



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.

Good Content
& understanding
No major problems

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name SHILPI

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Shilpi

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each) (10 × 5 = 50)
- (a) Satyagraha versus passive resistance
 - (b) Discuss the need for internal democracy in Political Parties in India.
 - (c) Secularism is contested idea in the Indian scenario. Discuss.
 - (d) Role of Strong Opposition in democracy
 - (e) Role of Pressure Groups in Policy Formulation

Ans (a) → Satyagrah concept was a noble idea of Gandhi to give the Indian freedom struggle a new direction of its own. The idea originated during his stay of South Africa. Gandhi tells that his idea of satyagrah is not equivalent to the passive resistance as advocated by extremists.

1) Animosity vs spirit of brotherhood → Passive resistance idea was on the basis of animosity towards the other people. However Gandhi's idea was to hate the sin not the sinner. ~~the~~ Satyagrah was based on the idea of fraternity and universal brotherhood.

2) Weakness vs strength → He told that passive resistance was a notion of weakness. The person is not doing anything because he don't

Remarks :

have the strength to do it. However satyagrah shows the strength of the people. It is not equivalent to cowardise. He told that if the love to choose between cowardise and violence, he will choose violence.

(iii) Fear & Truth -> Passive resistance shows the fear among the people whereas Satyagrah denotes the truth, he is going for resistance because of his belief in strength.

(iv) Spiritual touch to passive resistance -> Acc to Bipin Chandra, Gandhi was psychologist. He was aware of the psychology of the masses. Being the Indian people highly religious, he gave spiritual touch to passive resistance. This helped in bringing the masses under its ambit.

So, Satyagrah was a tool of non-violence that includes passive resistance but with a different objective have a great appeal in the masses.

Remarks

has found
the will to
inner strength
Capacity to resist our
enemies
low
ones
(5)

A(b) Internal democracy is a phenomenon that is majorly absent in the political parties of 3rd world countries.

Need of Internal democracy:-

(a) Move towards Modernity - It will take us from the traditional society towards Modernity. Acc to Rudolph A. Rudolph in the book 'In Pursuit of Lok Sabha', he said that in India traditionalisation of modernity happens. Hence, inside a democratic structure, there is nothing like democracy prevails.

(b) Democratic and good governance - Acc. to Vinendra Singh Sidhu, it is a paradox that we expect democratic governance from a government which itself lacks democratic structure.

(c) Better connectedness towards people - Acc. to Yogendra Yadav, there is a phenomenon of institutionalisation & deinstitutionalisation of

Democratic parties. Institutionalisation in terms of geographical area and deinstitutionalisation in terms of connectivity with the people.

(8) → Rajni Kothari also held that criminalisation in politics started after Congress loose touch with grass root due to lack of intra-party democracy.

* Paul Brass held that due to lack of intra party democracy, people still rely on dynastic politics (Lager) or charismatic personality (BJP)

So, there is need of intra party democracy to take India from bad governance to good governance with the logo of Satta, Saath, Sabka Vikas.

Need more points what we are arguing against the idea

An (1) → Secularism means the division between

Religion and state. Machiavelli is known to be father of secularism. In India context, our model is neither a pure separation nor a complete attachment. Our secularism model is called principled distant model secularism.

Acc to Rajiv Bhargava, "Secularism of India remain painfully illusive because of its uniqueness. He gave the principle ~~and~~ distinct model secularism.

However, Scholars like Anis Maududi, T.H. Modan held that South Asia is a multi-cultural country and hence secularism is an myth.

Need to elaborate

- L.K Advani held India's secularism a weapon for Congress theory of appeasement of minority. He stands for positive secularism (same imp. to all the religion.)

- Scholars like Pratap Bhanu Mehta held that it is nothing but a political discourse for vote-Bank politics.

- Akeel Bilgrami held that the Secularism doesn't have a trait of all civilisation. He advocated bottom-up approach to secularism need to be out of dialogue.

- D.E. Smith held India not a true Secularism & held that Minority in India in context of

Secularism of India. On the other side Mark Yellenton held that we should not compare the Indian model with Western model keeping Western model as the benchmark of secularism.

In this way, we see that secularism is highly contested phenomenon. We have art. 14, 15, 21, 22 Universal citizenship that upheld foundation secularism. However Art 29, Art 30, right to property held the multicultural perspective.

In context of the recent attack, Rajni Kothari held that we need a bold model of secularism.

5 include view of Sudipto Kaviraj & MB Mehta also

Add Role of opposition

In words of B.K. Ambekar, "parliament belongs to opposition."

Functions it performs:-

- ① proper check and balance on the government or keeping it responsive and accountable as we know power corrupts and absolute power

Corruptly absolutely.

(ii) Safety valve - people's aspiration doesn't reach to the parliament. Minorities may don't elect elected representative, so it is help to act as an safety-valve.

(iii) Act as an pressure group - India lack a motivational pressure group. In the country it is most imp. task to influence the government.

(iv) Democratic and deliberations - Nehru era is always respected the opposition. It is one who keep the system more democratic through private member bills. In Vajpayee time, due to opposition, India was able to tackle the US pressure to send the troops in Iraq.

(v) Interest articulation - representative democracy -> already explained that it helps as pressure group.

In the recent happening of less no. of time given to the parliament. P. Bhanu Mehta help by curtailing the time in parliament. govt. is curtailing the

Remarks

power of opposition.

Financial control & accountability

what role does it serve towards public?

5

Ans (c) Role of Pressure group:

→ Acc. to Rajni Kothari, pressure groups are the result of modernisation.

How it helps in policy formulation:-

- (i) Use of media and public opinion → As held by H. Ardent. Public sphere is very imp. ~~determinant~~ determinant of democracy.
 - (ii) Keep a balance → Say → FICCI vs pressure group of shopkeepers. So, helps in coming up with a balance policy.
 - (iii) Lobbying is in India, it is not allowed but it happens. As declared by Walmart that it has spent 25 mn. \$ dollar in lobbying.
 - (iv) Representation of minorities interest which otherwise not there due to post-poll system of India.
 - (v) Funding of political parties by pressure group like FICCI & CII.
 - (vi) Partnership with govt. in developmental work.
- In word of Prof. Arundhati Kothari, successionsist tendency would have reduced if there would have been a pressure group.

Remarks

So, pressure group is indispensable part of democracy.

When you discuss rules, you also talk about negative implications. (S)

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Briefly discuss the impact of colonial legacy on post-independence India with special emphasis on Political, Administrative and social scenarios. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 has been centre of controversy due to recent judgement of SC. Critically examine the issue with focus on the recent SC judgement. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Enumerate the recent factors responsible for decline in Parliamentary efficiency and suggest measures to reverse this trend. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans → Colonial legacy have been even after the independence of 70 years. In words Robinaria noth tagore, the English will go but when they will go, they will leave something dirt that it will take decades to clean it.

Legacy in Administrative scenarios

① Extremely strong bureaucracy - civil servants

② ~~state~~ has acted as ^{break} ~~best~~ water for the colonial administration. It is still acting in interest of govt. rather than people. Also, it is highly extensive.

③ Less power to grass root democracy → even after the enactment of 73rd & 74th Amendment, power has not been devolved.

Remarks -

(iii) C. Raju Malhotra has compared the foreign policy of Curzon with the foreign policy of Nehru.

(iv) Extremely expensive Executive

(v) No transparency and accountability of ten payare

Legacy in social sphere:- ^{Need more examples} ^{interhar news}

(i) Weak primary education is biggest reason of the demographic dividend getting wasted.

(ii) Emphasis on rote learning rather than scientific learning. Our R & D expenditure still low. Production of clerks rather than masters.

(iii) Communalism & Casteism use of in politics is so prominent, that it is called to people don't cast their vote but vote their caste.

(iv) Disparity in regional development leading to demand of new states. USA - 50 states, very less change. India reorganisation process in non-ending process.

(v) Less expenditure on Health.

Legacy in political sphere:-

(i) Parliamentary democracy.

- (iv) rollmentary constitution - Due to Govt. of India Act, 1935.
- (v) Separation of civil & military administration
- (vi) Rule of Law
- (vii) Independent judiciary.
- (viii) Budget of Railway & Home. However, Now it has been merged.
- (ix) Parliamentary privileges.
- (x) Defamation & Sedition - IPC + NS + IPC 499, 500.

So, we are still carrying the legacy of British Raj in many spheres. Communalism in India is worst legacy of all.

→ to scangula
the poster
(negative effects)

An (b) Recently the SC had ordered the abolition of SC/ST Act, 1959. Govt had appealed against the order. But SC on 20th March, 2018 had reaffirmed the order.

→ The act had been enacted to give effect to art. 17 i.e. abolition of untouchability in all forms.

Remarks

→ ACC. to the NCR's data, the conviction against SC & ST from 2010 to 2016 has been increased by 10% (SC) & 6% (ST). On the other hand, the conviction rate has been decreased from 38% to 26% (SC) & 18% to about 10% (ST). During the same time, the pendency of cases has been increased to 85% (SC) & 95% (ST) respectively. This all shows that; ~~we~~ we need more of stringent provisions rather than law.

→ Scholars feel that there are cases of minor but the law are exceptions and exceptional can't be basis of the rule of law.

→ We do listen the cases of atrocities by the bureaucrats and forest officials. But ~~it's not~~ it's not, it's a key & Secondary victimisation is common for the people of SC & ST.

→ Already there is law development. ACC. to UN reports, Dalit women are used to get targeted violence. Before the age of 15, there is none. Short of violence experience by the Dalit women.

Remarks

In absence of such law, Deterrent will be less. As to Justice A K Gopal who held that not letting grant anticipatory bail will be in against the right of person accused. He also calls about a report which tells that majority of the accusation was false.

Way forward

- ① There is need of balance between the right of person against it has been misused vis-à-vis the right against untailored disability.
- ② What is needed is better inspection from the side of police rather than abolition of the act.
- ③ In absence of money and muscle power with SC 157, Law is only door open for justice.
- ④ Reduce the secondary victimisation of the SC/ST by the personnel of police etc.
- ⑤ State to be attentive towards the need of SC/ST.

Analyse the issue of individual rights vs community rights in this issue.

9

Remarks

Ancel → Parliamentary efficiency is one of pillars to keep the spirit of democracy alive.

Recent factors responsible:

(i) Lesser time spent in parliament → Acc. to the report, we are spending about 66 days a year. Earlier it was 124 days.

Solⁿ → Law commission suggests a calendar of the duty of parliament before land.

• British parliament to meet compulsorily for 140 days.

(ii) High use of guillotine → Almost all the budget is passed by use of guillotine. Only 6% of budget was discussed last session.

Solⁿ → Normal role to be taken by parliamentary committee.

• Make parliamentary committee co-terminus with Lok Sabha.

• Give expert & lateral entry to parliamentary committee.

(iii) Less time spent on budget → About 30-35 hrs spent. Earlier, it was 135 hrs.

Remarks

(iv) Question hour ~~disruption~~ → Question hour is a most disrupted hour which is most effective way to get accountability on government.

Solⁿ → Make ~~to~~ it mandatory, not to disturb the question hour.

(v) Parliament session acc. to convenience as winter session was ^{extended} disrupted due to Gujarat election.

Solⁿ → A calendar

(vi) Less role by opposition → opposition is acting as a disruptor. Make them responsible & participative by keeping some ~~cloudfog~~ agenda acc. to opposition party.

eg - 1 British - 1 20 day agenda by opposition.

Canada - 1 22 day agenda by opposition.

(vii) Less role envisage for parliamentary committee

→ Only 70% of bill given to committee.

→ GST was passed without referring.

→ Venkai Naidu disqualified MPs from Rajya Sabha without referring it to committee on ethics.

Remarks

- (vii) Politicization of speaker → speaker not working in non-partisan way.
eg → Policy of Money bill with non-financial subjects.
Sol → Like U.S.A, the speaker after being speaker will remain lifetime speaker.

- (ix) Criminals coming into politics
Sol → EC suggests that of disqualification from the day of allegation except from 6 before 6 month time from election.

- (x) Lack of expertise in parliamentarians → Sol → Training. need to be aware about the parliamentary procedure etc.
 • Can define educational qualification & also lay literacy rate for an increase.

So, there are no. of problems but we should be proactive to keep the spirit of democracy alive. With an activist judiciary keeping the limit & people are also more aware, there is need of

Remarks more democracy in parliament.

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss in detail the issues related to appointment of election commissioner and remedial steps which need to be taken. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the agrarian and peasant perspective of Indian national movement. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What do you understand by the term Hybrid Electoral system and also analyse why there is increased demand for its introduction in India? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Good structural
analysis

Also focus on the issue of
discipline & decorum
in the house

982

11

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Women Commission has played a vital role in addressing issues of protection and empowerment of Women. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Nature and Evaluation of Land Reforms in India after Independence. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Explain the nature of political democracy and its relationship with development during 1967-1990. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans(a) After the Committee of 1924, that exposed the condition of women in India i.e. declining sex ratio, violence. Parliament felt the need of Commission for women. Accordingly, it was set up in 1996.

Objective of National Commission of Women:

- (a) To present a report annually. ^{on what?}
- (b) To check the safeguards present for women.
- (c) To take cognizance of any issue pertaining to the rights of women.
- (d) To showcase the Research and development in the women.
- (e) To set an enquiry if necessary and present the report to concerned ministry.

Remarks

A ^{number} lot of success story is there:-

- ① Bhateri gang rape case → took proactive judgement stand.
- ② Shakti → NGO by NCU.
- ③ Shantidevi → she was not getting bonium for two ¹⁰⁰ input years. NCU intervention get it done.
- ④ Chancel Bajaj case → property dispute.
- ⑤ Intervention in Haryana customs against women.

However, Acc. to some scholars, NCU has not enough for the women. Acc. to scholars, it is giving its rusted sword against invisible enemy. If the liberation of women path doesn't goes through the path of NCU. It is not doing enough for the upliftment of women.

- ⑥ Mamta Sharma sentences against women which held that women copying rape for property.
- ⑦ Sonali Mukherjee Law of Rape victim doesn't help by NCU.

Remarks

(9) Recent Law of Kerala protects violently
Women ~~and~~ not taking any action.

(10) P. J. Pinki Prasad case as new was silent.

According to scholars, New are like white
elephant, expensive and ineffective

- new need more tooth and better organization,
better representation to civil society, power
and finance to act independently

(b) Nature and Evaluation of Land reforms after
Independence:-

(i) Zamindari reforms → less successful but the
Zamindars have taken heavy compensations
from govt go for new rice miles etc & exploited
farmers. Also it doesn't abolish the rent
taking by zamindars.

(ii) Tenancy reforms:-

(a) Abolition of rent → rent was fixed at
1/4th of produce.

Whole exact reform needed in
composition & structure of the
commission (8)

(b) No eviction → Only if the owner took the field under personal cultivation.

The owner took the field under personal cultivation. Problem of arising now because of difficult land ceiling problem, reforms like contract farming is not getting its roots.

(10) Land ceiling → Zamindars use the way by Law and the cumbersome process of law helped them to keep the land under the relatives.

• Also gave water price of land to tenants govt.

(10) Land consolidation → In India people are not attached to their ancestral property to difficult to apply.

• About 5-10% of land after consolidation was given up for community. No farmer not interested.

• Farmer with better land seems to be reluctant.

• Lot of consolidation to be taken by farmer. Again not acceptable.

(10) Cooperative farming → Successful in Kerala & TN but not North.

• Farmer are newly getting their land

Remarks

- These trust deposits among the farmers.
- Committee in 1966 noted, there were committees for rich farmers which were made only for ~~land~~ getting subsidies & govt. programmes.

Other reasons by scholars are:-

- (1) Atul Kohli held that the land reforms were a failure in reality. The ~~part~~ lack of political will has jeopardised the cause of land reforms.
- (2) Sardar Kauraj held that it was difficult for a govt. to ally the regional dominance of the feudal elements in society.
- (3) Acc. to Yashwantrao - It is the characteristic of soft state that leaders like Nehru were not able to get the land reforms done.

Problems due to failure:-

- (1) Alienation of masses
- (2) Left wing extremists in W.B., A.P.

what was the reason for non uniform implementation of R reforms

what role did ideology play in this political in this

Remarks

4

(c) Political democracy during 1967-1990.

→ A lot of socio-economic factors have impacted the democracy during this period. As described by Rajni Kothari, there was in start of coalition of Government. Start of bargaining federalism from centralized federalism.

Changes: Social:-

(i) Green revolution → Due to green revolution, a new dominant class of people emerged the farmers have benefitted from green revolution like in Punjab, Jats etc. they start taking part in political party. In work of Rajni Kothari, secularisation of caste had tapered.

(ii) peasant groups of farmers → They start influencing the policy. Small and marginal farmers also consolidated their organization to effect the policies like subsidies etc.

(iii) Rationalisation of banks → This led to increased income to rural areas. But the other way

Remarks

round, it led to heavy politicization of banking system like loan mele.

- (ii) ~~poverty & unemployment~~ (v) Role of caste in politics - She starts the new regional parties, like RSD, JDU etc. to add to it in words of Paul Brass plebiscitisation of Indian politics has happened.

Economic Changes:-

- (i) PSU sick - High sickness in PSU. In words of Bimal Jalan, PSU was like silver spoon where family has to spend more in keeping it shining. But due to PSU, there was employment of more than people required. This led to emergence of trade unions on line of caste, class, ethnic.
- (ii) New separatist movement in North-east & Khalistan movement in Punjab & overbuilding of finance under defence, led to large scale dissatisfaction among the people.

Remarks

(ii) Less emphasis on exports & Hijacked by all the production by domestic capitalists: Today also we are feeling the heat of non-competitive manufacturing sector.

(iii) Poverty & unemployment → populism on its peak in name of Jai Hathi etc. poverty was poverty of 45% of people below BPL.

external factors:

→ Two wars with Pakistan in 1965 & 1971 took a heavy toll on our finance. No FDI was there lead to mass scale unemployment. This led to emergence of J.P. movement. This led to insecurity in Congress that resulted in centralising tendency of Union by Indira Gandhi.

So, era of 1967-1970 was a period of complex socio-economic phenomenon with external sector taking a heavy toll on our development.

Final analysis
 comment on
 the overall
 political situation
 that happened during
 this period

Remarks

(10)

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words each) (10 × 5 = 50)
- Marxist perspective on Indian National Movement
 - Jammu and Kashmir and Article 35A
 - Radical humanist perspective of Freedom struggle by M.N Roy.
 - Functional criticism of Indian CAG.
 - Issues pertaining to Judicial Accountability and need for reforms. Discuss.

Auro → ~~Acc~~ Acc. to Marxist scholars state
is an instrument of oppression. They believe
in communism.

- Marx himself analysed the revolt of 1857,
he held that it was an attempt of feudal
class to save itself

- On the other side M.N Roy prominent scholar of
Marxism held that Yadki programme was
not in interest of masses. Yadki was a leader
of bourgeois class and hoping to get an
appointment in British government.

→ The view was reiterated by A.R Desai &
R.P Dutt, who also held that the so-called
National movement was not in interest of
~~the masses~~

Remarks

→ Sudipto Sarkar despite being a Marxist scholar warned the scholars taking casual approach towards National Movement. He agreed that National movement was in interest of bourgeois class but there was no hidden agenda of Congress against Muslims.

Acc to Bipin Chandra, No one can tell the National movement was not National in character. It had the people from every class, caste, region and religion. So, it certainly was National movement and was the ~~most~~ biggest non violent uprising in the history of world.

So, Marxist scholars were divided in their views. Later on M.N Roy also agreed with the grand plan of Mangalagadh and became critical of Marxism.

Don't just
cite views
Talk about
their own
contribution
to freedom
struggle

Remarks

Art 35A was added to Jammu and Kashmir through a presidential order through an agreement with Nehru & Sheikh Abdullah. Recently, it was challenged before Supreme Court by "We the Citizen" NGO on the basis of:

- (i) It is violative of art 14, art 15 & art 25.
- (ii) It is against the very spirit of Oneness of India.
- (iii) It is ~~against~~ was not given to J&K by normal procedure and was bypassed the parliament.

Analysis:-

- It is mere clarificatory clause rather than any source of power to state under art 230.
- If this is not correct, then many other provisions will get diluted which was given to J&K by presidential order.
- It will further alienate the masses.
- Acc. to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, "We are no

Remarks

communalised in our mode of thinking that we are not understanding that this clause is not unique to Jammu & Kashmir. There are many states in North-eastern region that is having such restrictions. If this is to be deleted, all that is to be deleted.

→ Supreme Court in earlier Lakshmpal Pantal judgment has already kept up the validity of 35A.

So, 35A is just a clarifactory clause. So there will be no use in scrapping 35A. Our country is unity in diversity rather than unity in uniformity. On the other side, there are some people who are claiming that it is a law become a tool of harassment of Kashmiri Pandit. So that law holder needs to be effective rather than scrapping of 35A.

Radical
balanced
analysis

Ans (c) - Radical Humanist perspective was given by

M.N. Roy. It means freedom and a non-Leninist world order.

Remarks

- It advocated → (i) Freedom → Freedom for quality survival.
- (ii) Ethics → He held that ethics is not related to idealism but materialism. This may be far more near to Bentham. Ethics is made by man.
- (iii) Values → The freedom of people when reached to cognized level lead to formation of values.
- (iv) Revolution → He talks about mental revolution ~~not~~ not societal revolution.
- (v) He advocated modernisation, industrialisation etc.
- (vi) He advocated partyless democracy with emphasis on grassroot democracy.

So, His idea of humanist perspective was shaped by Marx as well as Bentham. He was materialistic by nature. He advocated grassroot democracy that come near to goodtion principle of ~~justice~~ society.

Don't describe Political Humanism
 instead talk about his contribution to Indian struggle

(4)

Remarks

(d) Functional Criticism:-

As per B-R Ambedkar CAG is most important person in Indian constitution. He has been kept in schedule II along with Supreme Court judge that itself shows its importance.

Critics.

- (i) Mode of appointment -> Heavily Hijacked by IAC officers.
Solⁿ -> lateral entry with diversified profiles
- (ii) ~~Not a Comptroller journal only audit. He perform compliance audit, financial audit and performance audit but it is merely a postmortem functions~~
- (iii) Cannot question the policy matter like demonisation
- (iv) Only responsible to parliament, not accountable. However scholars like Gautam Sen felt that there is no point keeping them accountable on their work to keep the executive accountable.
- (v) Secret service expenditure by govt. limits the work of CAG.

Remarks

role of CAG has created
 in fear of
 making & administrative
 paralysis

6

- (vi) There is time bound that when CAG asks for data, the ministers need to give. It needs to be made time bound.
- (vii) Also, there are delays in presentation of CAG report in Lok Sabha. It also needs to be made time bound.
- (viii) Scholars like B.P. Mathur advocate the external audit of CAG by some other experts & make the PAC a constitutional body.
- CAG is to be called the guardian of public purse and it has also held to audit the UN account for the first time. The state's economy needs to address earlier to keep the efficiency intact.

Ans (e) → Acc. to Pratap Bhanu Mehta, "judiciary has perpetuated itself on the cost of executive & legislature. However, Udaya Bahali held that judiciary in India is a crutch therapy for the carcinogenic system. If the bulb of judiciary is blown off, one cannot imagine the amount of darkness.

Remarks

Problems:

① Appointments → Most opaque of legislature & executive.

"Dynastic system". Acc. to transparency international judiciary is 2nd most corrupt in world. Collegium system does not go with check & balance.

Solⁿ → NSAC → finalise

MOU → finalise as early as possible.

② RTI → Judiciary not under RTI. Delhi HC Court has given in favour of RTI & held that let sunlight be best disinfectant. But Supreme Court overruled it.

Solⁿ → A video of the imp. judgement. Held at FCJ also.

③ Art. 142 → Unconventional powers in to give complete justice.

Solⁿ → use it with Restraint.

④ Difficult process of removal → It is very difficult

to remove the judge. Solⁿ → Simplify the procedure & reduce the veto.

⑤ No accountability on the judges → Solⁿ → Parliament brought Judicial Standards & Accountability Bill.

Remarks

→ Finalise it.

Conclusion? - You need to suggest remedial measure also

(4)

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) The evolving profile of legislators in Indian parliament offers both opportunities and challenges. Discuss. How has the changing nature of leadership in parliament affected its efficiency? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) From one party dominance to a multi-party power sharing model, India has seen diverse phases of Coalitional politics. Describe this evolution briefly phase wise. Do you agree that benefits and challenges associated with Coalition governments exist simultaneously? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Elaborate with examples the nature of class inequality in India. What role was played by impact of colonial influence in emergence of this? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss evolution of state autonomy movement in India; discuss political and economic factors that shape the federal nature of Indian State.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Unless there are adequate number of judges, speedy and efficient justice will remain a distant dream.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Comment on the issue of balance between Fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges with recent examples.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) The 'Nehruvian Consensus' was mix of principle and pragmatism. Substantiate with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the constitutional challenges arising out of the issue of Office of Profit with recent examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the factors which have led to tussle of power between centrally appointed Lt. Governors and popularly elected Chief Ministers in Union territories. In what ways do Union territories differ from States in executive and legislative process? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks