's idea of the true realization of humanity in the public realm, in polity

(1/2) This civic republicanism is what causes Hannah to criticise Marx for giving primacy to animal like labour and Hegel for advocacy of history unfolding of the idea. For Hannah, the newness of thoughts that have possibility of emerging in political collective reflection is what the highest state of existence is.

Although this notion has been criticised for impracticality in a complex polity requiring expertise, knowledge, specialisation and division of labour besides undermining representative institutions, Hannah remains one of the most original thinkers.

How it is giving rise to totalitarianism in mass societies?

↳ People engrossed in economic activities don't have time for public debates & engage in pol activities

Ans-3) a)

Gender as a key category of difference among humans has not been accounted for by theories of justice. This is the principle contention of feminists because the tradition, socialization, role fixation, division of labour, distribution of resources, access to opportunities etc. that gender results in causes inequality for women and is thus unjust.

7

Susan Moller Okin in her book 'Gender, Justice and Family' has pointed out the generic male terms of reference and ignoring of justice in the family by Rawls. She is also critical of the cultural relativism of communitarians such as Michael Walzer that obviates the need for a 'human moral theory' of justice, applicable equally to the man-woman difference that exists everywhere.

Pris M. Young
↓
critics theory of Justice as it overlooks dominant & oppressive of women within social structure - takes abt differentiated

The legalistic approach to justice is of no material outcome for women so long as the divide between personal and political remains. This is embodied in

Nussbaum
Carole Pateman
citizenship

Carol Hanisch's 'personal is political',
Women's disadvantages disempower them from
political participation while the gendered
nature of family is mirrored directly in
that of society and polity. Such polity then
cannot possibly address the private as well
as public subordination of women in
spheres of education, power, leisure,
resources.

Familial responsibilities tie down women in
raising children, care of the sick and elderly
and so long as this work is undervalued
and under/un-paid, women cannot achieve
justice, according to Okin. So, she
holds that family should be the unit of
concern for theories of justice.

Radical feminists such as Kate Millet held
that for emancipation of women the institution
of family itself needs to be overthrown.
For her, it is the patriarchy embedded in
the structure of a heterosexual couple
family that is the root cause of women's
subjugation.

It has to be pointed that within the feminist
school of thought diverging perspectives on
justice and its achievement exist.

Ans-3) c) Karl Popper calls Plato as the enemy of open society. The ~~primary~~ primacy of the philosopher king in Plato's ideal state and his ~~dictate~~ distaste for democracy stem from his fascist-like belief in the natural inequality of human beings.

10

According to Popper, the myth of metals and removal of majority from governance based on notions of the overall good, peace, harmony and excellence in society is a form of political violence. Herein, the individual is subordinated to the state, sacrificing freedom for education, creativity, ownership of property etc. for a higher ideal.

Popper says the ideal state is equally discriminatory to the ruling class which is deprived of worldly pleasures and family and leisure. However, the intention of Plato has to be kept in context. His purpose was the good of everyone and welfare rather than exploitation or dictatorship.

justified and equal treatment of citizens of country

Popper is justified to the extent that Plato's ideas would not be palatable today, but looking at the time and circumstances of Athenian decay and stateled murder of Socrates at the apex of a corrupted democracy, Plato's ideal state was meant for universal good and remained a utopia.

Plato's scheme of education consisted of 4 stages as shown below

- 1) 0-18 yrs \rightarrow
 - i) primary education - music, gymnastics, moral stories
 - ii) secondary education in major disciplines.
- 2) 18-20 yrs \rightarrow military education followed by filtration, removed become producer class
- 3) 20-35 \rightarrow higher education followed by filtration, removed become soldier class
- 4) 35-50 yrs \rightarrow practical training eligible to be philosopher king

This has theoretical as well as practical components along with moral training. But such a lengthy timeline could make the last of the candidates at 50 yrs too exhausted to rule. The assumption that people eligible to be philosopher kings would willingly give up work opportunity for the best one seems flawed. Also, slaves have no opportunity for education although they might have reason

mainly meant for administrators & rulers aim to produce ideal philosopher not man of action

expensive & hazardous

SECTION-B

Ans-5) a) Indian Constituent Assembly was subjected:

- i) to a number of criticisms such as:
 - i) not representative as not directly elected and only 14% of population could vote
 - ii) not sovereign as had to meet as per imperial directions
 - iii) overrepresentation of Hindus and lawyers and Congress
 - iv) Patel, Nehru and Azad formed an oligarchy

people only
politician,
lawyers

Lord Viscount Simon called it 'an assembly of Hindus' and Winston Churchill called it 'representative of one community'. J.P. Narayan called it 'biased assembly'.

However, most of the members were re-elected in the 1952 election corroborating the will of people in the assembly. Non Congress experts and members such as K.M. Munshi, B.R. Ambedkar, Hindu Mahasabha representatives were also there.

partially
indirectly
elected
partially
nominated

5/2

Granville Austin has highlighted the universal acceptability of Congress to account for Congress' once-representation. ✓

As Suibani Kinker Choube pointed out, the task of carving out political principles not expressed through a revolution (as in other countries) was itself a revolutionary act of the Assembly and deserves appreciation.

Arvind E. Langovan in 'The making of the Indian Constitution' has aptly pointed out the resolved and unresolved tensions in the making of constitution which later erupted with Ambedkar dissociating with the constitution.

(Unit 5) Environmentalism in India has been termed as 'instinctive stomach environmentalism' by ✓

Ans-5) b) According to Guha, India has varieties of environ-
mentalism. There is no single strain of method
or strategy in the environmental movement
which is of a relatively recent origin in India

The Chipko movement of 1970's in Uttaranchal
and the Appiko movement of 1980's in Karnataka
region had Gandhian method of non violent
protest. Sunderlal Bahuguna undertook
a long march to raise awareness of the
resource exploitation and exclusion of the
locals from forest resources.

In the case of Silent valley movement against
dam on Kantipuzha, the KSSP mobilized
not only local but also IUCN and WWF
to raise protest against the dam. Interestingly
it was purely out of concern for environment
as dam was to be located in forest. They also
deployed the strategy of proving that the
power needs could be satisfied through
thermal power plants.

petitions,
Gandhian
non-violent
methods
workshop
conferences

Role of
NGOs,
civil
socs.

The Narmada Bachao Andolan pressurized
the World Bank to withdraw support. Other
people such as MCMenta have been called
'one man environmental legal brigade' for the same
legal methods used.

elite
leadership

Judicial intervention was also elicited by
environmentalists leading to judgements
such as in the Ratlam Municipal Corporation
case and Shree Ram case giving environment
a stake in social justice.

2

Ans 5) c) The idea of National court of Appeal ^(NCA) had been supported by a Supreme court judgement in 1986. The 22nd report of law commission also envisioned such courts. Gov K.K. Venugopal has been an ardent supporter.

54) The issue of distance from Delhi of southern and north-eastern states, the pendency of around 60,000 cases in the apex court, the costs associated with travel to Delhi and the overwhelming of the court by matters of mundane issues such as adoption, rent, divorce etc. rather than dealing with constitutional matters makes the idea of NCA attractive.

However, the dilution of the constitutional authority of Supreme court (SC) is a risk. Also, if SC uses strict conditions for admitting special leave petitions under Article 136, number of cases will automatically decrease.

Subhash Pant has advocated the strengthening of the lower courts to improve quality of judgements. This is because even if NCA is established there is no guarantee that people will find excuses to appeal to S-C under Article 136 given that SC has already been admitting voluntarily.

Rather than adding another layer of institutions, it ~~is~~ might be better to first set the house in order by filling current vacancies.

make SC more for interpretation of constt / make it less burden with cases decided by HC

good

Ans-5)e)

The project of democratic decentralization and grassroots governance envisaged by the 73rd and 74th amendments remains a work in progress.

A number of challenges ail the successful functioning. The states have not delegated sufficient taxation powers or governance functions to the local self governments (LSGs) which remain understaffed and underfunded. Mani Shankar Aiyar committee had pointed to the nexus between bureaucrats, politicians and panchayat members. He held that this was decentralization of corruption.

6

good

There is no clarity about the functions of LSGs; activity mapping has not been done. The role of women is limited through what Sudha Pai says are Pati panchayats. Also, there are turf wars wherein bureaucrats refuse to accept elected representatives' leadership.

In the cities, the elected mayors has been a mere figurehead, the state governments unwilling to let go funding and operational control. States such as Kerala with robust LSGs remain an outlier. With GST, confusion is further exacerbated on the funds for LSGs.

Ans-8) a)

Regional parties in India have according to Prof. M.P. Singh led to electoral federalism, giving the diverse regions in India a stake in electoral politics of the union as well as the states. This is distinct from the well institutionalized national level parties in the western democracies which are neither as many as the total number of parties in India nor have similar features.

natural stake in Centre demand of redistric but

Regional parties are normally centered around a figurehead figurehead and led by his/her family as is visible in DMK or Shiv Sena. They are in coalition with national parties at the centre as junior partners and may also form government in the state as senior partners.

Eg)

14/2

The link of regional parties with regional capitalists is also too hard to ignore. They have little internal democracy even as they democratize the political sphere through their varied perspectives. They try to mobilize people based on regionally salient concerns such as ethnic cause (Assom Gana Parishad), language cause (DMK), caste cause (BSP), religion (Akali Dal) and so on. — GP

improved coalition but acts on self interest stake of each sect

Herein lies the rationale. As James Manor had pointed out that India is too diverse to be represented by a single party. The diversity becomes at once manageable and politically segmenting. The regional parties act as a channel to voice these varied concerns.

whis-5) b) The Election Commission^(EC) has emerged as a beacon for Indian democracy, ensuring conduct of free and fair elections. A number of laudable steps taken by EC are:

- i) introduction of photo voter ID cards in 1990's
- ii) computerization of electoral rolls
- iii) use of EVMs
- iv) systematic voter education and electoral participation to make voters aware
- v) disclosure of criminal antecedents, education and assets mandated in 2002
- vi) Model Code of Conduct (MCoC)
- vii) Reduction of campaigning period from 21 days to 14 days
- viii) Countermanning through use of Article 324

to tackle money power

According to BL Fadia, Sukumar Sen was an example for election officers of newly independent countries.

A few concerns regarding limiting campaign period as reducing vibrancy of democracy have been raised. Similarly the long period of moratorium on government initiatives due to MCoC is said to slow down governance and work.

But, as Alistair McMillan writes in the Oxford handbook on Indian politics, Election Commission has become an active player in safeguarding India's democratic electoral process.

Ans-2)

Tribal movements in post independence India emerged as identity movements around concerns for land alienation, exploitation of resources, representation in governing bodies and inequality in states.

The Santal pargana of Bihar saw the emergence of the peaceful rise of the movement for Jharkhand, the party Jharkhand Janmukti Morcha making considerable electoral mark in the 1990 elections. The eventual conceding of demand for a separate state in 2000 marked a success of Tribal movement.

In the north east, the tribal movements involved taking up of arms, especially in the case of Nagas. The Nagas' internal dissensions led to breakdown of Shillong Accord of 1975. All present organisations of the Nagas of Nagaland such as Nagaland against corruption and unabated taxation have emerged as a counter forum to the violent philosophy of insurgency.

Other tribal movements such as that of Kondhs of Niyamgir (Odisha) got interlaced with concerns for environment and cultural protection, using legal means to thwart onslaught of destructive developmental projects.

In the Indian context, the social movements are going side by side with new social movements without a sharp temporal boundary. Those for against caste oppression such as the one led by Bhim Army is a social movement. But utilization of social media and is a new feature.

Inspired by Marxist leadership

A.P Telangana

Classless mass

not a class based not
not localized

elite leadership

2/2

demands of livelihood as well as quality of life

TEST - 2

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Political discourse has taken regionalistic hues, after sacrificing national priorities at the altar of coalitional compulsions, whether it is river water disputes or international agreements (G/H)

good attempt
keep it up

With the BJP in power at the centre as well as dozen states, the era of coalitions seems to have come to an end with Sumit Khilnani calling it the second one party dominant system.

* You Content,
function is good
Keep it updating

* Focus on
static and with
dynamic/current
outlook

Ans-7(c) Coalition system in India has had a chequered history. Congress, which for a long time went so far as to call India and India as Congress, has been described by Pradeep Chatterjee as coalition of parties during the phase 1947 to 1967.

Congress dominated the national scene, co-opting all opposition within itself. With 1967, came the watershed movement when Congress lost in 9 states and other parties formed coalition governments with as disparate parties as those belonging to the left and RGS in some government. At the national level, Morris Jones says it was a market of defectors.

The decisive victory of 1971 slowed coalition progress but the emergency resulted in an anti-Congress coalition in 1977 which could not survive its own contradiction by 1980. With Congress in power at centre in 1989, the real turn came in 1989 and with market, mandal and kamandal, the 1990s saw a variety of coalitions of all hues at the end of which NDA of 1999 managed to survive a full term.

In the meantime, states had already been deep in coalition politics. Coalition politics has brought in regional and diverse concerns at the national point.

Ans according to the demand of the question with proper sub-headings

① Impact of Coalition

(21) 8
discriminations have found a voice as a result of linguistic politics. The imposition of Hindi project of govt central govt. political polarisation, especially in the southern states. Gorkhaland
the language struggle for the time being is not particularly salient

Ans-1) b) The Marxist perspective of Indian national movement (INM) was basically premised on the upper caste land owning bourgeoisie nature of the Congress.

Ramswami Naicker left Congress to form MN Roy called Gandhiji a weak and weakly man looking for an appointment with the viceroi because of the latter's non violent struggle.

The marxists supported opposed and later supported the war cause during second world war based on USSR's position.

Dr. BR Ambedkar's influence
Rajni Palme Dutt was a bitter critic of INM for its pacifist and bourgeoisie character.

Try to give current status

Try to complete your own

Ans-7a) Language is one of the defining paradigms (20) for any society with which it recognizes itself. Linguistic politics in India has had phases of intensity and calm. Beginning with the 1920's reorganization of Congress ~~pro-~~ committees based on language, rather than colonial boundaries, language became a force of mobilization in the 1950s.

Although the ~~Dhar~~ commission and JVP commission were against linguistic organization of states, the Potti Sreeramulu suicide led to the 1953 bifurcation of Madras. It has been said that the inferiority complex among ruling ~~Andhra~~ Telugu Brahmins against Tamil Brahmins was a major factor too.

The demand for a Gujarati speaking state also had major commercial interests associated with the powerful Marwadi community. When the demand for a Sikh majority state was given a linguistic hue, it was conceded in 1966, giving the ~~Shahid~~ a ~~kind~~ of political monopoly in the state. Post 1960's linguistic demands petered out as the polity focussed on other concerns of development and religious and caste identities got salience. In the recent times, the imposition of Bengali in ~~the~~ Gorkha dominated Dooars, Siliguri, Khasi and other districts have led to a major flare up. The ethnic and racial

you have diverted from main issue
Q. us abt lit. politics
any states
Utt. para
work
small
small

X

Ans 5)e)

(11)

Pressure groups are groups of people motivated by similar interests who work in concert to pressurize governments for policy changes so much so that ~~liter~~ has called them invisible empire.

Pressure groups such as Jat groups in Rajasthan forced government to give OBC quotas. FILCO and CII have lobbied the government to enhance ease of doing business.

Even projects can be stalled by pressure groups as seen in the Narmada Bachao Andolan. The price rise movements of 1970's saw anomie pressure groups put government on toes. Those during Nirbhaya agitation led to reform in criminal law and policies for women protection.

The anti corruption movement resulted in the Lokpal Act.

It is evident that pressure groups can lead positive change as well as pursue inequitable agenda also. The Jat agitation in Haryana led to deaths and loss of property. It is important to address their concerns for the government but prevent falling prey to arm twisting tactics.

Five
Common features

Join
Context

Structure
is
good

Keep
it
off

Additionally
Try to give
in two or three
heads of

ph
+ve
-ve
aspects
of
pg

Ans-5) a) Electoral behaviour in India (15)
is as diverse as the country is. A number of factors affect how electorate behaves, such as:

i) Religion: The onset on Kamandal politics in 1990s demonstrated it well as BJP's vote share doubled between 1984 and 1991.

ii) caste: Caste has been a salient factor, especially since the rise of what Rudolph & Rudolph calls the bullock capitalists. Kamandal politics overwhelmed India and BJP emerged as the 1st all India caste based party.

Governance issues: Requirements of jobs and development guide people's voting behaviour: Goribhatla won under Gandhi in the 1971 election.

iii) An intersection of multiple concerns motivates electoral behaviour. Yogendra Yadav says we have moved into identity plus politics mode. The conflation of governance, nationalism and growth has led to the rise of BJP who according to Samir Khitriani is the second one party dominant system, after the UP election win.

① Attach Voter based on various factors to particular party
② Commendability

Give Present Pattern

Ans) (c) A number of factors have contributed to the decline of legislatures. These can be enumerated as:

- i) the proliferation of ordinance making
- ii) anti defection law basically silences contrary opinions
- iii) the complexity of governance requires special knowledge which our legislature members lack
- iv) adversarial politics has increased leading to frequent adjournments
- v) televised sessions enhance incentives for members for members to score brownie points by disruption
- vi) there is no research staff attached to members to help them gather information and understand issues
- vii) No mandatory days of working / year (Odisha has fixed 60 days)

MR Madhavan has proposed repeal of anti defection law to encourage real debates. According to PRS legislature research, Indian Parliament works for 69 days on an average. (140 days for UK)

Wide sweeping reforms backed by political will are required.

5/12

To attempt these types of question by Ans. Examples facts / figures / statistics / and understand issues

For to states both Union legislature

considerations of caste, religion, sex etc. (E)

Democracy requires that all are enabled to participate fully in its processes. It is for this end that Article 15 prohibits any discrimination and Article 16 provides of equality of opportunity to all to realize their potential.

Similarly, Articles 25-28 protect the religious diversity of the country; giving people freedom to give their lives meanings by locating themselves within their communities.

The fundamental rights in so far as they fail to address the material inequalities due to disability, exploitation or other disadvantage, have not been contributed to economic democracy. With increasing inequalities (1% Indians own 58% wealth) according to Oxfam

This ideal remains far. However, by recognizing basic rights, Indian democracy protects individuals from state overreach (right to privacy) and social disqualification (prohibition of untouchability)

To show dynamic nature of rights. On the static. Commodities. New wave. LGBT.

5.5

SECTION - B

(15)

Ans-5) i) The Indian electoral system has been giving us democratically elected governments for the past years. It is not without its drawbacks and weaknesses:

i) First past the post discounts the percentage of people who support the winners.

A party with sizeable vote share may end up getting no representation in the Lok Sabha. eg. BSP in the current Lok Sabha. It is due to territorial representation.

ii) It is skewed towards males with poor representation of females.

iii) The people have little connection with politicians as they are accountable only after their terms.

Despite these weaknesses, the largest democracy in the world that India is, is a remarkable example. The Election Commission's report has highlighted the example India has set for other developing countries.

Ans-6) b) Fundamental Rights (FRs) are available to all citizens and some also to non citizens. The foundation of Indian democracy itself lies in the right to equality before law and equal protection of laws enshrined in Art-14 that gives franchise to all adults without qualifications.

Try to give options of question

Give examples

Give Remedies to remove weakness

development.

Show:
Historical trend of Globalization and power politics

As far as financial powers are concerned, the Union still retains the exclusive authority to regulate and formulate FDI policies, mobilization of loans by states and legislation regarding the same.

The pressure of global institutions such as WHO to enhance sanitation or UNICEF to fight child labour in the centre can be helped by efforts of states only. States become a stakeholder in the centre's ability to retain a reputation abroad. This enhances states' leverage. Similarly, the globalization of terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime requires modernization of surveillance and law enforcement mechanism which may threaten federal relations. This has been the reason behind non materialization of National counter terrorism centre.

Focus more on content rather examples
Although it is good to give examples but content should not be replaced by examples

cut short big para into small para

Comments on the issue

It is clear that the power dynamic shifts slightly towards the states but only when the Union enables them. But, due to constitutional constraints, the Union may not be able to handle subsidiary outcomes of globalization as if states do not agree.

For contrast ?!

moral authority of their office to send back an ordinance for reconsideration if it is clear that there is no urgency. (13)

Ans-10) Globalization has been defined by Anthony Giddens as the intensification of world social relations linking people so that events are affected by happenings from afar. Globalization has enhanced the flow of pace and intensity of financial, commercial, political and social interactions.

As such, states and the Union get opportunities to interact with the world on their own, without mediation. Capital mobilization no longer remains the sole prerogative of the Union when the country liberalizes under economic globalization. For example, vibrant Gujarat held a road show in South Korea and Andhra Pradesh has engaged Singapore for construction consultancy of Amaravati. States have interacted with global players such as MNCs (Microsoft and Karnataka, Google and Andhra Pradesh etc).

In such circumstances, states become powerful economic players, no longer totally dependent on central funds for

Central Govt
works for
small
states

Ans-4) b) Ordinance making power of President¹³
was been provided for in Article 123,
to be used when circumstances arise and
the house/houses are not in session.

The ordinance making power has to
be used in cases of emergency but it has
been seen that sessions of Parliament were
ended for re-promulgating ordinances.
Failure to place an ordinance in front of
legislature has been deemed unconstitutional
by Supreme Court in DC Wadhwa case and
repeated re-promulgation a fraud on the
constitution. It is clear that this power
threatens the domain of constitutional
legislative authorities because:

- i) it obviates the need to take build consensus
- ii) legislature's primary function is overtaken
by the executive
- iii) there is no democratic discussion or
opposition's opinion
- iv) No inclusion of parliamentary
committees or joint committees
- v) Actions done under an ordinance are
irrevocable even if ordinance is later
rejected by the legislature. This
amounts to a backdoor for the
executive

It becomes the duty of the governor or
President to exercise the dignity and

To give
facts.
Ordinance
their
trends

Use of

Commentary
is
Add of words
of judgement
of the
of the

1.0

②

Mukherjee criticizes Nandy for indulging in nostalgia. Achin Vanaik advocates miniaturization of religion from society rather than its open dialogue among religions. It is in this light that Rajeev Bhargava says that secularism in India ~~is~~ can should be contextualized as per the requirements of circumstances i.e. i) intervention ii) equidistance iii) wall of separation.

Neera Chandoke is categorical that individual should not be subordinated to community. People such as Arum Srinivasa have also said that religious rights do not make sense because rights can be given only to individuals.

Anandya Sen has perceptively held that the ideal of political equality can be achieved through non equal treatment and would not violate ideal of secularism.

Although the idea of secularism is contested it is clear that this contestation throws up new challenges ~~and~~ opportunities.

Try to give

an example

for each case

Nabam Tuki case reiterated the ~~pro~~ importance of the role of governor in such cases to act only in light to true circumstances and of tangible material and not own subjective understanding or over-estimating own role in the working of state legislature.

The Sarkaria commission and 2nd ARC have also proposed provisions to overcome misuse of Art. 356 for political purposes wherein the state government and central government are at odds or loggerheads.

Ans 4) a) Secularism, as an idea derived from western political tradition in the words of Thomas Jefferson means a 'wall of separation' exists between the state and religion.

India, on the other hand, moved gradually from equidistance from all religions to Sawa dharmo sambhawe or equal respect for all religions.

Ashis Nandy in 'An anti secularist manifesto' advocates greater dialogue between religions and condemns the sidelining of religion as if politics is higher in hierarchy. IN Madan points that religion has a deep meaning for people in South Asia and secularism provides the fundamentalism of zealots.

ah

V. good

Summary
Secularism
Basic

UV → Added
Gurav in the
part of

Ans - 3) The President's rule as envisaged in ①

Article 356 was supposed to be a dead letter according to Dr. Ambedkar. Article 355 mandates the state central government to ensure that state government is run as per the constitution and 365 lays down that inability to follow direction of central government would be considered a breakdown of constitutional machinery.

Now, instead of making President's rule for such as a constitutional crisis management, it has itself become a crisis making constitutionally elected state governments.

The recent cases of President. The history of Art. 356-356 began with 1950's only when Nehru used it in Kerala against communist government. Continuing through the 60's and 70's with the famous lit for tat President's rule in congress ruled states by Janata Party government in 1977 and vice versa in 1980, Art. 356 has been much alive.

In the most recent examples of Uttarakhand and Assam case, it was clear that this provision is prone to misuse.

It is these circumstances, that the supreme court has in cases such as Rameshwar Prasad vs State of Bihar

Good write question statement

Work to write content point

Good write

Try to give trend of President Rule

* Try to give content to the marks according to the marks

15009
As Burhan and Mukherjee have shown, the ideology of the state governments was crucial for success as in West Bengal where operation Barga was successful.

According to Francesca Frankel, as she writes in The Paradox of accommodative politics and radical change, the Congress should not afford to upset its traditional supporters for economic change. Kenneth Nielson has pointed out that land was a state subject and within states it was stuck with the ruling upper landed castes.

Kotovsky points out that actions like Operation Barga movement were meant to put a brake on peasant struggle rather than real reforms.

Cooperativization could not work due to fear of ownership loss by people who could not understand what it meant and land ceilings were set high, for individuals and had vague criteria such as efficiently managed farms.

However, as Daniel Thorner has pointed out, under tenancy reforms 80 million people got ownership rights and 4.5 million got land from redistribution. Hanumantha Rao said that land ceiling prevented concentration of ownership. But the fact remains that success was limited.

Excellent
Joy to
Gruke
Current
Elect 100%

Contents
Comments
are
found

elections to fight money power.

⑦

Religious organisations such as All India Muslim Personal Law Board has been at the forefront in preventing politically sensitive changes in muslim personal law through exploitation of the threat of loss of muslim vote. Similarly VHP and RSS are at the forefront in support of Ram Mandir, enabling political support of the Hindus for electoral cause.

Get -
Short

Maxi -
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your
pb

AVDg

Excess
Explanation

Goals
of
Comments
by
CS
-
Criticism
-
Conclusion

In this entire scenario, political parties have sustained their salience by staying as the legitimate channel for people's representation and voice. Although non party institutions are active, they also end up negotiating with the democratically elected representatives from political parties only.

Ans-3)b. Land reforms in the form of zamindari abolition, tenancy reforms, land ceiling laws and cooperativization were envisaged for social justice, equality, agriculture growth, self sufficiency in food and protection of farmers. These were good intentions but a number of shortcomings in implementation led to less than satisfactory outcomes.

Ans 3) a) Non Party institutions such as associational⁽⁶⁾ pressure groups have come to play a very crucial role in Indian politics. In this, constitutional bodies such as the Election Commission have effectively reigned in the impulses of Indian politics too.

The core concern of any institution, say business representative bodies such as FICCI or CII or caste representative organizations such as Bhim Army or Patidar Anamat Andolan Samiti, when they contribute to political narrative, is the advancement of their respective interest. It could come at the cost of social justice or equity; but it is pursued through funding of political parties, pressurising the local representatives, taking to destruction of public property, campaigns in social media or by self annihilation to make a moral impact.

Politics as the management of power or fulfillment of society wide objectives is effectively practised through these methods. when it comes to institutions such as the election commission, it has increasingly strengthened its the norms of conduct of politics whether in the form of penalising paid news, tackling or criminalization of politics through mandatory disclosure of criminal antecedents or postponing

Write Commentaries too that you can give optional paper outlook

Write Short para

Mention Behavioural perspective

Refer to party on

→ Avoid

ans-1) e) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) - an ⁵
unique judicial innovation of supreme
court (SC) that was reaffirmed in SP Gupta
case has become a key tool in the hands
of civil society as well as the judiciary to
tackle otherwise unaddressed issues of
governance and accountability.

Its merits are many:

- i) Poor and marginalised communities can be helped by socially active citizens. (eg. right to shelter of roadside dwellers)
- ii) Democratizes the dispensation of justice through access to all.
- iii) Has helped judiciary actively take up socially relevant causes where executive and legislature lag (rights of mine workers).

However, the elements remain, such as:

- i) frivolous cases registered by parties to get publicity.
- ii) has been associated with promotion of commercial interests through funds to NGOs who file PIL.
- iii) can slow down government projects unduly.
- iv) judiciary has often overreached its mandate.

The PIL has however served as a rescuer of the ignored sections of society. With strict norms for its admission and penalty for frivolous ones, PIL can continue to serve society.

of J&K a consequence of autonomy granted under Article 370, it needs to be removed immediately.

others, including the successive governments of J&K have emphasized the retention of Article 370 as a guarantee of preservation of rights of the residents against an Indian state they see as hostile and militarist

The importance of Article 370 lies in its potential to rile both the above parties and the unique constitutional conundrum that the requirement of constitutional assembly approval for its revocation that is required it was dissolved in 1957. Now it requires approval.

It remains a fact that any attempt to repeal Article 370 has aroused widespread public unrest in J&K and it has to stay if all people of J&K have confidence. Article 370 itself can nurture and strengthen that confidence due to its constitutional and historical status.

Give scholars comment over A 370

Address the importance of A 370

How to change this temporary provision

Reverse the consequences

Ans) c) The constitutional office of governor^③ has been frequently used as a political tool by the national government. In case of a mutual disagreement, the centre transfers or removes a governor of a state.

This has created a skewed power structure where the misuse of Article 200, 356 etc. becomes common. The Supreme court has, however held in a number of cases that the governor is not an employee of the centre.

The Punchhi commission had given a number of recommendations to correct this misuse such as fixing the tenure of the governor, appointment after consultation with the CM and appointment of politically non active people.

Still, the legal framework has loopholes which have not been addressed due to lack of political will.

Ans) d) Article (370) in Part XXI of the constitution contains temporary provisions giving the state of Jammu and Kashmir certain special powers which are not available to other states.

For those who consider the lack of solidarity with the Indian state among the residents

Mention
B.P. Singh
Case

Example
How Govt
Removes
Govt

4/0

Comment

Ans 1) b) Mahatma Gandhi was a firm votary of non violence and it was through his leadership that it became the guiding light of freedom struggle.

He had a number of moral as well as political reasons for non violence. The opposition to unjust laws of a repressive state non violently served to expose the exploitation. Secondly, if violence was used, a powerful state would use even more violence to suppress the protesters.

Gandhi believed in the continuity of means and ends. A non violent struggle only could ensure a non violent independent India. It was one of the reasons that the Congress never had a military arm. The violence into which countries such as Algeria, Indonesia descended after independence from colonists proved Gandhi right.

However, Gandhi, during the last phase of the national struggle, the Quit India movement gave the call of 'do or die' saying that it was no use either freedom or death. He also preferred violence to cowardice. This points towards the strategic use of non violence to rally people around a cause. The only failure was the violence during partition, a huge blot on the struggle's legacy.

write in point form

1/1 good deep of

Demand of the question / context / Answer for

Give 10 examples

6.0

SECTION A

①

Ans-1)

(a) Judicial activism is the expansion of judiciary's activity into the domain of legislature and executive.

A number of factors have been responsible for this, such as:

- 1) the failure of executive to implement laws.
- 2) the fall in the government agencies to deliver public services
- 3) expansion of remit of judiciary through PIL and dilution of locus standi norms
- 4) the activism of an ever more informed civil society.

Judicial activism has been visible in the industrial restrictions around the Taj, banning of liquor ^{bars} around highways, banning of high power SUV's running on diesel in J&K etc

However, in certain cases such as mandating national anthem before movie in theatres have been termed beyond constitution by Soli Sorabjee and Rajeev Shrivastava.

Pratap Bhanu Mehta has said that the judiciary is doing a great job but should steer clear of the overreach derived from the public opinion of it being the last hope in today's society.

Try to give Judicial Activism Evolution (5/10)

16.5

Content is good. Structure is good.

N/good

SH