

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Content in Pol. thought is weak. You are struggling in unconventional questions specially Post Marxian. Also try to switch to a more pointwise approach. Your elaboration & understanding in QCA is much better.

Name Madhav Gite

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Madhav Gite

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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5
5
5

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Neo-Marxist debate on the nature of the State
- Empirical conception of political theory
- Relationship of mass society with legitimation crisis
- Provide a post-marxian analysis of the phenomenon of alienation
- Justice as Entitlement

a) According to James Garner, "political science starts and ends with the state". State is a contested concept in political science. Liberalism demands for the "nightwatchman state", whereas Marxist considers state as an instrument of capitalist class and Neo-Marxist treat instrument of capitalist as well as relatively autonomous.

Neo-Marxist scholars such as Ralph Miliband held that state is a instrument of capitalist class. Because state is not in favour of rich class. He argues that managerial revolution is a myth where common workers managers have power.

Remarks

what is his argument against the idea of managerial Revolution

However Structuralist scholars in Neo-Marxist tradition consider state is relatively autonomous. Nicos Poulantzas counters the argument of Ralph Miliband, according to Poulantzas where there are two equal dominant classes state gains some autonomy.

Poulantzas further argues that with introduction of universal adult franchise in the people have got voting rights hence they can influence the policies of state. However he suggests state in times of crisis ultimately comes to the rescue of capitalist class.

Another scholar of structuralist Hamza Alvi gave concept of "overdeveloped state" in Pakistan where he suggests state is ruled by "military bureaucratic oligarchy". Gramsci suggest multistructure model of state hence state also relatively autonomous. Therefore the concept of state remains contested.

Remarks

(6) good content
 Also includes the views of Gramsci & Alvi.

b) Political theory is used to explain political phenomenon in a systematic way. Aristotle who is considered as father of political science gave the empirical approach.

Aristotle in his study of 158 constitutions analysed empirical evidences in different constitutions of different states. His theory of evolution based on the empirical understanding of the people's opinion related to inequality can easily be seen.

Later on Machiavelli in his work "The prince" focused more on empirical way. He advised prince to look things as they are rather than what prince ought to be.

Empirical conception gain more prominence after world war II, where

we have seen the rise of Behaviouralism. David Easton in his systemic theory approach gave the empirical theory based on factual concepts. This was aimed at addressing empirical theories of normative approach. It also addressed problem of values in understanding.

Therefore empirical theories give concrete and value free analysis of political science. It helped to study electoral behaviour. However we cannot ignore the normative approach where values are also important.

3

The concept of legitimacy is given by Max Weber. According to him legitimacy is exercise of power by authority with the consent of society/people.

$$\boxed{\text{Legitimacy} = \text{Power} + \text{Authority}}$$

Remarks

No need to discuss its evolution. Focus on its features, methods or v. Normative approach
Advantages
Critiques

When mass society gives consent to the authority it provides legitimation to the public policy.

However when there is disapproval of state policy by society legitimation crisis bound to occur. Jurgen Habermas explains the legitimation crisis due to mainly two reasons ① socialism in politics and ② capitalism in economics.

According to Habermas political leaders mobilise the mass society to get votes by promising various incentives to fulfill these promises state have to divert economic resources from the private production.

This diversion make industry uncompetitive and further loss of the revenue to state. Ultimately states have to go towards austerity measures which leads to protest. Hence legitimation crisis is bound to occur.

Remarks

Weak content
Don't elaborate on what legitimation crisis is. Instead analyse with link of rise of mass societies in such societies.

Therefore Habermas ~~has~~ suggest welfare state is a temporary solution. To end legitimization crisis he suggest
 ① End private property ② establish state led industry.

d) The concept of alienation can be found in Marx's book "Economic and philosophic Manuscripts of 1844" published in 1932. In this Marx has explained alienation of human at four level.

According to Karl Marx in class struggle of capitalist and workers, workers are exploited. Hence man of working class just work as cog in the wheel hence gets alienated from society. As he is not concerned about society.

When man works as cog in the wheel he loses his creativity hence gets alienated from the

himself. Mom also gets alienated from the his work and forces of production because he is not happy with what he is working for.

Later on Neo-Marxist or critical school scholars like Herbert Marcuse, Theodoro Adorno, Max Horkheimer expanded the alienation concept of Marx.

According to Herbert Marcuse in his book "One Dimensional man" suggest man became one dimensional personality in a one dimensional society. He is being reduced as mere cog in the wheel.

Max Horkheimer suggest we are moving in the negative dialectics because of alienation. Theodoro Adorno analyses consumerist culture and shocky music in alienation of man. Hence to end alienation they suggest end consumerist culture.

Remarks

You need to include views of key proponents of alienation like
 - Seaman, Gledhill
 - A.S. Meikle
 - Modell

Refer link

e) Robert Nozick a libertarian scholar gave entitlement theory of justice as a critique to Rawls theory of justice. According to Nozick's entitlement theory man owns property because of his own labour and hence entitled to hold that property.

Nozick gave three conditions of entitlement theory ① just earning of property ② just transfer and ③ just arbitration of property dispute. Hence he denies the Rawls argument of difference principle.

According to Nozick progressive taxation is a wounded labour and aggression on human personality. compensation to poor cannot be treated as right but only a charity.

Therefore Robert Nozick's entitlement theory reject idea of progressive taxation and demands for entitlement based theory of justice.

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Assess the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as a reformer with examples.
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) Elaborate on Gandhian views on the importance of communal harmony.
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) Ambedkar turned upside-down the marxian concept of base-superstructure. Explain.
(250 Words) (20)

(4)
good effort but you
need to elaborate on
all the three principles of
enhancement

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the exclusive features of a liberal state that differentiate it from an authoritarian state? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Democracy is essentially associated with idea of pluralism, do you agree? How does contentious pluralism help democracy to re-evolve itself? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the inter-relation of identity and multiculturalism. Examine the critique of Multiculturalism with special emphasis on the view of Amy Guttmann. (250 Words) (20)

a) Idea of liberal state emerged with the work of John Locke, Locke in his book "Two treatises on civil government" mentions social contract theory where state is a product of contract between people.

According to Locke people have transferred only three rights to the state such as (1) right to legislation (making law) (2) right to execution of laws (3) right to adjudication of laws.

Hence people have other rights such as right to life, liberty and property. State is acts as nightwatchman which protect the rights of people.

Remarks

According to Liberal theory of state, state have very limited rights and these are delegated by people. People have right to revolt against the state if state does not obey the orders of people. Hence state acts as trust and people are trustee, state act as referee and not captain of the ship.

whereas authoritarian state where people have very limited right and state have absolute rights. states of China, North Korea which can be considered as authoritarian states.

It is obligatory for people to follow the state. If they do not follow state can punish them.

Authoritarian state where people have only duties and negligible rights.

It deprives the liberty, right to property to the citizens.

Remarks

(contact it along with structure of poor. In such question always adopt a tabular or point-wise comparison approach)

we can see socialist or authoritarian state of Russia where maximum property is nationalised. This means there is less concern for private property.

Authoritarian countries have using Hobbesian state to promote the state authoritarianism which was not the purpose of Hobbes. But to protect the rights of citizen by giving absolute state.

Therefore liberal state acts as a "nightwatchman" and protector of the people's life, liberty and property. Hence Robert Nozick calls United state is inspiring and right. (8)

b) Democracy in narrow sense considered as form of government and in broader sense it is a way of life. Democracy which stands for freedom of speech and

Remarks

Don't describe them one after another
your idea should be to find more & more points of difficult

expression, protection of rights of minorities, it ensures toleration and promotes pluralism.

Idea of pluralism where multi-ethnic and multireligious society lives. These society gets equal chance in the participation of affairs of the states. Isaiah Berlins value pluralism explains that democracies protects and promotes the pluralism.

We can also give the example of John Rawls in his book political liberalism he mentioned that people with comprehensive doctrine will adhere to their beliefs and in personal sphere and political liberalism in public sphere.

Rawls suggest to resolve the difference among different class of people

Remarks

Q2
 i) constant plurality [constant rethinking of this idea] why is crucial for survival of democracy!

They will develop the overlapping consensus. Hence they adhere to the doctrine of pluralism because all rational actors.

Pluralism helps to re-evolve the democracy in a way it stands for the promotion of multiculturalism where multicultural society lives with harmony.

Further pluralism also ensures the promotion of cosmopolitan values as mentioned by Bhikhu Parekh in his book 'Rethinking multiculturalism'. It emerge as a flourishing democracy and also makes democracy consociational.

Indian democracy is a vibrant example of pluralist democracy where multiple religions and ethnicity co-exist. Therefore pluralism helps in strengthening of democracy by accommodating the different values.

Remarks

Add - Is democracy a state value or it continuously needs to expand its domain.

c)

Multiculturalism is a ideology which stands for the protection of rights of minority by ensuring cultural diversity in society. It protects the multiple identities of people based on language, culture, ethnicity and religion.

Will Kymlicka in his book

"Multicultural citizenship: A liberal theory of minority rights" explains that minority communities should be given three rights:

- 1) self governance rights
- 2) self representation rights in the political sphere
- 3) polyethnic rights.

Through these rights the identity of people can be protected for example Tamils in Sri Lanka enjoys self governance

Remarks

and self representation rights. Similarly in India constitution provides the representation of minority in the educational institution by allowing them to open special minority institution.

Further Bhikhu Parekh in his book "Rethinking Multiculturalism" has criticized the will Kymlicka for limiting these rights to only national minorities and not to refugee or immigrants.

According to Bhikhu Parekh we need to give respect to every persons culture this only ensure the respect to their identity. He used Harm principle of J.S. Mill to protect rights of minority until it harms the other.

According to Parekh this will promote cosmopolitan culture which will help to flourish the values and civilization.

Remarks

Don't simply elaborate on what Kymlicka (Parekh said) need to specifically elaborate why the issue of identity is so crucial for this approach.

Multiculturalism has been criticized by various scholars. Charles Kukuthas criticize it because multiculturalism is fluid concept and there are multiple identities. Amartya Sen suggests it promotes "ghettoisation".

Brian Barry held that it promotes politics of identity. Cosmopolitan scholars Leilya Benhabib and Walden suggest multiculturalism denies the emergence of cosmopolitan culture.

According to Amy Guttmann because of multiple beliefs and identities the conflicts among cultures are bound to occur. Hence she suggest for political relativism and universal relativism. In which people prefer different beliefs based on their inclination and relates themselves.

Therefore in a today's world it is necessity of multiculturalism to bring peace and prevent the clash of civilization.

Remarks

Civilization

Need to specially elaborate on her idea of deliberative universalism.

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) There is a two-way change in Westphalia sovereignty of a nation-state. Do you agree that it has been eroded as well as enhanced by globalization? Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss marxian theory of state. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Comment on Hannah Arendt's understanding of totalitarianism. How far is modernity responsible for the rise of totalitarianism. (250 Words) (20)

a) Idea of sovereignty emerged with the treaty of Westphalia in 1648 which ended 30 year religious war among king and church. According to this sovereignty nations have supreme authority in management of affairs as in the external and internal spheres of state.

In west-phalian sovereignty the state centric world emerged where territorial boundaries became the strong. It was difficult for any other actor to infiltrate into the boundary.

However in late 20th century the rise of globalization which making the sovereignty of state irrelevant.

Remarks

According to Anthony Giddens globalization is seen as compression between time and space. Kenichi Ohama considers it as Borderless world and Marshall McLuhan describes it as global village.

Globalization has eroded the sovereignty as today's international politics became the log-net model (John Burton). Where the territorial boundaries become porous.

Globalist like Kenichi Ohama, Marshall McLuhan and Susan Strange agrees that globalization has eroded the sovereignty. Because rise of multiple actors like state, non state actors sovereign, increase of trade and commerce sovereignty has become irrelevant.

Remarks

if possible include
more names of
scholars

However state, centrist like Robert Gilpin and Etham Kapstein still suggest that ~~States~~ are controlling the globalization. Hence there is no impact of globalization on a sovereignty of state.

However Transformationalist scholars like David Held and Bob Jorsep suggest the in some context ~~States~~ ~~winning~~ and in some context globalization has eroded the sovereignty.

If we look towards European Union which became the borderless world. However for outsiders it is a protectionist blocks. Similarly rise of America first and protectionism leading to border control.

Therefore it is both way that globalization has eroded as well as strengthened the sovereignty of states

Remarks

Ques understanding & structure
 The extent of erosion or expansion of sovereignty basically depends on the relative power position of the state in global order.

10

b) According to James Garner "political science starts and ends with state".
 Idea of state remains contested among different schools. For liberals state is "nightmatchmen", for social liberals it is a capability builder (hinder the hindrances), and for marxist it is a instrument of capitalist.

Marxist theory of state based on the Karl Marx's work "Communist Manifesto". where Marx studies the class struggle through dialectic materialism and Historical materialism.

According to Marx in class struggle between capitalist and workers, state supports the capitalist. Hence Marx calls state as executive committee of Bourgeoisie. To end class struggle he advises for revolution by overthrowing

Remarks

article & elaborate on views of Engels as well

capitalist which will ultimately ends the state (withers away).

After Marx there are two schools emerged which studied nature of state. One is instrumentalist and other is structuralist.

According to Instrumentalist school represented by Ralph Miliband in his book "Nature of State in Capitalist Society". Miliband explains that state remains act as instrument of rich class.

Further Ralph Miliband suggest that state exploits in a maximum possible way. He calls managerial revolution as myth and state remains executive committee of Bourgeoisie.

Whereas structuralist scholars such as Nicos Poulantzas, Gramsci

Remarks

Try to identify your answer as much as possible

what are the limitations of the viewpoint?

Suggests that state acts as relatively autonomous. According to Poulantzas state gains autonomy when there are two dominant classes but ultimately supports rich during crisis.

Also included views of Althusser

Hanzya Alvi further explained nature of state in Pakistan as overdeveloped state represents military oligarchy bureaucracy.

Therefore nature of state in Marxist as well remains a contested subject. Yet maximum scholars agree that it works ultimately for rich class.

Hannah Arendt is a cold war intellectual who experienced the atrocities in the hands of Hitler on her community Jews in Germany. Hannah Arendt in her book "Analysis of Totalitarianism" gave detailed study on totalitarianism.

Remarks

How exactly or totalitarian regimes differ from other forms of oppression (govt)

According to Arendt "totalitarianism is a 'totalitarianism'", which means no words can explain the totalitarianism. She suggest regimes of Chengiz Khan were comparatively better which used only violence. But regimes of Hitler and Mussolini controlled minds of people.

Violence for the sake of violence
According to Hannah Arendt the totalitarianism is a result of ideology and terror. She suggest that demagogic leaders mobilize superfluous masses which gives rise to the totalitarian leaders which crush the peoples opinions.

She further held modernity as responsible for the rise of totalitarianism. According to Arendt in modern times the economic sphere has taken front seat and political sphere took back seat.

Remarks

Before modernity what causes for rise of such regimes?

Because of rise of economic sphere participation of people in the political sphere is neglected. Due to that there is rise of populist leaders.

Arendt suggest that as man is zoon politicon (political animal) which means only when man participates in the political affairs he realises the freedom. Political participation is the only way to prevent the totalitarianism.

Therefore Arendt mentions that "those political institutions will decay where people do not have opportunity participate". Hence only way will avoid totalitarianism is political participation of people.

Remarks

Reference on the rise of bureaucracy & its impact.

(10)

(12)

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- J&K is not the only state to have special provisions in the Constitution. Discuss.
- Examine the proposition of having one tribunal for all river-water disputes.
- Critically examine the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill 2019, which aims to empower the NHRC.
- What was the significance of SC's Kihoto Hollohan order of 1992?
- Office of profit and RPA.

a) Constitution of India under part XXI provides some special, temporary and transitional provisions to the different state. Jammu and Kashmir till August 5th 2019 enjoyed special provisions under Act 370. According to it state had the its own constitution, its own flag. Further there was limited application of parliament law on the state with the prior approval of state assembly. Other state also enjoys the special provision under the constitution.

Remarks

Such as Maharashtra and Gujrat under Act 371 - which suggest the governance of both state will ensure the special attention for the development of Marathwada, Vidarbha and rest of Maharashtra.

And for Gujrat Saurashtra, Kutch and rest Gujrat.

Similarly Nagland under Act 371A enjoys the special provisions like local governance, autonomy etc.

further Andhra Pradesh enjoys the special provision with respect to local employment.

Therefore Indian constitution provides asymmetric federalism to ensure diversity of country. Hence such provisions can promote the unity by fulfilling regional aspirations of

Remarks

People.

List out the provisions against their respective states
 How are 371 different from other provisions?

b) Recently government of India brought Bill to replace the Interstate river water dispute Act of 1956. New Bill Inter-state water dispute Tribunal 2019, aims to establish single permanent tribunal.

It have provision of conciliatory settlement of disputes through the Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC). State initially goes to DRC which can mediate and settle dispute within 1.5 years maximum. If not settled dispute goes to permanent Tribunal. permanent Tribunal will settle the dispute within two year and one year extendable. This is aimed at time bound resolution of dispute and address the frequent delay in award.

single tribunal will ensure the faster redressal of dispute. It has expertise from central water commission.

However it is being criticized as another exercise which will bound to go for court litigation. Despite of having its award binding on parties, states are open to go to Supreme court under the Art 136 (special leave).

It also raises the question of expediencies in dispute resolution. Therefore state-state disputes are lies in hydropolitics and party-party disputes.

Hence it will be advisable if parties states use inter-state council and this permanent tribunal for the faster resolution of dispute. This

Remarks

will help for all.

Very good analysis.

(7)

9) NHRC was setup in 1993 through The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993.
Recently new Bill tabled in parliament to amend the provisions of this Act

Provisions of Bill

- > Qualification of chairman : currently only Chief Justice of India (retired) can become the chairman.
- Bill amends this to allow any retired judge of SC. to become chairman
- > Expansion of membership : The members of National Commission for women, minority and child protection commission are included as ex-officio.
- > The commission must have half of the members from the BC/ST/OBC/minority/women class.

Remarks

These amendment are seen as a good way making commission more representative.

However amendment hardly addresses the structural problems in the commission such as

- > Lack of ~~the~~ in ~~the~~ power
- > Enquiry ~~power~~ in the AFSPA areas.
- > Lack of enquiry after completion of ~~one~~ year of incidents
- > Lack of finances, staff and other resources.

6) Hence these problems needs to be addressed to make NHRC more empowered and give teeth to it

d) Kihoto Holoham vs Zachillu case

1992 considered as landmark judgement of Supreme court, which held

Remarks

Also elaborate civil society & human rights activists still want to play a part without govt consent

that Speaker's decision is subject to the judicial review by the high court and supreme court.

According to apex court speaker while deciding any matter such as anti defection, money bill certification or any other acts as tribunal. Hence court can review the decision of speaker.

This judgement ^{only in case of anti defection not in any other case} limited the power of speaker and it brought the speaker under the judicial review. This has ~~prevented~~ the misuse of power by speaker such as certifying bill as money bill.

Therefore supreme court has upheld the principle of justice by limiting the power of speaker.

Remarks

Read the topic from last again
(Disputing note has)

e) Office of profit is when a MP, MLA or Ministers hold the Office of Profit they are being disqualified from their membership.

Constitution under Art 102 for MPs and 193 for MLAs provides the ground for disqualification. And Office of Profit is one of the ground. However, the term Office of Profit nowhere mentioned defined in the Constitution.

Representation of People Act allows the exemption from being disqualified under the office of profit if state or centre had specific laws. By using this provision many States and Centre bypassing the Office of Profit.

Supreme court in its judgement in Vaishantra case, Jaya Bachhan case mentioned various grounds for Office of Profit. Hence these provisions must be followed and should be adhered on its letter and spirit.

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the issue of women reservation in the Parliament. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) "Social Media and Accountability" has a crucial impact on Indian politics, and therefore a thorough scrutiny of social media platforms is the need of the hour. Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The concept of coalition government is good, however, its success depends on the manner in which the coalitions are forged and how governance percolates down. Examine. (250 Words) (20)

3
 Reference on the reservation for
 confusion on this
 Also mention Dandoloi case
 Pradyot
 Recommendation of ENCRWC

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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2012

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Cultural and national backgrounds greatly influence women movements. Discuss the above statement with reference to the differences between Western and non-western women movements. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Secularism can be seen as communalism. Analyse the statement in light of the Indian version of secularism. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Cultural rights are required in a diverse country like India, however, at the same time, there shall be a semblance of similar legal yardstick for each citizen. Critically analyse the need for a uniform civil code as enshrined in the DPSP of India and its feasibility? (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

Remarks

7

10/10

Remarks

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Remarks

7

Remarks

1

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The functional narrative of human rights movement in post-independent times presents a story of belied promises on the one hand, and the emergence of a powerful civil society initiative to keep the flames of human rights movement alight despite all odds, on the other. Discuss. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discuss the major issues associated with the National Register of Citizens. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Why are fundamental rights considered essential in the Indian context? Discuss the nature of fundamental rights. (200 Words) (15)

a) Human rights are rights enjoyed by people by virtue of being born as human. Idea of human rights emerged after the world war II after the atrocities experience by Hitler on Jews. Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and two covenants such International Covenants on civil and political rights 1966 and International Covenants on economic, cultural rights 1966 commonly called as Bill of rights. These Bill of rights influenced the human rights in India after its independence. Even the

Remarks

Constitution of India talks about protection of certain basic rights of human.

Human rights movements also emerged after the independence which highlighted the human rights violations of people. Movements like Human rights protection group demanded the protection of prisoners rights in 1970s and 1980s.

These movements continuously raised issues of human rights however according to Upendra Baxi there is no human rights movements in country rather it is human rights industry.

He further mentions that the corporate approach of NGO in the name of human rights protection which lacks the sensitivity. There is lack of concern for the giving dignified life.

Remarks

Why so critical?
First evaluate properly on to evolution of the movement [along with factual & views of scholars]

Despite of active human rights movements there is very less impact on ground as custodial torture violence in armed forced disturbed areas are still continuing. There is rise of human rights activism to hinder the development work.

Therefore it is urgent necessity of all stakeholders including state, civil society and NHRC to stand for the human rights. As Locke mentioned "being all equal and independent no one ought to harm in their life liberty and property" needs to be adhered!

6

b) National Register of citizen (NRC) is a register prepared to identify the legal citizens of India in the state of Assam.

Remarks

No matter of any organization or vote of country

NRC is an exercise based on the Assam accord of 1985 where it is mentioned that those who have entered in the state of Assam after cut off date, 24th March 1971 will be treated as illegal foreigners and will be deported to their origin country.

After the supreme court directions in 2014 government of India and Assam government conducting NRC exercise. Recently the NRC final list published on 31st August 2019.

Various issues faced by people are:

- > There is lack of documentary proof with people
- > Many documents are soiled or damaged
- > Foreigner Tribunals are poorly functioning as many people even those who are

Remarks

Also elaborate on the benefits of NRC

(8)

helping in the armed forces are being declared as the foreigners.

> There is poor grievance redressal mechanism

> 19 Lakh citizens people are excluded from the final draft of the NRC.

> There is also issue of bilateral relations with Bangladesh ^{write more}

- As apprehension in Bangladesh about deportation.

> The standard of procedure is not being followed

> Tribal people are lacking the required documents

Way forward

> Effective grievance redressal mechanism for the excluded people.

> Foreigner tribunals needed more

Remarks

good analysis
but - ~~write~~ you
can add a lot of
points from
links in suggestion
section

human resources and infrastructure.
 > Giving adequate time to the people to prove their identity.
 > Increase official staff to conduct smooth exercise.

Conclusion

c) fundamental rights are based on idea of natural rights which are given by god to the human. They are fundamental for the survival of human and dignified living.

Indian constitution under part III provides justiciable fundamental rights to Indian citizens as well as foreigners (with some exceptions) such as right to equality (Art 14), right to equal protection under Art 15, prohibition of discrimination (Art 16), Right

Remarks

Elaborate more on the need for fundamental rights in India

life and personal liberty Art(21).
 Rights of people to follow or practice
 any religion (Art 25). and
right to constitutional remedies (Art 32)

They are considered as essential because it guarantees that person enjoys these rights ~~which~~ by virtue of being born. They are necessary for the dignified existence.

They also ensures and protect the people from the tyranny of state. It limits the role of state in the area of fundamental rights.

The availability of right to legal aid, and justice can be ensured. These rights promotes rule of law in the state and ensure order.
 (Art 13)

Fundamental rights are of justiciable in nature which means they are automatically enforced. If they are violated person have right to go into Supreme Court (Art 32) or High Court (Art 226) for their enforcement.

They are available to Indian citizens as well as foreigners with some exceptions. They are available against the state action.

Fundamental rights are available with limited exceptions like morality, public order, unity and integrity of state. They also protect the minority community in the state.

Therefore fundamental rights along with DPSP's of part IV called as Conscience of Constitution by Granville Austin in his book "Indian Constitution

Remarks

Cornerstone of the nation

Positive vs negative rights

rights

Exceptions (restrictions)

Preventive Detention

What are the major const. ques?